VOCABOLARIO

GEROGLIFICO-COPTO-EBRAICO

VOCABOLARIO GEROGLIFICO COPTO-EBRAICO

DEL DOTT.

SIMEONE LEVI

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VOCABOLARIO
Geroglifico - Copto - Ebraico

Q

[geroglifico]

[geroglifico] (Denkm. IV, 70, b) — [geroglifico] (Rit. 1, 9) — [geroglifico] (ib. 94, 1; 146, 23) } q, qa, Varr. di [geroglifico] qa. Onde le forme causative [geroglifico], [geroglifico], s-qa. V. sotto il suddetto qa.

[geroglifico] } qa, detto di un uomo, designa la sua propria individuale proprietà, il suo carattere individuale e distintivo; quindi precisamente ciò che forma il suo titolo di possessione, cioè: il nome, la persona, l'individuo, l'io, l'ente, l'essenza, il self.

(Birch) soul, being, existence, genius, type, thought, mind; (De Roug.) type; (Devér.) l'être; (Brug.) Körper, Person; (Pierr.) personne, personnalité, substance; (Naville) personne; (Leféb.) image.

— Per preparare la risurrezione del defunto, gli portano i quattro genii funerarii rispettivamente i suoi quattro elementi costitutivi, che essi nello stesso tempo proteggono e difendono contro i principii cattivi, cioè Amset il [geroglifico], Hapi il cuore ([geroglifico]), Duamutef lo spirito o l'anima ([geroglifico]) e Qebhsenef la forma corporea ([geroglifico]).

— Secondo Lepage Renouf (Trans. 1878, 495 e segg.) il vero senso di questo vocabolo è εἴδωλον, simulacrum, immagine. Egli cita il fatto che le offerte sacrificali, menzionate nelle stele funerarie, erano intese a propiziare immagini, e confronta il copto ⲕⲱ, che Peyron e Zoega traducono statuae, idola. Il Renouf soggiunge che qa non significa mai persona, e che, sebbene in moltissimi esempi questa traduzione soddisfaccia al contesto, in parecchi altri non gli soddisfa, e soddisfa invece ovunque il significato immagine. Egli dà il segno [geroglifico] come ideogramma di [geroglifico] χft, aspetto, viso, volto, parte superiore della persona. — In alcuni passi qa designa qualche figura sacra tracciata dalla natura, o dall'arte, o forse accidentalmente collocata sul corpo di una persona, ed agente come un talismano, o in bene o in male.

— In generale però il qa non era una mera immagine, ma s'intendeva dagli Egiziani che esso fosse dotato di vita, intelligenza e volontà, e fosse il prototipo

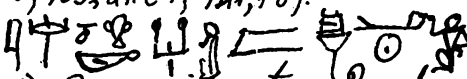
nel mondo sotterraneo dell'immagine vivente sulla terra; che fosse creato contemporaneamente a questa, crescesse con essa ed avesse con essa la stessa relazione che il genius della mitologia romana. È questo qa, che Nestor l'Hote chiama il sosia dell'individuo, esigeva di essere propiziato.

— Secondo Maspero (Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'Orient, 4e édit., p. 56, 57), il qa è, in una certa guisa un duplicato (double) della persona umana, di una materia meno grossolana che la materia di cui è formato il corpo, ma che però bisognava nutrire, mantenere, vestire e divertire, come il corpo medesimo. Il qa viveva nella tomba delle offerte che gli si facevano nei giorni festivi. Quindi il carattere ad un tempo ideale e realista delle statue trovate nei sepolcri. Il corpo è, per così dire, un corpo medio che riproduce il personaggio nel meglio del suo sviluppo, e gli permette di esercitare nell'altro mondo la pienezza delle sue funzioni fisiche. Ma, una volta ammessa questa maniera di idealizzare ogni personaggio, lo scultore dovea rendere con fedeltà i tratti del suo volto e le particolarità del suo portamento. — Il

— Pierret (Le Livre des Morts, p. 316) ritiene ingegnosa la precitata supposizione di Le Page Renouf e di Maspero, ma dichiara che essa non riceve alcun appoggio dal carattere ideografico della scrittura egizia, che nulla nel geroglifico [hieroglyph] desta l'idea di raddoppiamento o di immagine, ma da questo segno richiama bene piuttosto quella di alimentazione e di sostanza, senso stabilito da molto tempo per questo vocabolo (V. [hieroglyph] qa) e confermato dalla vignetta del Cap. 105 del Rituale. Pierret crede che qa esprime la sostanza corporea, la persona materiale, l'individualità della carne.

— Il qa del re era rappresentato con un emblema formato di due braccia alzate, fra le quali sono collocati i titoli che compongono uno dei nomi del re, quello che si chiama lo stendardo reale. Il tutto è posto su un bastone d'insegna, e figura nei bassirilievi dietro la persona stessa del re.

— I [hieroglyph] o [hieroglyph] formavano una classe completa di esseri divini, molto simili ai genii, lares dei Romani, e che Renouf (l.c., p. 505) dice aver un senso molto simile a quello dello spirito di Isaia (11, 5).

— Frequente e antichissima è la formola di giuramento [hieroglyph], ūah qa, per il qa (del re, di un dio, ecc...), V. sotto [hieroglyph] ūah.

— [hieroglyph] (Dict. géo. 1361, 1368), fare il servizio al suo qa, detto dei sacerdoti in relazione ad una divinità.

2) — Seguito da un pronome affisso, frequentemente non è che una forma enfatica del pronome stesso (V. Prefazione, p. XVI, a)). Confr. Rit. 1, 22; 142, 16; 154, 4. Onde le espressioni [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] n-qa (n.....), che [hieroglyph] Brugsch trad.: zu gunsten des und des, des und

des, für den und den, für die Person, costituiscono una preposizione composta equivalente in realtà alla semplice preposiz. ..., a.

... (Rit. I, 22), ovunque io desidero.

... (ib. 134, 4), io non faccio ciò che tu abborrisci, anzi ciò che tu brami.

3) — Attributo, proprietà, maniera propria di essere, ratio qua quid fit. ... (Stel. Mendes), in ogni maniera.

Da questo significato derivò quello di ... (V. anche P. Prisse 12, 13; 7, 9. 3 e 11; 12, 9).

4) — Equival. a ..., ... qa (V.), onde il plur. ... (Bul. Stela Rā-s-htp-àb), ... (Inscr. Pepi I, L. 64). pani, possessioni, sostanze.

... (Bul. l. c.), ... ka, dare o donare pani, possessioni, ecc.

Si noti la frase ... her àr qa àm-f, che Brugsch trad.: come uno si occupa di lui.

5) — Equiv. a ... qa.

... (Rit. 64, 35; 92, 6; 105, 2.) ... (B. H. T. 62, 2) ... (Z. 1870, 73) ... (Q. Z. T. I, 45, 6) ... (Rit. 141, 14) qa (Z. 1870, 73; Champ. Not. Descr. I, 279), gli attributi o le proprietà attribuite, ascritte al dio Rā e da lui compartite agli uomini. V. ... sàpi.

Questi quattordici attributi ... sono i seguenti (Mar. Dend. Testo, p. 220; De Roug. Edfu, VII e seg.):

I — ..., l'intelligenza,
II — ..., la vittoria, o la forza,
III — ..., lo splendore,
IV — ..., la potenza,
V — ..., la prosperità,
VI — ..., l'abbondanza,
VII — ..., la ricchezza,
VIII — ..., la sepoltura,
oppure ..., la servitù,
IX — ..., la dotazione,
X — ..., la stabilità
oppure ... (psd), l'irradiamento,
XI — ..., la providenza,
XII — ..., l'ubbidienza,
XIII — ..., la sazietà,
oppure ..., lo splendore,
XIV — ..., l'alimento.

I precedenti ideogrammi dei 14 attributi, uniti al segno ..., sono sul capo di altrettanti personaggi, i quali tengono nelle mani simboli corrispondenti. Così il personaggio maschio ... porta sulle mani il simbolo ..., ed il personaggio femmina ... porta il simbolo ...; e questi due personaggi sono il patrono e la patronessa dell'intelligenza. — Il personaggio m. ... o ... porta il simbolo ..., e il pers. f. ... porta lo stesso simbolo; ed essi sono il patrono e la patronessa della vittoria. — Il pers. m. ... opp. ... porta il simbolo ..., ed il f. porta ...; ed essi sono il patrono e la patronessa dello splendore. — ecc..

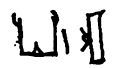
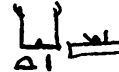
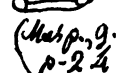
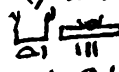
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1. (Rit. 64, 35; 92,

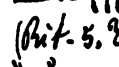
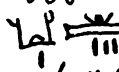
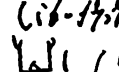
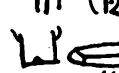
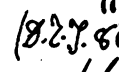
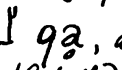
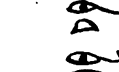
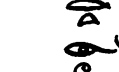
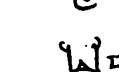
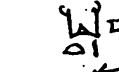
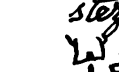
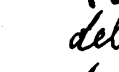
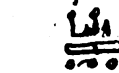
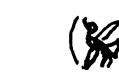
6; 103, Rit. c. 1; 141, 18).

(Rit. 105, 1), Omaggio a te, o Qa durante la mia vita.

Il titolo di questo capitolo è:

Capitolo di propiziare il Qa di un individuo nel Neter-Xer.

Al Cap. 99, il defunto dopo aver detto il nome mistico della barca d'approdo mena, di tutte le sue parti, della sua ciurma, dell'acqua in cui essa scorre, dei venti che la spingono, e della terra costeggiante, rivolge a tutti questi elementi un'invocazione che comincia così (Col. 28):

Omaggio a voi, bellezze dei Qa, signori della verità.

— Il plurale (Rit. 110, 3), significa il complesso dei predetti attributi, riferibili anche al defunto; Pierret trad. questo plur., al Rit. 110, 3: la triade divina.

3) — Al Rit. 128, 6 sembra il nome di un dio.

(Rec. I, 44, 21; 9, 2) qa, equiv. a qa, all. 1 e 5.

(Edfu) (D.Z.T. I, 99, 25) (Karn.) qa, equiv. a qa, all. 1, nel senso special. di nome, personificazione.

(Mas. p. 9. e. p. 24) (Rit. 5, 2) (ib. 28, 5) (ib. 17, 42) (ib. 124, 2; 125, 32) (D.Z.T. 80, 12) qa, più freq. nelle forme plurali; nutrimento, alimento, pane, cibo, provvigione, esazione, offerta, dono, debito, obbligazione (P. ierat. di Vienn. 29); lavoro, opera, affare, bisogna, bisogno (Rit. 5, 2 ecc.) (V. qt). — L'essenziale, il reale di una cosa, la sostanza. — Al plur.: prodotti, ricchezze, dovizie, possessioni (D.Z.T. l. c.; Abyd. tempio di Ramesse II), alimenti, sostanze, cibi (Inscr. Pepi I, 404 e freq.).

ΝΚΑ, ΕΝΚΑ, ΕΝΧΑΙ, ΧΑΙ, ΚΕΕΝΙ, aliquid, res, substantiae, possessiones; instrumentum; ratio qua quid fit; negotium, debitum (ΠΙΕΝΧΑΙ).

V. qa, all. 1.

(Rit. 5, 2) fare il lavoro, fare il dovere, eseguire i lavori, lavorare.

, opere di giustezza, lavori di precisione.

(Rit. 99, 8), i lavori dell'inviluppamento; (Pierr.) le offerte funerarie.

(ib. 28, 5), provvigione di cose.

(An. III, 2, 10) la pienezza, l'abbondanza dei prodotti esistenti, le provvigioni.

— Si noti l'espressione del P. Mor. di Bul.: , m-qat-u, che Chabas

ritiene come preposiz. equival. a , , , a, ad.
(Rit. 125,32), che sottomette le offerte; (Birch) the yoker of food; (Pierr.) celui qui associe les offrandes; — nome di uno dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride. — V. nhbq.

, freq. nelle epoche tolomaiche invece di , nella frase (Rein. Chrest. 20, 10 e 11), equival. a , V. art. prec.

(Stel. Piarxi; Rit. 53,1) (Stel. Piarxi) qa, uomo, vir, maschio, marito; virile.
2) — I primi ed il 5º sono anche equiv. al seguente (V. Rit. 53,1; 63,1 e fr.).
Così al Cap. 63, l. 1, Osiride è chiamato invece del più comune toro dell'Occidente.

(Denkm. II, 101). Masp. (Journ. Asiat. 1880, 156) lo dà come probab. var. del prec. all. 1.

(Inscr. Sea I, 456, 682) (ib. 646) (Rit. 17,40; 78,22; 148,9) qa, toro, toro sacro; — bue (Rit. 112,6), bue sacro. p-qa, il πᾶχις (Rit. 78,37; 110,1) degli scrittori greci, il toro sacro dei Nomi di Hermonthis e Diospoli.
(Karn.) (Rit. 1,1; 112,6; 142,19 e fr.) (ib. 105,5) , qa next, toro forte o vittorioso, titolo frequentissimo dei faraoni.
Il toro che accompagna le sette vacche mistiche del Rituale dei Morti è chiamato (141,20), il toro fecondatore delle vacche, opp. marito delle vacche, oppure (ib. 148,13), (ib. 148,31).
(Rit. 1,1; 148,26) (ib. 78,37) (ib. 63,1) toro dell'Occidente, titolo di Osiride.
(ib. 141,14), toro dell'Occidente, opp. fecondatore della Verità, titolo di Thot.
(ib. 142,23), toro del gruppo del grande ciclo degli Dei, titolo di Tum.
Il dio ofiforme Nehebqa è chiamato (ib. 149,42), il toro, marito di Nut.
(ib. 163, 9), toro e scarabeo, titolo di Ammone.
— Come è facile riconoscere in alcuni dei precedenti esempi, questo qa è anche equiv. al prec. all. 1.

2) — (Goodw. Trans. II, 257) figlio valoroso (S. Bibl. XVIII, 1, 13).
3) — (Z. 1872, 6) nome di uno dei sette dèi Zas (Confr. Rit. 17, 40).

, qa (Rit. 109, 7), toro sacro (V. il prec.)
Nel l. citato si dà questo nome al peso che si metteva in uno dei piatti della bilancia. — Gli Egiziani avevano di questi pesi in forma di testa di toro.

(Rein. Miram. 292) qa, becco, capro, capretto. ΚΙΗ (B.), ϬΙΗ (M.), ϬΙΕ (T.), hircus, haedus; יעל stambecco.

(Rit. 32, 9; 162, 1) (V. sotto 9) (Rit. 145, 2) (Inscr. Pepi I, 242, 695) qa, elevare, sollevare, alzare, rialzare, innalzare, esaltare; — innalzare, elevare [al grado di…, alla dignità di…, …] (Inscr. Pepi I, 614). — Ed i passivi. — Levarsi, innalzarsi, elevarsi, salire in alto, esaltarsi; detto delle piante, dell'acqua, del capo, ecc.. — Essere alto, grande, lungo, eminente, ecc..
— Altezza, larghezza, lunghezza, la grande estensione; elevazione, grandezza (in senso proprio e figurato). — Elevato, alto, sublime, eminente, di rilievo, maestoso, grande; lungo.

גאה esaltarsi, mostrarsi sublime; גא superbo, גאה sublime, illustre, ed anche empio, superbo, onde גאה superbia, fasto. גאוה, גאה, sublimità, maestà, eccellenza, magnificenza, eminenza, esaltazione, fasto, superbia, ostentazione, millanteria. גאון altezza, sublimità, maestà. גבה esser alto, innalzarsi, elevarsi, insuperbirsi; (Hiphil) far alto, esaltare, elevare, alzare; גבה, גבה, eccelso, elevato d'animo, superbo, altiero, alto; altezza. — ϪΙϹⲈ altitudo.
(Rit. 64, 22), elevare sino a…
, גבה לב, elevare il cuore, inorgoglirsi.
elevare gli spiriti, elevare la mente, erigere animum, sursum corda.
(Rit. 79, 7; 125, 42), sollevato sul suo pavese, nome di un dio; (ib. 162, 1), dio dalla lunga doppia penna, altro dio.
(ib. 146, 23), signore dell'elevazione dei signori dell'eternità, altro nome di dio.
, alto come il cielo.
, lungo di coda.
, sentiero lungo.
(Denkm. IV, 70, b), altezza (o lunghezza) tre braccia, larghezza un braccio, 3 palmi e 3 dita.
(Rit. 109, 4), l'altezza del suo frumento è di sette cubiti.
(ib. 145, 22) la sua altezza e la sua larghezza

non sono trovate.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 149, 13), un monte alto ed esteso.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1874, 149; Revill. Rev. ég. II, 308 e seg.), letter.: altezza del vertice, espressione sinonima di [hieroglyphs] per-m-us, e designa l'altezza di una piramide.

2) — Parlando della voce o della parola: esser sonoro, chiaro, alto; gridare, esclamare; — clamoroso, bruyant, ad alta voce;

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 38), innalzamento, elevazione della voce, — onde la confessione (ib. 125, 29):

[hieroglyphs], letter.: io non ho fatto innalzamento di voce, cioè io non ho alzato la voce; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas commis d'exagération de paroles; (Brug.) nicht habe ich geprahlt, oder meine Rede hoch (laut) gemacht; (Birch) I have not made length of (loud) words.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 149, 30), elevazione del ruggito.

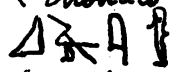
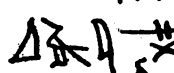
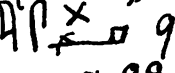
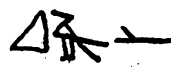
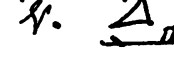
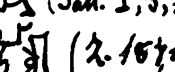
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 145, 18), alta glorificazione.

— La frase [hieroglyphs] (ib. 64, 2) è equival. alle forme causative [hieroglyphs] (1, 9), [hieroglyphs] (15, 13; 78, 2 e fr.), e varr., V. al fonetico sqa.

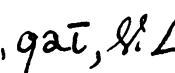
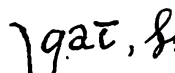
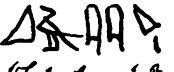
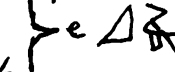
[hieroglyphs], qa (L. 1867, 93), Var. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] ka.

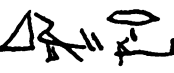
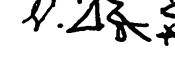
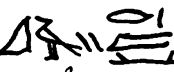
[hieroglyphs], qa (De Rougé, Chrést. 38 e seg.), Var. ant. di [hieroglyphs] ḳa.

[hieroglyphs], qa, miserabile, empio, scellerato, malvagio.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 71, 10)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 17, 2, 3)
[hieroglyphs]
} qa, qaa (V. anche Rit. 71, 10; 85, 10), g. f. (Journ. As. 1883, 28), propr.: l'altezza, l'elevazione, signif.: collina, poggio, altura; — campo elevato, non raggiunto che di rado dall'inondazione.
— Costruzione elevata, palco, tavolato elevato.
— Scala, gradinata, gradino.
[copto] luogo od edifizio alto, altezza, sommità, altura, eminenza; altare: [copto], [copto], colle, collina.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} qaa, qaa-t, frutto di una pianta particolare: (E.) species granorum.
— Confr. [hieroglyphs] ḳau.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} qaat, qaat-àb (oppure -ḥet, opp. -ḥāti), equival. a ⲕⲁⲧ, ⲕⲁϯ, ⲕⲁⲧϩⲏⲧ, sapiens, intelligens, sapiente, intelligente; — sapienza, intelligenza (Goodwin, Mél. di Chab. III, p. 269, 272 e seg.).

(Stat. Bohenxons, Monaco) (Rit. 149, 24) qaȧ, g. m., qualità, natura, condizione, guisa, stato, maniera, maniera d'essere, forma, figura, - disposizione. — Avvenimento, caso, storia, novella (P. Harr. 500, l. 2). — Pittura. ϭⲟ (Τ., Π), ὅρασις, species, forma externa.

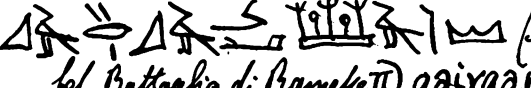
qaȧu, var. capricciosa di qa.

qaȧnȧu, ‏קנה‏, città nella tribù d'Ascher.

qaȧs (Rit. 39, 3, 5), v. qȧs e qs.

qaā (E), v. qā.

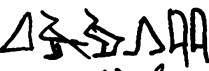
(An. IV, 8, 2; Sall. I, 3, 11) (L. 1874, p. 149) (Inscr. Sepi I. 614) (Rit. 149) qaī, equiv. a qa; i primi tre specialm. come participio aggettivo: elevato, innalzato, alto, ecc. — Il 4º sost. astratto: esaltazione; (Birch) the tall; (Brug.) die Höhe; (Devéria e Pierr.) les degrés (de l'initiation).

qaī (Rit. 145, 45), nome di una dea, la Alta (?).

qaī, v. qaa.

(J. de Rougé, Text. géog. 39) qaī, v. qa e qaa.

qairo (An. II, 6, 1; IV, 3, 9), (Brug.) forse ϪⲟⲗϪⲗ, ‏קיר‏, parete, muro.
— Secondo Maspero (Genr. épist. 40), questi gruppi sono la trascrizione egizia di ‏קִרְיָה‏ (cald. ‏קִרְיָא‏), costr. ‏קִרְיַת‏, città.

qairo (Stela delle min. d'oro), v. qar.

qairomātȧ (Mar. Karn. 53, 62), ? Forse equiv. a kar-mātȧ? Nel l. c. si legge: che il fuoco sia posto a qairomātȧ, inteso in relazione ad un campo nemico.

qaironatà (Medinet-Abu), Brugsch confr. ⲕⲉⲗⲁⲛⲧⲁ (?), ⲕⲗⲁⲛⲧⲁ, ϭⲗⲟⲧⲉ, ϭⲗⲱⲧ (M.), ⲡⲓ, jecur, ren, lumbi; sicuramente affine coll'ebr. כְּלָיוֹת, arab. كُلْيَة, reni, arnioni.
— Lo stesso Brugsch in Z. 1876, 128, traduce prepuzio. Confr. ebr. עָרֵל, arab. غُرْلَة, essere incirconciso; עָרְלָה, עֲרָלוֹת (costr.), prepuzio. — Gli Egiziani recidevano ai nemici uccisi il phallus, e questa parte del corpo ha nelle pitture e nelle inscrizioni questa forma (V. Champ. Not. Descr. 367). Ivi si legge:
Libii uccisi, riportati i loro phalli col prepuzio (opp. dai reni?) 6359.
— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G. 1871, 633) confr. כלם svergognare, vituperare, e traduce: Schamglied, le vergogne, le pudende.

qairqamās'a (Abusimbel, Battaglia di Ramesse II), V. qarqamis'a.

qa-it, sostantivo astratto di qa.
— In Rit. 146, m Var. di qaī.

qa-it (P. Harr. 500, verso), altiera. V. qaa.

qa-it, g. f., (E) stercus? Confr. קִיא, קִיא, vomito.

qau (Inscr. Pepi I, 616), verbo equival. a qa.

qaui (Rit. 146, 32), (Pierret) la durata.
— Forse qaui-rā, elevazione del Sole. — (Birch) the Sun-goers.

qaui (Z. 1870, 61), V. qaa.

qauir (Masp., Genr. épis. 55), V. qar.

qaut-u (Denkm. III, 145, b, 2), (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 2 (B)) verrous (?), chiavistelli (?).

qauti, Var. di qt.

qa-u, plur. di qa.

[hieroglyphs], qaūaqat (Liebl.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] qūat.

[hieroglyphs], qab (E.), propr. corata, coratella. Sono così chiamate certe parti delle viscere, di cui quelle di Osiride erano conservate come reliquie nel Serapeo della città Qobti (Confr. [hieroglyphs] qb). — È degno di osservazione il fatto che dall'ebr. קֶרֶב viscere, interiora, ventre, pancia, κοιλία, si è formata la prep. בְּקֶרֶב, dentro, in mezzo, tra, fra, e מִקֶּרֶב in, equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] m-qeb, V. sotto il predetto qb. — È veramente anche קרב avvicinarsi, accostarsi a (qualche cosa), ricongiungere insieme, riunire, (al Piël) accostare, avvicinare, è radicalmente affine all'egizio [hieroglyphs] qab, [hieroglyphs] qb.
— Si può anche confrontare קֵבָה, lo scabroso e ripiegato stomaco o ventricolo dei ruminanti, echinus, arab. قبة, قبة.
— V. anche [hieroglyphs] qb.

[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] (E.) / [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 2, 7) } qab, qabu, V. [hieroglyphs] qb.
— Il 2° è in E. equivalente al prec. (V.).

[hieroglyphs], qabu (Inscr. Sepi I, 3, 45), equiv. al prec.; le spire di un serpente. — V. [hieroglyphs] qb.

[hieroglyphs], qabu Chab. (Mél. 1873, 151) trad. être accablé, ritenendolo come var. di [hieroglyphs] qabu.

[hieroglyphs], qab-t (E.; B. Ä. Z. 78, Lel.). V. [hieroglyphs] qb.

[hieroglyphs], qam (Champ. Dict.; Not. descr. 506), pietra bruna o nera (confr. [hieroglyphs] qm).
— Il valore fonetico più antico qr o qar del segno [hieroglyph], congetturato da Birch e ritenuto provato da Brugsch da parecchi esempi, applicato a questo vocabolo, in cui si ritenga [hieroglyph] come determativo, dà la lettura qarm, che ci porta al confronto con κωρμε, κερμει, κορμει, ϯ, fumus, cinis, fuligo.
— In ogni modo questa pietra è evidentemente così chiamata a cagione del suo colore oscuro.

[hieroglyphs], qamāt (Rit. 163, 12), la gomma, κομμι (M.), κόμμι, gummi.
[hieroglyphs] qamāt (l. c.), acqua di gomma, acqua gommata, gomma liquida, gomma sciolta nell'acqua.

[hieroglyphs], qamāt (P. Med. 3, 7), deriv. dal prec.; forse acqua di gomma, gomma liquida.

, qamādu, V. qmātà.

qamī, qamīt, derivato dal seg., signif. giardiniere, ortolano, proprietario di un giardino; ϭⲙⲉ, ϭⲙⲏ, custos vinei, hortulanus, custos horti (ϭⲙⲉⲛϭⲱⲙ). (An. IV, 7, 4)
— Vignaiuolo, vignaio, כַּרְמִי, כֹּרֵם.
— Proprietario di una piantagione.
— (Chab. Égipt., al P. Mor. di Bul.) maggiordomo, dispensiere, intendente delle frutta.
— Plur. qamu (P. Harr. I, 7, 10).

qamu, ϭⲱⲙ, ⲡ, hortus, ager, fundus: כַּרְמֶל כֶּרֶם vigna, campo fertile. Giardino con begli alberi, frutteto; — ma specialm. vigna, vigneto. (An. III, 2, 12; 3, 6) (Harr. I, 73, 7)
2) — Il luogo dove si deponevano i prodotti della vigna; — La cantina.
— V. all' art. sa.

, qam-t (Champ. Not. descr. 506), V. qam.

, qam-t (Obel. Barberini), Var. di qm-t.

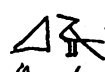
qamd, oppure qam-dod, V. qmd. (Sall. II, 1, 7) (Sarcof. 55, Vienna)

, qan (Inscr. Pepi I, 292), (Masp.) vigna.

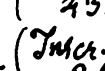
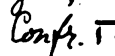
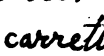
, qanat, קְנָת, località nella tribù di Manasse, nell'Haran.

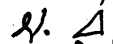
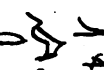
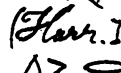
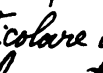
, qanuro (P. Abbott, 4, 3), polvere, fango, sucidume, lordura. — Suolo fangoso o sudicio. ϫⲓⲛⲓⲣⲓ (M., ⲡ), ῥύπος, sordes. גֹּאַל imbrattare, contaminare; גֹּאַל esser contaminato, imbrattato; גֹּאַל lordura, sudiciume; גָּלָל sterco, escremento.
— Confr. anche ...; cald. גִּירָא, cenere.

, qan-t (Inscr. Unas, 299), (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 215), equivalente a qaut.

, qar (El-Kab), il fabbro, il lavoratore di metalli; der Schmid, le forgeur.
ϧⲁⲙⲕⲉⲗⲓ (M.), ϩⲁⲙⲕⲗⲗⲉ (T.), ⲡ,

faber ferrarius, χαλκεύς.

[hieroglyphs], qar (An. IV, 5, 9), V. [hieroglyphs] qr-t.

[hieroglyphs], qar (Inscr. Zeta, 84), (Masp.) cesta, paniere.

[hieroglyphs], qar (Stel. etiop.; Mar. II, 13), nome di un vaso d'argento.
Confr. כְּלִי vaso, ⲕⲁⲣⲓⲁ (M.) patena grandior paropsis.

[hieroglyphs] (Tomba in Gurna) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 44, 12) qar, g. m., barca, battello, piccolo burchiello, feluca, navicella, barchetta, chiatta; barca da trasporto, barca da pescare.
Confr. כְּלִי vaso, navicella; γαυλός mulctra, γαῦλος navis.
— V. [hieroglyphs] qarr.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 434) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Zeta, 248) qar, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] qr.

[hieroglyphs] qarau, condurre o trasportare in carro, in carrozza; carreggiare.
Confr. עֲגָלָה carretta, carro, da עגל (siriaco) voltare in giro, ruotare, V. [hieroglyphs], qār.
2) — V. [hieroglyphs] qrā.

[hieroglyphs] qarau (P. Mor. di Bul., 6), deriv. dal prec., (Brugsch) carrettiere, cocchiere,
V. [hieroglyphs] qār.
— (Chab.) palafreniere; — vagabondo.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], qaru (Denkm. III, 140), secondo Brugsch, var. di [hieroglyphs] qar, fabbro, ecc., e forma plur. del medesimo.

[hieroglyphs] qarqamās'a, qarqamiās'a, qargamis'a (Z. 1874, 70), כַּרְכְּמִישׁ, assir. Gargamis; Karkemis, il Circesium dei Romani, ora Rumkalah, città sull'Eufrate.

[hieroglyphs], qarnatā (Medin. Abu), V. qairnatā.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 7, 8) [hieroglyphs] (Med. Abu, Ramses II) qarro, una specie particolare di nave, così chiamata dalla sua forma (Confr. [hieroglyphs] qrr e [hieroglyphs] qrr-t); galea, galera, vascello, bastimento, grossa nave

di mare.
— V. qar.

, qarro (Z. 1874, 64), g. f., equiv. od affine a qr-t (V.): cantina; — caverna, grotta, spelonca, antro, speco, cella, avello. — La tomba.

, qarer-tà (Harr. I, 33, b), affine al seg. (V.), palla, sfera, biglia.
Confr. volgere, rotolare; vaso rotondo, rotella, cerchio; siliqua, Schoole (Br.).
— Forse il peso arabo qirat, cald.
— V. qatartà.

, qar-tà, g. f. (nel demot.), sinonimo di bb e xtm (V.); rotella, cerchio, anello, anello suggellatorio.
— V. qatartà.

, qar-tà, ebr. (costr. [Giob. 29,7; Prov. 8,3]), cald., città.

(D. Z. T. I, 80, 11) (P. Med. verso, 1, 5) qas, V. qs.

, qas (Rit. 39, 6), V. qaàs.

, qas-u (Inscr. Pepi I, 609), sost. plur. del prec. e di qs.

, qasan-u, piastre di legno, che formavano l'inviluppo esteriore di una nave.

, qasu (opp. qas, ritenendo c come semplice determinativo), V. qas.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 610) (Br., Dict.) qasu, deriv. dal prec., catene, vincoli. V. qas.

, qasuna, ..., località nella tribù di Issachar.

, qaset, nome proprio di uomo. — Confr. nome del figlio di Nahor, onde ebbero origine i Caldei.

, qa-t, si trova in alcuni testi del Rituale dei Morti come variante di qr e qr-t.

, qa-t, (E.) species granorum. V. qaa.

[hieroglyphs], qat (S. Prisse 10,12), ?
Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qt? ; al seg.?

[hieroglyphs], qat-ḥāt, V. [hieroglyphs] qaat-ḥāti.

[hieroglyphs], qatartà (Harr. I, 70. b, 11), קטרת, קטורה, קשר, incenso, profumo, suffumigio.
— Oppure qaatrtà, Var. di qarrtà o di qartà (V.), pallottola di incenso.
Nel l. c. in connes. con [hieroglyphs] sntrà.

[hieroglyphs], qatu (Mar. Abyd.), V. [hieroglyphs] qt; lavoratore, lavorante. — Attivo.

[hieroglyphs], qatr-t (An. II, 6, 1 e 3; IV, 3, 11), Var. capricciosa di [hieroglyphs] qair.

[hieroglyphs], qad-it, (E) animal quoddam.

[hieroglyphs], qadu, (E) ardor.
יקד ardere, abbruciare, accendere; יקוד ardore, incendio.
— יקוד, cald. יקידה, focolare, fuoco, tizzone.

[hieroglyphs], qad-t (E, Lel, 15), (Stern, E.) nomen herbae.
— Loret (Rec. de trav. VII, 112) identifica con قثا, قثاء, ققة, cucumis sativus (Linneo), cocomero.
Confr. קשא, o קשות (secondo Aben Esra), zucca o cocomero.

[hieroglyphs], qaza (An. I, 24, 3), una specie di pianta, (Chab.) nopal, cactier, cactus, fico d'India.
Confr. קוץ spino.

[hieroglyphs] (Liebl. Deux Pap. p. 26) [hieroglyphs] } qaza, (Brug.) deriv. dal prec., il fico del Cactus, il fico d'India come frutto, che in Oriente e specialmente in Egitto serviva di nutrimento alla classe più povera.
— Chabas tradurrebbe piuttosto fava, fagiuolo o pisello.
2°) — (Goodw., Z. 1876, 106) ciottolo, sasso limato dall'acqua, pietra grezza, Rubble.
Confr. גזית pietra lisciata o levigata; חצץ pietruzza, sassolino.
— Materiali minuti per costruzione.

[hieroglyphs], qaza, equiv. al prec., all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], qazaūadana (Abusimbel, Battaglia di Ramesse II),

nome di una località della Siria.

[hieroglyphs], qazamār (Harr. I. 63,6,12), vocabolo d'origine aramaica che designa una veste particolare od un pezzo speciale di vestimento; — nel l. c. specificato di lino ([hieroglyphs] qmā).

[hieroglyphs], qazamzam (D. H. I. 21,4), ?

[hieroglyphs], qazatā (An. I, 27, 8), V. gazatā.

[hieroglyphs], qazah (D. H. I. 13, 88). Brugsch confr. قزح, קצח (sic), treuen, hinstreuen, spargere, spandere. — Forse קצץ, rovinare, tagliare, troncare, mozzare, fare a pezzi, radere. — Sost.: fine, estremità, termine, estremo.

[hieroglyphs], qazir, גזר dei Filistei, Tell-Gezer odierno.

[hieroglyphs] } qah (E. 96,18; 93,12), V. [hieroglyphs] qh.

[hieroglyphs], qaha (Trans. 1874, 347). V. [hieroglyphs] qh.

[hieroglyphs] } qaha (Dict. géo. 1116), κωϩτ, lumen, ignis. Affine con [hieroglyphs] āqh.

[hieroglyphs], qahau (An. V, 8, 8; 18, 2), rompere, spezzare, staccare con violenza, schiantare.
— Togliere il coraggio, abbattere l'ardire, l'arroganza, la protervia di alcuno. — Quindi
— Voltare, volgere, reggere, dirigere, piegare, sottomettere.
— Ammaestrare, esercitare, dresser.
κεϩ dirigere, rumpere; καϩλι ϩητ contritio cordis; καϩc (M. ϯ) consuetudo (Brugsch, Dict.).

[hieroglyphs], qahatu (Harr. I, 5,3), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] qaha; designa la parte speciale di una casa fatta per lasciar adito alla luce; finestra? lucernario?

[hieroglyphs], qahaq, (Brug.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] qahau.

[hieroglyphs], qahqem (?) (Denkm. II, 85). V. [hieroglyphs] qmh.

[hieroglyphs], qaqa (Harr. I, 4,1), guardare, far capolino, (Brugsch) auslugen, ausgucken, regarder;

[hieroglyphs], qat (S. Prisse 10,12), ?
Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qt ? ; al seg. ?

[hieroglyphs], qat-ḥāt, V. [hieroglyphs] qaat-ḥāti.

[hieroglyphs], qatartà (Harr. I, 70, b, 11), קְטֹרֶת ,קִטּוּרָה ,קְטַר, incenso, profumo, suffumigio.
— Oppure qaatrtà, Var. di qarrtà o di qartà (V.), pallottola di incenso.
Nel l. c. in connes. con [hieroglyphs] sntrà.

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[hieroglyphs], qad-īt, (E) animal quoddam.

[hieroglyphs], qadu, (E) ardor.
יקד ardere, abbruciare, accendere; יְקוֹד ardore, incendio.
— יָקוּד, cald. יְקֵידָה, focolare, fuoco, tizzone.

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Confr. קוֹץ spino.

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[hieroglyphs]
qaza, (Brug.) deriv. dal prec., il fico del Cactus, il fico d'India come frutto, che in Oriente e specialmente in Egitto serviva di nutrimento alla classe più povera.
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Confr. גְּזִית pietra lisciata o levigata; צְרוֹר pietruzza, sassolino.
— Materiali minuti per costruzione.

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[hieroglyphs], qazamār (Harr. I. 63, b, 12), vocabolo d'origine aramaica che designa una veste particolare od un pezzo speciale di vestimento; — nel l. c. specificato di lino ([hieroglyphs] qmā).

[hieroglyphs], qazamzam (D. H. I. 21, 4), ?

[hieroglyphs], qazatā (An. I, 27, 8), V. ġazatā.

[hieroglyphs], qazaḥ (D. H. I. 15, 28), Brugsch confr. قشّ, קצח (sic), treuen, hinstreuen, spargere, spandere. — Forse קצץ, rovinare, tagliare, troncare, mozzare, fare a pezzi, radere. — Sost.: fine, estremità, termine, estremo.

[hieroglyphs], qazir, גזר dei Filistei, Tell-Gezer odierno.

[hieroglyphs] } qaḥ (E. 96, 18; 93, 12), V. [hieroglyphs] qḥ.

[hieroglyphs], qaḥa (Trans. 1874, 347), V. [hieroglyphs] qḥ.

[hieroglyphs] } qaḥa (Dict. géo. 1116), ⲕⲱϩⲧ, lumen, ignis. Affine con [hieroglyphs] àqḥ.

[hieroglyphs], qaḥau (An. V, 8, 8; 18, 2), rompere, spezzare, staccare con violenza, schiantare. — Togliere il coraggio, abbattere l'ardire, l'arroganza, la protervia di alcuno. — Quindi — Voltare, volgere, reggere, dirigere, piegare, sottomettere. — Ammaestrare, esercitare, dresser. ⲕⲉϩ dirigere, rumpere; ⲕⲁϩⲗⲓ ϩⲏⲧ contritio cordis; ⲕⲁϩⲥ (M. ; T.) consuetudo (Brugsch, Dict.).

[hieroglyphs], qaḥatu (Harr. I, 5, 3), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] qaḥa; designa la parte speciale di una casa fatta per lasciar adito alla luce; finestra? lucernario?

[hieroglyphs], qaḥaq, (Brug.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] qaḥau.

[hieroglyphs], qaḥqem (?) (Denkm. II, 85), V. [hieroglyphs] qmḥ.

[hieroglyphs], qaqa (Harr. I, 4, 1), guardare, far capolino, (Brugsch) auslugen, ausgucken, regarder;

scoprire a forza di guardare, penetrar collo sguardo; — vedere

[hieroglyphs], qaqa, V. [hieroglyphs] qq.

[hieroglyphs], qaqa, forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] qa, cogli stessi signif.

[hieroglyphs], qaqa (P. Mag. Harr.), V. [hieroglyphs] qq.

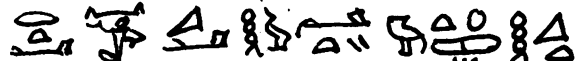
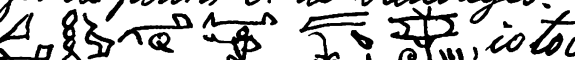
[hieroglyphs] (P. Gy, Berl. 38) [hieroglyphs] (E) qaqa, verosimilmente lo stesso che ϫιϫι, arbor ricinus, planta olifera (V. Jablonski, Opus I, 110).
Confr. קִיקָיוֹן ricino (secondo alcuni pianta di zucca), rabb. קִיק che alcuni interpretano ceci, altri ricino.
Nel P. Gy è menzionato [hieroglyph] qaqa, il sacro qaqa. — Brugsch legge ququ (V. a questo fonetico).

[hieroglyphs], qaqaūat (Lieblein Aeg. Denkm.). Var. di [hieroglyphs] qūat.

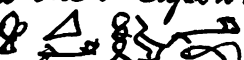
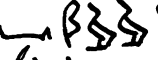
[hieroglyphs], qaqa-t, (E) κωκ, pustula.

[hieroglyphs], qak (Harr. I, 18, 2), specie di pane o focaccia?
Confr. עֻגָּה, עֻגָּה, עֻגָּה, ingl. cake, focaccia, sfogliata, torta, schiacciata.

[hieroglyphs] (Burt. Excerp. pl. 41) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. delle min. d'oro, l. 12) } qā, V. [hieroglyphs] qaā.

[hieroglyphs], qās (Z. 1871, 8). V. [hieroglyphs] qs e [hieroglyphs] qaās. Nel l. c. nel signif. di esorcismo, scongiuro, incantesimo, malìa.

[hieroglyphs], qā (Rit. 145, 84), nella frase [hieroglyphs], la mia bocca proferisce la verità; (Birch) my mouth speaks, having truth; (Pierr.) ma bouche parle possédant la vérité.

[hieroglyphs] } qā, nome di un minerale, non ancor determinato, importato in Egitto.

[hieroglyphs], qā (Naville, M. d'H. XV, 7), pare equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qḥ.

[hieroglyphs] } qā (D. Z. T. 80, 10; P. Med. 9, 6), recere, vomitare, vomito; sputare; far getto di...

—Innaffiare, bagnare, umettare, coprir di liquido (per es. dell'acqua del Nilo per la fecondazione dei campi).

קִיא, קָיָא, קִיָּה, vomitare; קִיא, vomito;

(E) κaβoλ, evomo, vomitus.

(P. Med. 9, 5), egli è a bere (una medicina), succederà il vomito.

— Confr. bś, di cui qā è sinonimo (P. Med. 9, 6).

qāu (P. Med. 9, 5), Var. del prec., ubi exemplum.

(Sall. III, 5, 3) qār, cocchiere, auriga, vetturino, carrettiere, conduttore di carro o di carrozza.
Confr. עֲגָלָה carretta, carro, da עגל (siriaco) voltar in giro, menare intorno, rotare.

— Anche nel senso del latino eques e dell'ebr. רַכָּב staffetta; cocchiere, carrettiere.

— Formalmente però, come aveva già congetturato Lauth, e dopo anche Brugsch, corrisponde all'ebr. קָלַע, lanciare, scagliare (colla frombola o fionda); — frombolière.

qarīu (Karn., Poema di Pentaūr), plur. del prec.

(Denkm. III, 229, c) (Rav. Stat.) qāḥ, la terra, il suolo. κaϩ (T.), κaϩι (M.), κeϩι (B.), terra, pulvis.

(Rit. 163, 13) (Sharpe, I, col. 57 e 58) (Sall. II, 3, 4; 11, 2) (Rec. III, 97) (Abido) (Ibid.) (Inscr. Pepi I, 173) (ib. 646) (Mar. Dend.) (Rosetta 10)

qāḥ, sost. g. m., braccio, avambraccio, omero, spalla; κaϩ (M., †) cubitus. (Rit. 60, 3), spalla a spalla, cioè: due a due uniti a fianco l'uno dell'altro.

2) — Cantone, canto, angolo, lato (Rit. 163, 13). κoϩ, κooϩ, angulus, vertex, summitas praerupta (Rosetta e Dend.).

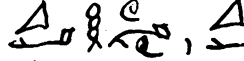
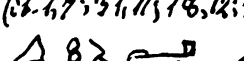
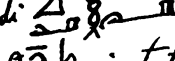
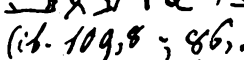
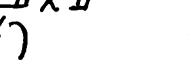
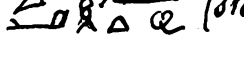
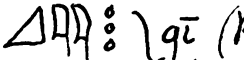
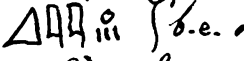
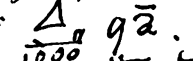
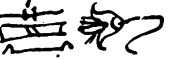
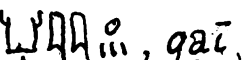
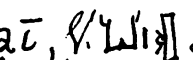
3) — Aggettivo ed avverbio, equiv. a kh (?).

4) — Verbo: Toccare, tastare; accennare a qualche cosa. — Stendere, allungare il braccio (su qualche cosa, ...). — Appoggiarsi, puntellarsi, sostenersi (a..., ...), metter la mano su qualche cosa. — (Leféb. al Rit. 13, 48) disporre (di..., ...).

ϭoϩ (M.), ϫωϩ (T.), ϫoϩ (B.), tangere, attingere, tasto; הִגִּיעַ toccare (da נגע).

(Pepi I, 173), allunga, slunga il tuo corno.

(ib. 646), allunga il toro del cielo il

suo corno.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 48), mi sia concesso sostenermi di pani e di bevande; (Birch) Loaded is my shoulder with food and drink; (Brugsch) Ich habe ausgestreckt den Arm nach Speise und Trank; (Lefeb.) qu'il me soit donné de disposer des pains et des breuvages; (Pierr.) se tendront vers moi des bras chargés de pains et de breuvages.
[hieroglyphs], io tocco i venti meridionali (ib. 31, 11).
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 86, 4). Io stesi le mie braccia su Osiride.

[hieroglyphs], qāḥu (Rit. 100, 5), derivato dal prec., all. 2; il canto, l'angolo, l'orlo, il margine di un libro, di un papiro scritto.
ⲟⲩ ⲕⲁϩⲓ ⲛϫⲱⲙ, caput libri; ϫⲁⲛ ⲕⲁϩⲓ margines rivi.
Al l. c. del Rit. è detto che il Capitolo 100 dovea recitarsi [hieroglyphs] sull'orlo di striscie di suu; (Chab.) sur un morceau de papyrus; (Pierr.) sur un bande de papyrus; (Brug.) ein Bündel langer Streifen; (Birch) a scrap of linen. — Su questa striscia si dovea poi scrivere il capitolo stesso.

[hieroglyphs], qāḥu (Rit. 17, 88), equivalente a [hieroglyphs] qāḥ, all. 4.

[hieroglyphs], sost. pl. (Rit. 149, 38)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 102, 6)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 17; 31, 11; 18, 12; 70, 2; 165, 13)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 109, 8; 86, 4)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 48)
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. 55, Vienna)
} qāḥu, qāḥu-ti, qāḥ-t, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] qāḥ, in tutti i suoi significati. V. ib. gli esempi.

[hieroglyphs] } qī (Roug. Edfu, 25, XIV), Var. delle b.e. di [hieroglyphs] qā.
2) — Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] ssn.

[hieroglyphs], qī (Edfu), V. [hieroglyphs] qaī.

[hieroglyphs], qaī (P. Mor. di Bul.), Variante capricciosa di [hieroglyphs] qa, persona, individuo.
(Chab.) N'importe qui, le premier venu, chiunque.

[hieroglyphs], qaī, (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 14) baies, bacche.

[hieroglyphs] } qaī, V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] qa.
[hieroglyphs] m-qaī, V. ibidem.

[hieroglyphs], qī-àr-sa-ui (?) (Dümi. Rec IV, 86, 8), nome della 9ª delle 11 specie sacre di balsamo o profumo ānti ([hieroglyphs]), conosciute ai tempi dei Tolomei.
Era di colore scuro ([hieroglyphs] qm).

[hieroglyphs], qaìro (Harr. I, 32, 6), v. [hieroglyphs] qrī.

[hieroglyphs], qaìroza, v. [hieroglyphs] qrza.

[hieroglyphs] qīsers (Lepsius, Königsbuch; Z. 1874, 79), Cesare, frequente nei cartelli degli imperatori romani.

[hieroglyphs], qa-īt (Z. 1869, 6), nome di una dea, chiamata anche [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], qī-t (Z. 1870, 61), v. [hieroglyphs] qa.

[hieroglyphs], qu (Coffin of Amamu, XII, 10), nell'espr. [hieroglyphs] àm-qu, che Birch traduce the nostrils (?).

[hieroglyphs], qu, (Chab.) giurare, giuramento.

[hieroglyphs] (P. ierat. 29, Vienn.) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 104, 2; 15, 19;) [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. 80, 12) qau, qaui, plurali di [hieroglyphs] e varr., qa; res, substantiae, alimenta, etc.

[hieroglyphs], quāat (Liebl., Dict. des noms propr., N. 879), variante di [hieroglyphs] quat, nel l. c. riferentesi al servizio del dio Rā.

[hieroglyphs], qunk (P. Harr. I, 37, b, 10), cibo, focaccia o pasticceria cotta al forno e fatta principalmente di [hieroglyphs] ss.

[hieroglyphs], qu-t, masseria.

[hieroglyphs], ququ (Sall. I, 8, 4), il frutto del cocco, la noce del cocco; noce. ΚΟΥΚΟΥΝΑΡΙΑ, nucamenta pinea. — (Birch, Z. 1873, 154) doum palm. — Forse lo stesso che [hieroglyphs] qaqa. [hieroglyphs], neter ququ (An. IV, 14, 4), sacro ququ, che era misurato a pentole ([hieroglyphs] mh-t.u).

[hieroglyphs], v. qaāaqat.

[hieroglyph], Brugsch (Z. 1886, 2 e seg.) propone

la lettura qb per questo gruppo che noi abbiamo messo al fonetico sb (V.); è var. del seg.

[hieroglyphs], qeb (Harn.; Leps., Erst äg. Götterkreis, Taf. III. 3), Var. delle b.e. invece di [hieroglyphs] sb (V.).

[hieroglyphs], qab, g. f., pianto, lutto, duolo. Conf. [hieroglyphs] àkb.

[hieroglyphs], qeb (Z. 1875, 147), il braccio. ϭⲃⲟⲓ (T., ⲡ), ϫⲫⲟⲓ (M.), brachium.

[hieroglyphs], qeb (Stel. Mettern.; Stel. C, 100, Louvre), capezzolo, mammella, poppa (anche di una bestia, B. H. T. 78, 44). ⲕⲓⲃⲉ, ⲉⲕⲓⲃⲉ (T.), ⲕⲓϥⲓ (M.) ϯ, ubera, papilla, mamma; capitulum uteris (Confr. קֵבָה parti genitali della donna).
— (Masp.) petto, torace.
— Al Rit. 125, 58 (Pierr.) equival. al prec.; (Birch) Fold.
— V. anche [hieroglyphs] qab.

[hieroglyphs] (D'orb. 2, 1)
[hieroglyphs] (Descr. V, 40; Denkm. III, 73) (Rit. 3, 2; 17, 5, fr.)
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1863, 51)
qeb, raddoppiare, moltiplicare, aumentare, accrescere, aggrandire, reiterare;
— Doppio, molteplice.

ⲕⲱⲃ, duplicare, geminatio, duplicitas; ⲛⲕⲱⲃ multipliciter; ⲕⲏⲃ duplex, duplum esse; ⲕⲃⲃⲉ (T.) duplicatio.
כפל duplicare, raddoppiare, כִּפֵּל, כֶּפֶל doppio; כפן radunare, raddoppiare; קבץ radunare, ammassare; כבר esser grande, esser molto, onde הכביר moltiplicare, accumulare, כַּבִּיר copioso, assai, grande.
2) — Circuito, cerchia, circolo, contorno, ripiegatura, spira; g. m.
— (Birch) corner, angle; (Pierr.) circuit, replis; (De Roug.) angle, replis; (Boitevin) détour.
— (Brugsch) Schaar.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
m-qeb, m-qab, equival. a [hieroglyphs] m-sen, [hieroglyphs] m-rer, nel circuito di, nel contorno di, nell'interno di, nel mezzo di, in, dentro, su. V. sotto [hieroglyphs], qab, il confronto con בְּקֶרֶב.

[hieroglyphs], qeb-àb (Dict. géo. 321), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qab.

[hieroglyphs], qeb (Stel. Mettern.), propriam. il doppio avvolgimento; una delle denominazioni del serpente tifonico Apap [hieroglyphs] avvoltolato a molte spire.
2) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 345), la spira di un serpente, in generale.

[hieroglyphs], qeb (Mus. di Torino, N. 102), cac-

ciare, scacciare, ecc.,
Var. di [hierogl.] qnb.

[hierogl.] (Denkm. III, 73, a) [hierogl.] qeb, ombra, rezzo; propr. il rinfrescante (confronta [hierogl.] qb).
ϧⲁⲓⲃⲓ, ⲅⲉⲓⲃⲓ, umbra.
V. ⲭⲁⲓ̈ⲃ.
[hierogl.] (Stela delle miniere d'oro, 2), dispensare l'ombra (cioè rinfresco, ristoro) ai nobili.

[hierogl.], qeb (Rec. I, 36, 1), specie di albero, letter.: l'ombroso (V. il prec.).
2) — V. ⲭⲁⲓ̈ⲃ.

[hierogl.], qeb [plur. [hierogl.] (Pleyt. Ét. 166)], voce di dialetto invece di [hierogl.] qb-t, foglia, foglio, ϭⲱⲃⲉ (T.), ϭⲱⲱⲃⲉ, ϭⲃ; ϫⲱⲃⲓ (M.), folium (arboris); rabbin. כף foglia.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1.

[hierogl.] (Diebl., Deux Pap. hiér., p. 26), [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Z. 1876, 2 e 3) qeb, g. f., ⲕⲁⲃⲓ, ⲕⲏⲃⲓ, ϯ (M.), vasculus, ampulla, praesertim illa olei in lucerna; specie di brocca o vaso.
Rotoli di papiri si rinvennero nascosti in questi vasi.

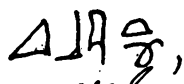
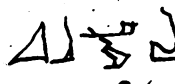
[hierogl.], qeb (Navill., M. d'H., 8, l. 5), una specie di metallo o di pietra?.

[hierogl.] (Stel. Piānxi), [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Rit. 152, 8), [hierogl.] (ib. 79, 3), [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (ib. 60, 1; 62, 2), [hierogl.] (Géogr. I, N. 595), [hierogl.] (Z. 1866, 2), [hierogl.] (ib.), [hierogl.] (Brug. Diz.) qeb (Sall. II, 13, 9; Stat. Bokenxons, Z. 1868, 34; fr. altrove), [il segno [hierogl.] e varr. si trova coi complem. fonetici [hierogl.] e [hierogl.], quindi di parecchi vocaboli aventi questo segno sillabico è incerto se la lettura deve esser qb o qbḥ; cerchisi perciò sotto ambedue i fonetici].
Essere fresco (propr. ombroso, ombreggiato, confr. [hierogl.] qb), freddo, rinfrescato (detto anche dello sdegno, della collera, dell'ira). — Freddo, fresco. — Rinfrescare, raffreddare, refrigerare; farsi rinfrescare. In questi sensi anche nelle forme causative [hierogl.] (Rit. 132, 8; 95, 2); [hierogl.] (Stela 20, Torino; Rec. I, 36, 1) (V. ai fonetici sqb, sqbb).
ⲕⲃⲁ, ⲕⲃⲉ, ⲕⲃⲟ (T.), refrigerare, refrigerare se, refrigerium; ⲱϭⲃ, ⲱϭⲉⲃ (T.), ⲱϫⲉⲃ, ⲱϫⲉϥ, ⲱϫϥ (M.), frigescere, frigere, frigus, gelu, pruina, glacies; ϫⲃⲟⲃ refrigerare, refrigerari, refrigerium, requies; onde ϯϫⲃⲟⲃ (M.) refrigerium dare, requiem dare; — ϯⲕⲃⲟ refrigerare; ⲉϥⲕⲏⲃ (T.) frigidus.
[hierogl.] (Rit. 152, 7 e 8), Oh!

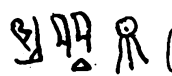
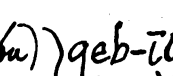
questo sicomoro di Nut, rinfrescante quelli che risiedono nell'Amenti!

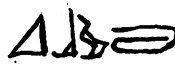
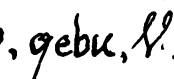
[hieroglyphs] men-qeb (Trans. 1880, 539; Z. 1886, 2), secondo Lushington designa una casa dove si trova alloggio e ristoro, locanda, albergo.

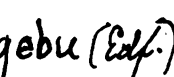
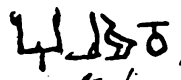
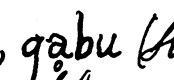
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qbḥ, in tutti i suoi significati.

[hieroglyphs], qeb, letter. la fresca, nome della piramide di Sepes-qa-f, faraone della IV dinastia.

[hieroglyphs], qeb (Z. 1875, 128), derivato da [hieroglyphs] qb, signif.: vento fresco, vento freddo, vento del Nord.

[hieroglyphs], il vento fresco del Settentrione.

— Aria fresca, la frescura, il fresco.

[hieroglyphs], qeba-t (Denkm. II, 125, d, col. 186), lato.
V. [hieroglyphs] qb.

[hieroglyphs], qeb-ȧt (R. Vienna 482), velo, velame, coperta, o simile.
ⲔⲞⲂⲒ, vestis species, quae hirsuta esse poterat.

[hieroglyphs], qebāu, גִּבְעָה, גְּבַע o גִּבְעוֹן, località della tribù di Beniamino.

[hieroglyphs], qebī, secondo Champollion, è l'antica forma del copto ⲔⲈⲂⲒ (M. ⲡⲓ) favus mellis.

[hieroglyphs] (Medinet-Abu) }
[hieroglyphs] (Stele delle Min. d'oro, 2) } qeb-īt, V. [hieroglyphs] qb.

[hieroglyphs], qebu (Z. 1876, 54), גּוּב, fendere, spaccare, segare.

[hieroglyphs], qebu (Z. l. c. prec.), Confr. גּוֹב, luogo ov'era l'accampamento dei Filistei (II Sam. 21, 19).
— Haigh ritiene che fosse un burrone o l'alveo di un fiume (Confr. il prec.), o di un ruscello.

[hieroglyphs], qebu, V. [hieroglyphs] qb.

[hieroglyphs], qebu (Edf.), V. [hieroglyphs] qb.

[hieroglyphs], qabu (Harr. I, 18, a), del tutto diverso dal prec., designa una misura di capacità pei liquidi, nel l. c. pel [hieroglyphs] sdḥu.
Confr. קַב, misura contenente la sesta

parte di sat.

qebu (E.) V. qb.

qebui, V. qb.

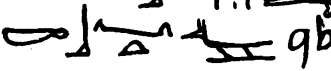
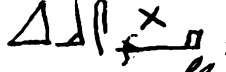
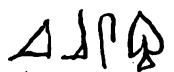
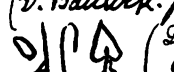
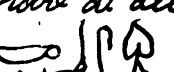
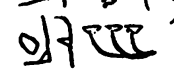
(Stela lignea 20, Torino) (Iuscr. Kuban) (Chab. Rech. p. 70) qebu-it, gebui, qebuu, Varr. di qb, ombra, rezzo, ecc.

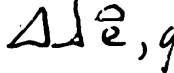
qabusa, (Brugs.) misura (Z. 1868, 12) per materie secche, legumi o civaie. (Harr. I, 15, a; 18, b, 15) Confr. ΘΑΠΙΧΗ choenix; קִבֻּצָה, קִבּוּץ, raccolta, mucchio, caterva.
Sinon di dga.
— (Birch, Z. 1868, 12) forse ϪΑΙΒΕϹ carbo; (id., Z. 1873, 40, al P. Harr. I, 18, b, 15) frutti.

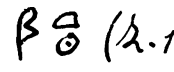
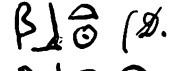
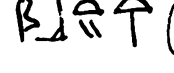
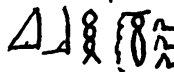
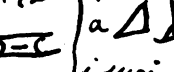
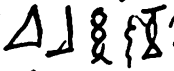
qebuhu (P. di Bul. IV, 23, 5), variante capricciosa di qbh.

qebeb (Sarc. Xaf, Bul.), V. qb.

qebeb, forme aumentate di qb, cogli stessi significati.

qebebt (P. 29 di Vienna, l. 57), Var. di qb.

qebbu (P. Harris 500, verso), Var. di qb. V.; nel l. c. nel senso di rinfrescare, ecc.

qebeben (Iuscr. Unas, 294; Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 219) equival. al prec. qb, rinfrescarsi, ristorarsi.

qebeb-t (Dend.), ? Forse gozzo, gorgozzule, gola, strozza, esofago, fauci, od alcunchè di simile.

qebeb-ti (Rit. 97, 3), io lo ritengo come participio di qbb, rinfrescato, refrigerato, ristorato.
— Birch e Pierret lo fanno derivare da qb, ed il 1° traduce redoubled, il 2° multiplication.

qebeni, qabenti (Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 166) barca. (Ponb. Neferhotep, Tebe)

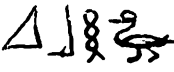
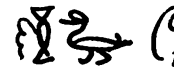
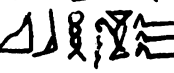
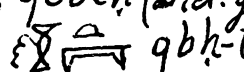
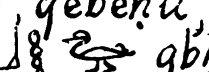
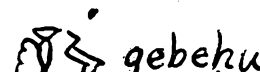
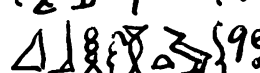
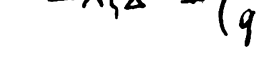
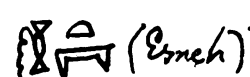
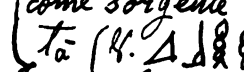
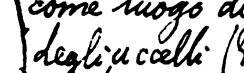
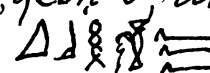
Variante di [hieroglyphs] qbn-īt e di [hieroglyphs] qbn-t, (V.).

[hieroglyphs], qebes (D. H. T. 15, l. 30), forse in affinità con ϫⲱⲃⲥ, inclinare, כבש, כבש, subigere, assoggettare, sottomettere, soggiogare.

[hieroglyphs] (D. Bauurk. pl. 8) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 904) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) qebes, una specie particolare di albero. Confr. [hieroglyphs] kbs.

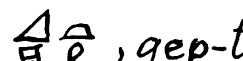
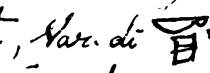
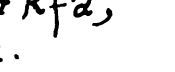
[hieroglyphs], qeb-t (Géogr. I, N. 397), V. [hieroglyphs] qb.

[hieroglyphs], qeb-t (Rit. 125, 58), V. [hieroglyphs] qb.

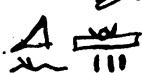
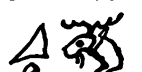
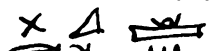
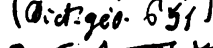
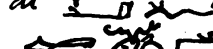
[hieroglyphs] (L. 1876, 91) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 52) [hieroglyphs] (S. 29, Vienna, l. 19) qeb-t. qeb-ti. V. [hieroglyphs] qb.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 14; 108, 7) [hieroglyphs] (V. qb) qebḥ, equivalente a [hieroglyphs] qb, in tutti i suoi significati. 2) — Acqua fresca, acqua pura ([hieroglyphs] puro, mondo, netto). — Umore, liquido umore, umidità. — La libazione consistente in acqua fresca, acqua sacra; l'acqua consacrata agli Dei; acqua per libazione, acqua per purificazione. Libazione, purificazione, lustrazione; — acqua versata. 3) — la brocca della libazione (Birch, Z. 1865, 38); — serbatoio d'acqua fresca (Inscr. Pepi I, 393). 4) — Versare, colare; tirare, estrarre liquido da... (per esempio dal calamaio, cioè intingere la penna nel calamaio, Pierr. Insc. Hier. 99); attingere acqua. 5) — Innaffiare, innaffiamento (Inscr. Pepi I, freq.). 6) — (Lefeb. al Rit. 108, 7) l'abîme.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 7, 18) [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) [hieroglyphs] (Chab. Egypt. 1877, 193) qebeḥ (Chab. l. c.) moltitudine di uccelli, spec. di oche; quasi un'inondazione di uccelli, un diluvio di uccelli. — Uccelli in generale. 2) — Stormo, legione, grande moltitudine. 3) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. I, 86, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. gé. 824) [hieroglyphs] (Champ. Mon. pl. 237; Mar. Abid. I, 49, c) qebeḥ, una località, od ogni località, che si distingue

per la sua abbondanza di volatili insieme radunati (V. il prec.).

, qebeḥ (Dict. géo. 1343), V. qbḥ-t.

, qebeḥu, V. qbḥ.

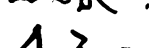
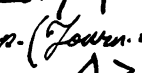
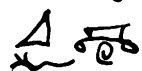
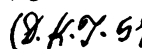
qebeḥu; qebḥ-ut opp. qebḥ-tu (Inscr. Pepi I, 412, 393), V. qbḥ.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 593, 600) (ib. 673) (Rit. 17, 32) (ib. 17, 35, 38; 99, 16) (ib. 112, 6; 113, 6; 161, 4) (ib. 113, 6; 161, 9) — qebḥ-sen-u-f, opp. qeb-sen-u-f, nome di uno dei quattro genii funerarî, protettori dei visceri del defunto. È lui che immerge e tempra in un essenza i visceri per conservarli (Rit. 161, quadro). Era figlio di Horo e di Iside (ib. 112, 6).

(Esneh) (Sarc. Horemheb, Vienna) — qebeḥ-t, il cielo, sia come sorgente dell'umidità (V. qbḥ), sia come luogo di riunione degli uccelli (V. qbḥ).

, qebḥ-t, libazione, ecc. V. qbḥ.

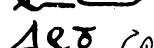
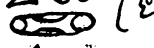
, qebqeb-it, V. ḳbḳb.

qapur (D. H. T. 15, 11 e 26), vocabolo di provenienza semitica. Confr. l'arabo كبير grande, ebr. כַּבִּיר robusto, forte, potente, violento; potente per le ricchezze, opulente; eroe, guerreggiatore, soldato, duce, prefetto o capitano dei soldati; confronta il χεβράνης ἥρως di Omero. — Confr. anche כְּפִיר propr. leone adulto, leoncino; — e quindi uomo crudele, rapace, sanguinario.

, gep-t, Var. di kp, (Masp.) poignée, pugno. 2) — Impugnatura, manico.

, qef (P. Rhind, 16, 18 e 19), Var. di kfa, e di kfa.

, qef (Rit. 27, 1), rubare, impadronirsi di, se saisir de. — Ladro, predone.

, qef (Bal.) Var. del seg. (V. ib. es.).

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. I, 99, 21) qef, la maschia forza, energia, vigoria, robustezza, vigore, virilità, potenza; virtus dei latini.
Per lo più nelle seguenti espressioni:

[hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 71, 3; Dict. geo. 651) [hieroglyphs] (Bul.) fortissimo, vigorosissimo, gagliardissimo, potentissimo. — Pienezza di forze, somma potenza, somma robustezza. — Sinonimi di [hieroglyphs] e varianti, sotto s'f.

— Anche la stima, la considerazione, il rispetto, il timore che inspira la forza o la potenza (D. T. T. I, 24, 10).
— Questo radicale, conservato nel copto ϬⲀϤⲎ (M. ϥ), viri graves, fiducia, confidentia, è identico all'ebr. תקף confidare, aspettare, sperare; stare bene in forze, esser robusto.

[hieroglyphs], qefa (Masp.), V. [hieroglyphs] kfa.

[hieroglyphs] qefau, V. [hieroglyphs] qf.

[hieroglyphs], qefau (P. Harr. 500, verso), Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 27) lo connette col prec. [hieroglyphs] qfa e traduce l'huis, la baie de la porte.

[hieroglyphs] qefa-t-u
[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 54) [hieroglyphs] qefuu
V. [hieroglyphs] qf.

[hieroglyphs], qefen, (E.) calere, calefieri.
Questa è la primitiva significazione, la quale più tardi passò in quella di: cuocere, fare il pane, cuocere al forno, seccare al forno.
— Fare il fornaio, esser fornaio, pristinato; ⲔⲈⲚⲈϤⲒⲦⲎⲤ, ⲡⲓ, pistor.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 99, 29) focacce da infornare; (Pierr.) du pain à cuire; (Birch) cooked cakes.

[hieroglyphs], qefen (Dend.; D. T. T. II, 11, 3), derivato dal prec., letter. infornare una casa, signif. costrurla.
Costrurre, fabbricare, edificare, in generale.

[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 36) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu, Mar.) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 48, 46 e 44) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. geo. 1202) qefen, qefeni, qefennu, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] qfn, propr. infornata, sopratutto del pane

sacro dei templi per le offerte.
— Pane, focaccia (L. 1882, 144); (Erman) Aschenbrod. Confronta ⲔⲈⲚⲈϤⲒⲦⲈⲚ (ϧⲁⲛ), panes subcineritii.
Confr. anche קפה focaccia.

[hieroglyphs] (Pierr. T. H. II, 61; C, 164, Louvre) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 99, 29) } qefenu, qefennu, varianti di [hieroglyphs] qfn.

[hieroglyphs], qefennu (Rit. 142, 10), nome di una località sacra ad Osiride.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 42, 22, 23) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. I, 21) } qefden, qefdennu, una delle designazioni del cinocefalo in stile sacro.
— Scimia in generale.

[hieroglyphs], qam (Roug. Edf. 24, 111) vigna, vigneto. V. [hieroglyphs] qamu.

[hieroglyphs] (Edfu; Rec. IV, 83) [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 3, 4) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 23) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 11, 66) } qem, ⲔⲀⲘ, π, arundo, juncus, גמא, giunco, papiro (del Nilo); giunco, canna.
2) — Una pianta commestibile, che Brugsch assimila al greco χηνίς, ἐλαφόβοσκον, pastinaca.
— Altra denominazione della pianta chiamata altrimenti [hieroglyphs] oppure [hieroglyphs], e che era impiegata nella ricetta del Kyphi (Rec. IV, 82, 1); però per lo più colla determinazione [hieroglyphs] qem-kes (Rec. IV, 83; 23), qem della Nubia.
— Il Brugsch fa l'osservazione, che, poichè nel copto abbiamo ϭⲀⲖⲘⲈ (?) gallina, ϭⲀⲖⲘⲈⲚⲈϭⲰϢ gallina æthiopica, così potrebbe il vocabolo geroglifico tradursi Hühnerkraut, erba o pianta dei polli.
— Del resto la radice ϭⲘ appare in molti nomi copti di piante.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 4; 85, 1) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 29; 24, 4; 157, 2) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 38) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 78, 2; 147, 22) } qem, equiv. od affine all'ebr. קום, alzarsi, rizzarsi, levarsi in piedi, star in piedi, stare, esser ritto; far rizzare, rizzare, erigere, ergere, innalzare (per es. una statua).
— Eseguire, formare, fare, creare, produrre.
[hieroglyphs] (Stat. Xāhap, Berl.), fu dato il cielo, fatta la terra (e) condotto il Nilo.
— Spesso, dopo la menzione di metalli (oro, argento, rame, ferro, ecc.), l'aggiunta [hieroglyphs], m-qemamu col lavoro, cioè col martellamento,

con lavoro martellato.
— Sost. creazione, opera, lavoro, creatura (Pierr. al Rit. 147, 22); — ed anche creatore, produttore.
[hieroglyphs], il creatore di tutto ciò che esiste.
— Caus. [hieroglyphs], s-qem (Rit. 64, 16), far eseguire, far produrre, ecc.; — produrre, formare, creare.
2) — Avanzarsi, presentarsi, camminare; (Brug.) auftreten.
— V. [hieroglyphs] qma.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 50) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 9; 122, 2; 145, 80; Inscr. Pepi I, 642) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 1, 16, 17) (Rit. 17, 43; fr.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 127, 12) (Stel. Bianchi, retto, 8) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1870, 132) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 42) [hieroglyphs] (Rianxi; verso, 16) [hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 146, 7) — qem, trovare, ritrovare, scoprire, inventare. ϭⲓⲙ (B.), ϫⲓⲙⲓ (M.), ϫⲉⲙ, [hieroglyphs], qem-ro (Chab. Voy. 309), trouver discours o parole, signif. non solamente, in oppos. a [hieroglyphs] gr, tacere, poter parlare, cominciare a parlare, mettersi a parlare, discorrere; colui che prende la parola; — ma anche, in senso riprovevole, ciarlare, chiacchierare oltre misura; il ciarlone, il chiaccherone (H. Masp. Le Pap. de Berl. N. I, p. 80, nota b). [hieroglyphs] (Sall. III, 3, 10; 4, 1), ϭⲙ ⲡϩⲏⲧ (B.), ϫⲉⲙ ϩⲏⲧ (M.), letter. trovare il cuore, signif. sapere, essere perspicace, intelligente, sagace; perspicacia, intelligenza, ecc. V. sotto [hieroglyphs] qma.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 58, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 122, 2) — lo scopritore di facce, nome di un dio o di un genio.

2) — Trovare il mezzo, riuscire a, קום, riuscire a seconda.

[hieroglyphs], qem (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXVII, 8), ?

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 7, 3, Var.) [hieroglyphs] — qem, Brugsch identifica con [hieroglyphs] àqm (V.). ⲟⲕⲉⲙ, ⲱⲕⲉⲙ, ⲟⲕⲙ, tristem facere, tristem esse, ad tristitiam componere, tristitia, mæror.
— Ma al Rit. l. c. egli traduce diversamente; dapprima gli pareva designasse un veleno che priva del movimento, poi tradusse Verrenkung, distorsione, slogatura, lussazione, storcimento, stortilatura, facendolo affine a [hieroglyphs] gamu (V.).
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. l. c.). (Brug.) nicht kommen deine Verrenkungen an meine Glieder.
— Chab. traduce torpeur.
— Birch traduce il passo precedente: Thy sins ([hieroglyphs]) have not come, found out ([hieroglyphs]) on these my hands. — Pierret omette tutto il gruppo [hieroglyphs], e traduce: tu n'approches pas de mes membres.

} Sebbene sia qm il fonetico ascritto a questo segno dai testi più recenti, pare tuttavia che il suo fonetico più antico fosse km, v. l'osservazione di Goodwin all'art. kamn, ed il copto corrispondente a qm.

(Rit. 15,12) (Med. Abu) (D. T. II, 39,5; I, 92,5) qem. Il significato di questo antico radicale è evidentemente identico a quello dell'ebr. כמה, oscurarsi, offuscarsi, impallidire, svenire, diventar debole; esser svenuto, tramortito; languire, illanguidire per... — e dell'arab. كمه, esser oscuro, buio, cieco, orbo, caligine obductus est. — Quindi il geroglifico signif.

1) — Oscurare, offuscare; oscuro, fosco, nero; color nero; — diventare nero; esser nero, oscuro; divenire oscuro, fosco, senza splendore.
кнм, камє (T.), χамє (M.), niger; єλкєм (B.) nigrum fieri, obscurari; кммом (B.) nigrescere; кмом (T., πє) nigredo; камоот (T.) nigrum fieri; χємс (M.) oscurità, buio, tenebrosità, tenebre. — Confr. anche כמר divenir bruno; esser buio, oscuro.

2) — Deperire, divenir vecchio, canuto, invecchiare, declinare, incanutire; — deperire, andarsene, consumarsi detto del tempo, An. III, 4,7). — Quindi anche

3) — Consumare, terminare, finire, compire, condurre a fine, compiere una cosa (per es. un lavoro, un edifizio) in un tempo determinato; equiv. all'ebr. קום, גמר. — (Brehl, al Rit. 15,12) creare. (D. T. I, 92, 5), egli ha compiuto la grande opera di suo padre Horo.
— In parallelismo con msms (Denkm. III, 94,a; Sall. II, 14; 1,8; — Edf.).
— e varr. forme causative: V. al fonet. sqm.

4) — Estensione in tempo ed in spazio; spazio di tempo; spazio, periodo, tempo che passa, che si consuma.
(Mar. Dend. Sala V) (D. T. II, 14,4) r (op. àu)-qem-zeta, in legame con hh (V.º), signif. fino all'eternità; — ed anche aggettivo: spazioso, immenso.
(D. T. II, 13,5), si elevi sino all'infinito spazio cosmico (del cielo).

5) — (Pierret e Lefébure, al Rit. 15, 12) subsister.

(Rit. 109, 8; 112,3) (ib. 65,2) qem, equiv. al prec., all. 1, 2; oscurato, offuscato, nero, ecc......
— vecchiaia, vecchio.
(D. H. T. 54.a) una donna nera, una mora.
(Rit. 114,3) la vecchiaia è rinvigo-

rita dalla letizia.
— Pierr. trad. velare, velarsi (Rit. 114, 3), incatenare (ib. 63, 2).
— (Birch, al Rit. 109, 8) capelli.

[hieroglyphs], qem, v. [hieroglyphs] qm, all. 4.

[hieroglyphs], qem (Rit. 48, 2), propr. paese nero, designa l'Egitto, ⲔⲎⲘⲈ, ⲔⲎⲘⲈ, ⲔⲎⲘⲎ (T.), ⲔⲎⲘⲒ (B.), ⲬⲀⲘⲎ, ⲬⲎⲘⲒ (M.), Aegyptus. [hieroglyphs] (Masp. Geur. ép. 47), letteralmente: il paese nero ed il paese rosso, significa l'Egitto e il Deserto. [hieroglyphs], la lingua degli uomini di Egitto, la lingua egiziana.
— Al Rit. l. c. equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], qem (Rit. 138, 2). Variante di [hieroglyphs] qem-ūr.

[hieroglyphs], qem (Tav. Stat.), anche scritto [hieroglyphs] xe-qem (D. T. T. 75, 2), legno nero, albero nero; specie particolare di arbusto balsamifero, e di un legno prezioso (ebano?) di color oscuro o nero; — Ontano?.
— Pare che prodotto di questo arbusto fosse la sostanza [hieroglyphs] qmu (V.)
— Confr. anche [hieroglyphs] qm-t.

[hieroglyphs], qema, opp. qem-ti (Rit. 78, 20), i (due) ricci; (Birch) the looks; (Pierr. e Lefeb.) la chevelure; (Masp.) les temples.
— V. [hieroglyphs] qmh.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 78, 10 e 11), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } qema, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] qem.
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } qema-het, equiv. al copto ⲬⲈⲘϨⲎⲦ (M.), ϬⲘⲠϨⲎⲦ (T.), sapere, sapienza; essere perspicace, intelligente.
Confr. [hieroglyphs] all'articolo [hieroglyphs] qm.

[hieroglyphs] qemam (Rit. IV, 3, 18, 3), v. [hieroglyphs] qm.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 4, 1), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 31; 145, 57), [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 11, 7; Harr. I, 48, 9), [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 4, 1), [hieroglyphs] } gemam, gemamu, gemamuī, forme aument. ed equiv. di [hieroglyphs] qm.
[hieroglyphs] qemamiu-u [hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, verso; Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 30)
[hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, verso) sost. tutto ciò che tu fai.

[hieroglyphs], qemam-t (opp. qam-t)

(Obel. Barberini), V. [hier.] qm.

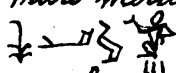
[hier.], qemahu (Journ. Asiat. 1883, 14), V. [hier.] qmh.

[hier.], qemà (S. di Bibl. XVII, 3, 3), (Goodw. Trans. II, 259) to crown or invest with.. (?).

[hier.] (Rev. Arch. 1861, 217), [hier.] (ib.), [hier.] (D. H. T. 32), [hier.] (Chab.), [hier.] (Masp.) — gemà, gemàt, gemà-t-t, ⲕⲟⲙⲙⲓ, κόμμι, gummi, la gomma; — gomme odorifere o odorose. — (Chab.) resina o profumo resinoso.

[hier.], qemàt (An. IV, 3, 8), acqua di gomma o gomma liquida, opp. essenza resinosa (V. il preced.); è menzionata come ingrediente di un unguento.

[hier.], qemà-t, (E.) punctiones.

[hier.], [hier.] (Rit. 146, i; 153, 5), [hier.] (Z. 1878, 53) — gemā, 1) — equiv. a [hier.] qmā (Rit. 153, 5); [hier.] (ib. 146, i), pietra verde (spath) del Mezzodì, felspato del Sud.
2) — Equiv. a [hier.] (Harr. I, fr.); [hier.], stoffa o tela buona, fina; [hier.], stoffa o tela ottima, finissima.
[hier.], qemā sendt (Harr. I, 33, b. 1), grembiale di tela.
3) — Equiv [hier.] (Z. l. c.).

[hier.], gemā (Z. 1878, 53; Chab. Voy. p. 259), stoffa, lino, panno, pannolino, tela.
V. il prec., all. 2.
— (Ebers, Z. 1873, 69) forse la veste delle fanciulle ([hier.] qmā-t, V.), o forse benda, fascia, involto o cintura di tela.

[hier.], [hier.] (Z. 1878, 53), [hier.] (Z. 1868, 13) — gemā, il Sud, il Mezzodì, la regione meridionale.
Brug. confr. ⲑⲉⲙⲁⲛ, meridies.

[hier.] (Rituale 130, 1), [hier.] (ib. 142, 19), [hier.] (ib. 142, 14), [hier.] (ib. 142, 10) — [hier.], [hier.], [hier.] (Rit. ll. cc.), il Sud e il Nord, la regione del Sud e la regione del Nord.

[hier.] (Tomba Neferhotep, a Gurnah), [hier.] (Z. 1873, 60), [hier.], [hier.] (Rit. 100, 2; Sall. IV, 2), [hier.], [hier.] (Chab.) — gemā, far musica, suonare uno strumento musicale.
— La musica, specialm..

la musica di strumenti a corda. Tuttavia nel peristilio del tempio di Edfu, sul muro meridionale della corte, si legge [hierogl.] sopra tre donne che s'avanzano cogli strumenti [hierogl.] e [hierogl.] nelle mani. — Musico, musicante, suonatore, suonatrice.
Confr. ⲕⲉⲙⲕⲉⲙ pulsare instrumentum musicum, onde ⲣⲉϥⲣⲕⲉⲙⲕⲉⲙ pulsator tympani, — da ⲕⲓⲙ (T. e M.) tangere, percutere.
2) — (Rit. l.c.) cantare, (Birch e Pierr.) invocare.

[hierogl.] (Sall. IV, 14) [hierogl.] (Chab.) qemāī, Varianti del prec..

[hierogl.] (Assuan) [hierogl.] (Harr.) qemāī, qemāīt, Varianti di [hierogl.] qmā-t.

[hierogl.], qemāus (?) (Z. 1873, 124), la corona del Sud, dell'Alto Egitto (V. [hierogl.] qmā).

[hierogl.], qemā-retu (Harr. I, 18, b, 10 e 11), Var. di [hierogl.], qmā.

[hierogl.] (Canopo, 33) [hierogl.] qemā-t, la suonatrice, la sacerdotessa o pallacide, giovane fanciulla addetta al culto di una divinità.
2) — Nome collettivo (affetto dall'art. femm. [hierogl.]), i musicanti, i suonatori, l'orchestra.

[hierogl.] [hierogl.] qemā-t (Rit. 141, 10), V. [hierogl.] qmā.

[hierogl.] (Mar. Abyd. I, 53) [hierogl.] (Z. 1873, 69) qemā-t, qemātu (opp. qemā-ut), V. [hierogl.] qmā.

[hierogl.], qemī (Sall. II, 4, 3; An. V, 9, 4), V. [hierogl.] qm.

[hierogl.], qemī (An. IV, 8, 12), nome di una pianta commestibile. V. [hierogl.] qm.

[hierogl.], qemī (R. Edf. 22, XVIII), deriv. da [hierogl.] qm, all. 3. signif.: lavoro, compiuto, finito, terminato.
2) — (ib. 54, XVIII), equivalente a [hierogl.] hunnu.

[hierogl.], qem-īt (Sallier II, 4, 3)?

[hierogl.], qem-īt (P. Abbott).

participio di [hierogl.] qm; trovato, trovato che.... Con questa formola iniziale si proclamava il verdetto di un processo.

[hierogl.], qemu (Stat. Bokenxons), V. [hierogl.] qamu.

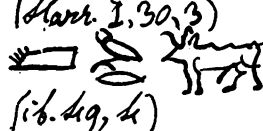
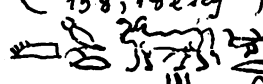
[hierogl.], qemu, (E.), sembra sia il prodotto o il frutto della pianta [hierogl.] qm.
— Confr. tuttavia קמה, biada.

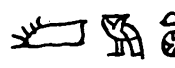
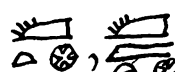
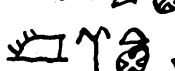
[hierogl.], qem-ut, V. [hierogl.] qm.

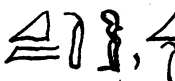
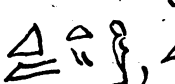
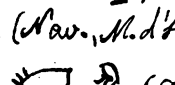
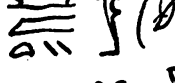
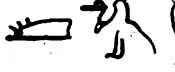
[hierogl.] } qemu, qemui, V. [hierogl.] qm.

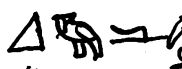
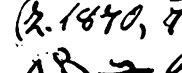
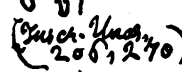
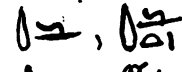
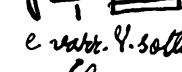
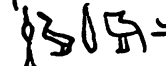
[hierogl.], qemuihu, Var. di [hierogl.] qmh.

[hierogl.] } qem-ūr, animale sacro. — Equiv. a [hierogl.] qmr.
2) — Equiv. al seg..

[hierogl.] (Rit. 88, 2), [hierogl.] (Dict. géo. 838, 839) } qem-ūr, derivato dal prec., propr. la città degli animali sacri. È il nome della Necropoli di Menfi, che si estendeva nella vicinanza delle tombe dei tori Hapi del Serapeum (V. l. c. 837).

[hierogl.] (Rit. 146, p), [hierogl.] (ib. 17, 89) } qemem, Var. di [hierogl.] qm.

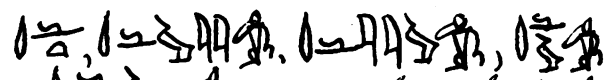
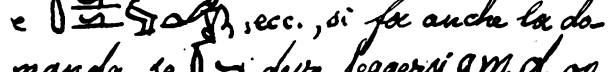
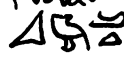
[hierogl.], qemem (Inscr. Pepi I, 360), Var. di [hierogl.] qm, trovare, ecc..

[hierogl.], qemmu (Deir-el-Bahri), deriv. da [hierogl.] qmm (V.), designa propr. i martellatori di lavori in metallo.
— Operaio scelto, lavoratore od artista provetto; o simile.

[hierogl.], qammt (Inscr. di Sabaga), di significato incerto. — Dal contesto pare significhi sapienza, e forse, come dubita Brugsch, il gruppo è erroneamente scritto invece di [hierogl.] qaa-t (V.).

[hierogl.], gemnini (An. IV, 8, 11), pianta che serviva come nutrimento.
— Brugsch lo accorda con כמן, κύμινον, cuminum, ϭⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩⲛ.

(Harr. I, 30, 3) (ib. 49, 4) (De Roug., Insc. Hiér. 158, 14 e seg) (Harr. I, 49, 4) — qemer (opp. gemmer), gemer-ūr, animale sacro, specialmente toro sacro. — Come nome collettivo (col segno del plurale e preceduto dall' art. femmin.), gli animali sacri.

(Gurnah) — qem-t, una pianta che serviva di nutrimento. — Specie di frumento, biada. — Confr. qm.

(Rit. 142, 19; 153, 16) (Canop.) (Philae; Hora poll. I, 22) — qem-t, V. qm.

qem-t, V. qm.

(Mar. Dend.) (Nav., M. d'H. 25, 21) (D. K. T. 55) (D. T. T. II, 2, A, col. 4) — qem-t, qem-ti, derivati dal radic. qm, signif. statua, figura, forma, immagine, effigie.

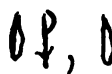
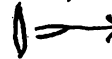
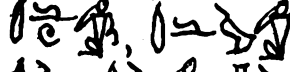
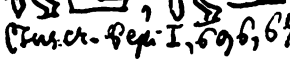
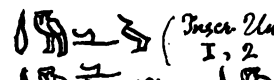
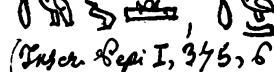
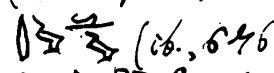
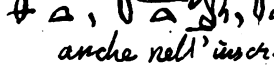
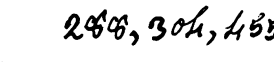
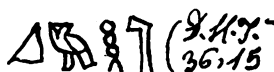
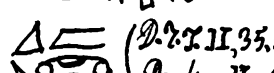
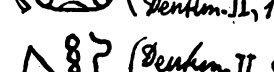
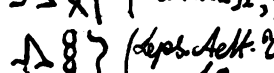
gem-tu-u (Rit. 7, 3), V. qm.

(Z. 1870, 79) (Inscr. Unas 206, 270) (Insc. Pepi I, 681, 709) e var. V. sotto zd — qemed (Birch, Z. 1869, 134; S. Sutimes 7, 13; Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 201; VII, 150), varianti di zd, parlare, dire, ecc.; parola, ordine, decreto, ecc.. V. sotto. (P. Prisse, V, 10), letter. la buona parola, signif. la saggezza, la sapienza (Bouriant, Rec. de trav. VIII, 141).

(Inscr. Unas 206) e varianti, V. sotto il predetto, Vol. IV, p. 91, col. 2ª.

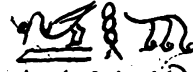
V. altre frasi ed espressioni al medesimo articolo.

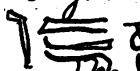
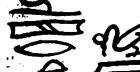
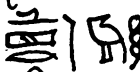
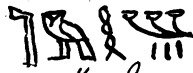
Confr. alloqui, allocutio, disputatio.

— La non rara eguaglianza di e è sorprendente e strana, e trova nella variante citata dal Brugsch una nuova conferma. E l'equivalenza di questi due radicali a, e varianti, il cui fonetico non pare ancor stabilmente determinato, ci rende lecita la domanda: si deve il segno leggere zd o qmd? Ecco perchè noi abbiamo messo ad ambedue questi fonetici i gruppi comincianti con questo segno iniziale. — Il Brugsch poi confrontando colle voci seguenti i vocaboli

[hieroglyphs], e [hieroglyphs], ecc., si fa anche la domanda se [hieroglyphs] deve leggersi qmd op. qmdd.
2) — Equiv. al seg. (i due primi spec.).

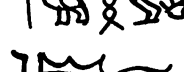
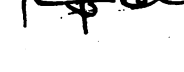
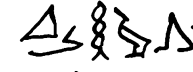
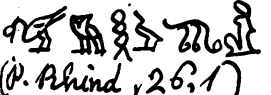
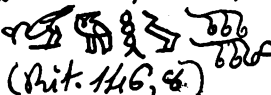
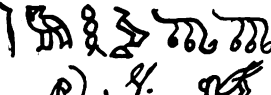
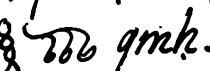
[hieroglyphs] (Sarc. [hieroglyphs] Bul.) [hieroglyphs] } qemed, o forse piuttosto qem-dod, propr. muovere la mano per significare l'intenzione di parlare o come segno di duolo; e quindi
1) — Equiv. al prec..
2) — Percuotersi per duolo, esser dolente, emettere lamenti di lutto, gemere, lamentarsi; emetter querimonie, doglianze, piangere, lamentare un morto.
— Lamento, querimonia, doglianza, gemito, specialmente per la morte di qualcuno.
— Colui o colei che lamenta un morto, piagnone, prefica.
— Confr. ⲕⲓⲙⲧⲟⲧ percutere, agere manum, ⲕⲓⲙⲛ̄ϭⲓϫ manu innuere, ⲁⲩⲕⲓⲙⲉⲛϣⲁϫⲉ coeperunt loqui.

[hieroglyphs] } qemed, V. sotto zd.

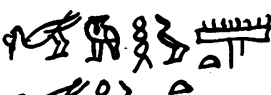
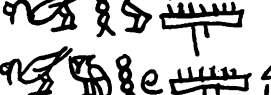
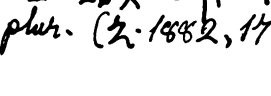
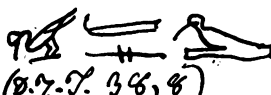
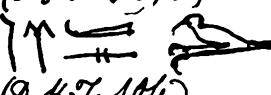
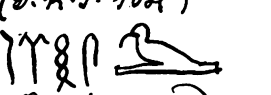
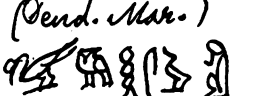
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 696, 672) } qemedru, qemedu, V. ai fonetici zdru, zdu, e il seg..

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, I, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 375, 653) [hieroglyphs] (ib., 646) [hieroglyphs] (Prisse 6,8) [hieroglyphs] } qemdu, qemdui, qemd-t, qemd-tu, V. [hieroglyphs] qmd ed al fonetico zdu, zdui, zd-t. (Il 1° gruppo trovasi anche nell'inscr. della tomba di Pepi I, col. 286, 304, 455, 601).

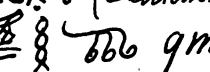
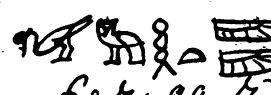
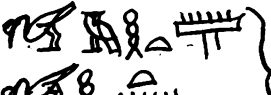
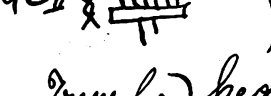
[hieroglyphs], qemdodut..., V. al fonetico zddut.

[hieroglyphs] qemdqemd(?), V. al fonetico zdzd.

[hieroglyphs] } Questi gruppi sono registrati e tradotti al fonetico z. Però questa lettura non è certa. Debbonsi essi leggere qmz come varr. di [hieroglyphs] qmd? oppure zd come varr. di [hieroglyphs]? oppure zmd come varr. di [hieroglyphs] (?)? Finora non si hanno ancora prove che dimostrino quale di queste letture deve essere scelta ad esclusione delle altre.

[hieroglyphs] (S.H.T. 36,15) [hieroglyphs] (D.T.T. II, 35,4; Denkm. II, 144) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 98) [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text. 10) } qemeḥ, קמח, farina, farina fina.
— Pane, pasticceria, focaccia, gateau, Gebäck.
— Confr. anche l'arabo قمح, frumento, grano in genere.

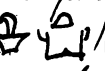
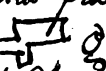
(Rit. 31, 11) (D.T.T. I, 52, 3) } qemeḥ, secondo Brugsch, il signif. fondam. di questo vocabolo è: vertice, cocuzzolo dell'acconciatura di capelli, e si riferisca alla speciale forma o foggia di capelli, come erano verosimilmente portati dalle vedove. — Quindi in generale: Riccio, treccia, capelli, capigliatura, chioma.

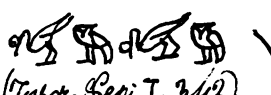
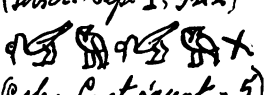
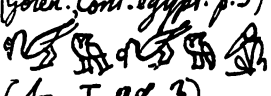
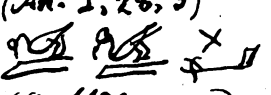
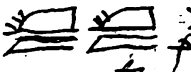
— Maspero (Trans. 1880, 32) ritiene che il significato primitivo è tempia, ma che qualche volta questo vocabolo designa i ricci sulle due tempie. (D.T.T., l.c.) i ricci dei capelli di lei.

(Rit. 145, 51) (ib. 146, p) } rossa di capelli; (Birch) red-haired; (Maspero) red in the temples; Pierret legge desert-m-ḥu, e traduce: Tesher en deuil.

, qemeḥ (L. Leid. I, 32, 7, 13), foglie, fronde, fogliame.
—(Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 14) les touffes (d'un arbre).

(An. IV, 12, 7) (Denkm. IV, 48, a) } qemeḥ, vedere, osservare, guardare; cercar qualcuno cogli occhi; spiare.
Esaminare, considerare fissamente, guardar fissamente.
— Scoprire.
Visione attentiva, ispezione, sorveglianza, osservazione, esame.
— (Pierr., Z. 1879, 136) anche l'esclamazione: attention!

(Rit. 90, 2) (Denkm. III, 144, a) (An. IV, 3) (Rit. 70, 2) , l.e. (Rec. IV, 70, 11) } qemḥu, Varianti di qmḥ.

(Denkm. II, 146, a) (Brug. Dict.) (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 2a 12) } qemḥu, v. qmḥ.

, qemḥu (L. 29, Vienna, l. 57). Variante delle basse epoche di qmḥ.

, qemḥu (D.T.T. I, 36, 4), Var. di qmḥ.

(Rit. 145, 51) (Br. Dict.) (Z. 1867, 73) } qemḥu, Var. di qmḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 26, 1) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 146, 8) } qemhu, qemh-ut, derivato dal prec., letter. la ricciuta, designazione della dea Hathor.
— (Pierr.) la vedova.

[hieroglyphs], qemh-ut (Rit. 146, p), V. [hieroglyphs] qmh.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] plur. (Z. 1882, 175) } qemh-ut (Erman. 1880, 32 e 33), V. [hieroglyphs] qmh-t.

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. 36, 8) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 104) [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) [hieroglyphs] (Gurna, Tomb. Meris) } qemehs, gemehsu, come o titolo speciale di Horo-Râ. — È ancora incerto il significato proprio di questo vocabolo.

[hieroglyphs], qemeh-t (Denkm. III, 53), V. [hieroglyphs] qmh.

[hieroglyphs], qemeh-t (E, 90, 6 e 7; 99, 7), le tempie?
Confr. il prec.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } qemeh-t, q. f. (Z. 1882, 164, 169; Erman. 1880, 32 e 33), (Masp. Trans. l. c.) head-linen, temporalia, vittae temporales (confr. i due vocab. prec.), la pezza di tela che era posta intorno alle tempia durante il sacrifizio.
— Erman (Z. l. c.) penserebbe ad una striscia di stoffa che avrebbe potuto servire come lucignolo, torcia o face. E considerando che questo oggetto serviva all'azione [hieroglyphs] st-tq (V. sotto tq), Erman traduce qmh-t lucignolo. Dello stesso parere è O. v. Lemm (Z. 1887, 115), il quale fa osservare l'affinità fra questo vocabolo e [hieroglyphs] qmhu.
V. anche Brug., Kalend. Inscr. p. 470.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 342) [hieroglyphs] (Golen. Cont. égypt. p. 5) [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 28, 3) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 20, 11) } qemqem, (Brug.) forse a riferirsi al copto ϭⲙϭⲱⲙ, ϭⲟⲙϭⲙ, contrectare, palpare, palpando quaerere, od a ⲕⲓⲙ movere, commovere, moveri, commoveri (onde ⲡⲓⲕⲙⲧⲟ, terraemotus); — e quindi signif.: cercar tastando, brancolare, tastare, toccare; tâter, sonder; — oppure: muoversi con violenza, con impeto; muoversi quà e là.
— (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, all'inscr. di Pepi I, 342) brandir.

[hieroglyphs], qemqem, forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] qm, all. 2; perire, deperire, consumarsi, cessare, venir meno, mancare; atterrarsi; affondare poco a poco.
— Ruina, rovina, deperimento, consumazione, consunzione.

[hieroglyphs] } qen, abbracciare, serrar nelle braccia, stringere al seno.
— Abbracciamento, abbraccio, amplesso.
2) — Seno, petto, ⲕⲉⲛ (M.), ⲕⲟⲩⲛ (T.) sinus.
3) — Ammassare, accumulare, ammucchiare, radunare; perciò identico all' ebr. כנר.
Confr. ϭⲛⲱⲟⲩ, acervus, ⲛ̄ϭⲛⲱⲟⲩ, acervatim.

[hieroglyphs], qen (Dend. Mar.), sedia, sedile, seggio, seggiola, sedia a bracciuoli, poltroncina, trono.
V. il più freq. [hieroglyphs] qnnu.
2) — Var. di [hieroglyphs] qnà.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 138, 2), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Canop.), [hieroglyphs] (a., Saqqar.), [hieroglyphs] (Iscr. Pepi I, 662, 780) } qen, battere, percuotere, colpire, sferzare, flagellare, maltrattare.
— Sottomettere, assoggettare, domare, soggiogare, vincere, vincere colla violenza.
ϭⲛⲉ, ϭⲛⲟ, subjicere, submittere, subjectio, submissio; כנע, הכניע, sottomettere, deprimere, umiliare.
2) — Essere vittorioso, bravo, forte, fortissimo, valoroso, valente.
3) — Assoggettamento, vittoria; valore, bravura, forza, virtù, energia, robustezza, vigore.
חיל forza, robustezza, valore, virtù.
— Percuotimento, percossa, colpo, sferzata, flagellazione, maltrattamento, violenza.
4) — L'uomo forte, valoroso, vittorioso, ecc.,
equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qn.
— [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 138, 2) colui che è invincibile; (Pierr.) que rien ne blesse.
— 5) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qn (V. ibid. l'es. di Canopo).

[hieroglyphs] (D. R. T. I, 110, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Dend.) } qen, varianti delle basse epoche del precedente, all. 1, 2, 3, 4.

[hieroglyphs] } qen, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] qn (V. all. 4), il forte, il valoroso; milizia scelta, soldato scelto.
Nome di un corpo speciale e scelto di truppe.
Confr. חיל, חַיִל, חֵיל, eser-

cito; בְּנֵי חַיִל, גִּבּוֹרֵי חַיִל, od anche אַנְשֵׁי חַיִל, soldati o uomini valorosi.

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 82, 1) qen, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] qn, significa propriamente: trovarsi in forte numero, esser in forte numero, esser molto; la forza in senso quantitativo. — Molto, numeroso, beaucoup. — Abbondanza, numero grande, moltitudine, copia, molteplicità.

ϭⲛⲱⲟⲩ (M., π) acervus; ⲛ̄ϭⲉⲛⲱⲟⲩ acervatim.

[hieroglyphs] (Canop.), οὐκ ὀλίγας δὲ τῶν προσόδων (ib. greco 46), molte imposizioni.

— Al plur., anche sotto le forme [hieroglyphs] molti, numerosi, plusieurs, beaucoup de; — molte cose (Fasc. di Kuban); molti uomini (Pap. di Bul. III).

[hieroglyphs] (P. Ebers) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. 61, a 5) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 34, b, c) qen, gruppi delle b. e., esser grosso, spesso, sodo, denso, grasso, pingue, adiposo.

— Il grasso, l'unguento, l'unto; l'adipe.

ⲕⲉⲛⲓ, ⲕⲛⲛⲉ, pinguescere, pinguis; ϫⲏⲛ, adeps, sebum. חֵלֶב חלב esser pingue; חֵלֶב sego, sevo, adipe, grasso.

2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 136, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Louvr.) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. III, 40, 6 e 7) [hieroglyphs] b. e. (D. H. T. II, 34, b, c) qen, colpire di disgrazia, di sciagura, di affanno, di pena, di tribolazione; — estinguere, esterminare. — Ed i passivi; (Birch) to fail.

— Disgrazia, sventura, male, calamità, carestia, sterilità (D. H. T. II, 33, b, a, 46); tribolazione, pena, affanno; (Pierr., al Rit. l. c.) blessure.

— Dannoso, nocivo, pregiudizievole, pernicioso, malsano, maligno, malefico; infelice, sfortunato, tribolato; disastroso, cattivo, avverso, sinistro, fatale, calamitoso; — violento, impetuoso, prepotente, tiranno, albagioso, insolente, protervo, superbo; litigioso, accattabrighe (Stel. C, 26, Louvre).

— Danno, nocumento, pregiudizio; malignità, malefizio; infelicità, sfortuna, disastro, avversità, sinistro, — violenza, prepotenza, tirannia, albagia, insolenza, protervia, superbia; — querela, rissa, disputa, briga, contesa, lite.

ϫⲛⲁ (T.) percutere, ϫⲉⲛⲁ extinguere; ϭⲛⲁⲧ, superbus, insolens, contumax; ϭⲛⲏⲛ, adversarius, litigitor, contentiosus.

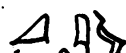
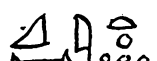
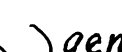
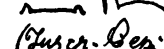
קִנְאָה livore, sdegno, invidia, gelosia, ira. — כלה venir meno, esterminare, distruggere. — חול essere dolente, infermo; (Pi'el) tormentare,

far tremare, addolorare; חיל dolore; חלה ammalare, ammalarsi, esser infermo; (al Piel) fare ammalare, affliggere; חלי infermità, malattia, languore, dolore, doglia, affanno.

[hieroglyphs], qen (Stel. C. 26, Louvre), equiv. al prec. nel senso di uomo violento, impetuoso, prepotente, tiranno, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], qen (D. Z. T. I, 86, 7), essere abbruciato, bruciato, arso; detto soprattutto del grasso ([hieroglyphs] qn) che si poneva sulle braci a bruciare.

[hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. 90, 14; Sall. IV, 18, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Nav: M. d'H. IV, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 5, 1) (Leps. Tavola di Rams. IV, X, c; Ipsamboul) } qen, terminare, esaurire, consumare, finire, condurre a fine, condurre a termine, compiere; eseguire intieramente, completamente, totalmente, del tutto. — Ed i passivi (D. Z. T., 90, 14).

2) — Esterminare, far cessare di essere, annientare, annichilare.
3) — Perfezionare, condurre a perfezione, render perfetto, compire.
— Ed i passivi.
4) — Cessare, desistere, tralasciare, discontinuare.
5) — Sost.: termine, fine, esaurimento, compimento, complemento; esecuzione completa, perfetta; perfezione; annichilamento; cessazione, discontinuazione.
— (Leps. l. c.) l'ultima parte.
6) — (D. H. T. 20, 12) Avverbio: per l'ultima volta, per ultimo, in ultimo, finalmente.
— I precedenti significati danno ragione del frequente parallelismo di questo vocabolo con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs].
— Confr. ϫⲱⲛ (M.) cessare, absolvere, finire; satis, sufficit; — contentum esse. כלה terminare, finire, cessare, perfezionare, compire; esterminare, distruggere, consumare; כלל perfezionare, terminar totalmente, completare; כליל totalmente, intieramente.
— [hieroglyphs] m-qen (D. Z. T. 95, 20) come il più compito, cioè il più fino (Brugsch); è un avverbio che ha il senso dell'all. 6; ed anche totalmente, completamente, del tutto, intieramente, a perfezione.
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 5), oro raffinato, oro fino.
— Si noti ancora il passivo [hieroglyphs], qen-tu, esser finito, compito, ecc., a cui Maspero (Jour. As. 1883, 39) dà anche il significato: tenersi pronto, preparato.

[hieroglyphs], qenà (P. Sutimes, Louvre, Edit. Guieysse, p. 10, a tav. 14), essere giallo,

—, g. f. (B. H. I. 78, 4), il color giallo.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 194, 7) [hieroglyphs] (Stat. di Horo, Torino) [hieroglyphs] (Tomb. di Ti, Saqqara) } qenà, V. [hieroglyphs] qn.

[hieroglyphs], qenà (An. IV, 15, 3), nome di un succo o liquore di frutta, della specie del nostro sidro, il quale proveniva dal paese [hieroglyphs] Amār (H. Brugsch, Z. 1873, 32).

[hieroglyphs], qenà (Tav. Stat.). V. [hieroglyphs] qn.

[hieroglyphs] } qenà, qenàu (Schiaparelli, Libro dei Funerali, 30, 33 a, 55), ϭⲟⲟⲛⲉ, σάκκος, saccus, pannus; tela rudis ac vilis. Nel l. c. è dato questo nome ad una specie di paramento di stoffa grossolana, fatto a guisa di sacco, e che portava il sacerdote Sotem nelle funzioni funerarie nel modo come è disegnato nella figura quì accanto. [V. i bassorilievi del corridoio d'entrata della tomba di Seti I (Schiap. l. c. Tav. LIII, b, c)].
2) — Verbo: vestire il paramento predetto. (Schiap. l. c., p. 30).
3) — Equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs], qenàu (Rec. de trav. VIII, 171), V. [hieroglyphs] qnà.

[hieroglyphs], qenàu (Z. 1878, 49), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qn ed al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (D. Orb. 14, 3) [hieroglyphs] } qenàu, V. [hieroglyphs] qn. [hieroglyphs] (D. Orb. 14, 3 e 4), allora si abbracciarono l'un l'altro. — L'ultimo, nel Gr. P. di Bologna, è equiv. al seg.

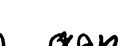
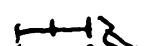
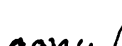
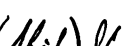
[hieroglyphs], qenàu, seno, petto, V. [hieroglyphs] qn, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], qenàu (Rev. Arch. 1861, 125), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qn. — Brugsch lo fa equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qaà.

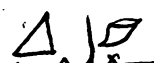
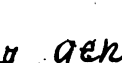
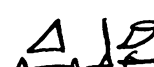
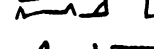
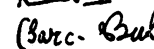
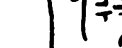
[hieroglyphs], qenàu (An. IV, 15, 6), Var. di [hieroglyphs] qn (V.), esser grasso; — il grasso.

[hieroglyphs], qenàu, (Br.) padiglione di riposo. — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qn, all. 1.

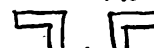
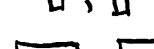
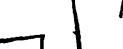
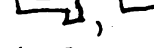
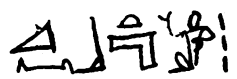
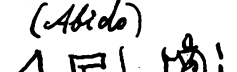
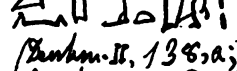
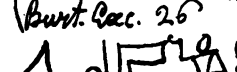
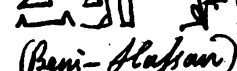
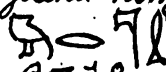
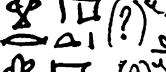
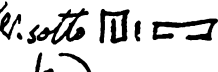
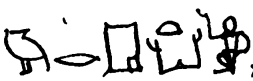
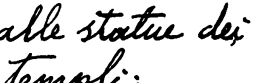
qenàu (Med.-Abu), fagotto, fardello, mazzo, mazzetto, paquet, trousseau, trousse. Confr. involto, fagotto, fardello, da ravvolgere, inviluppare, piegare.

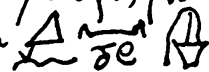
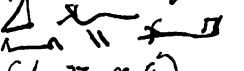
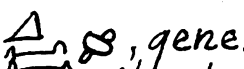
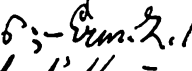
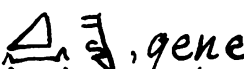
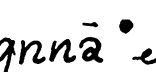
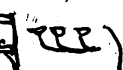
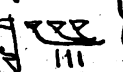
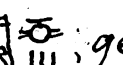
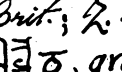
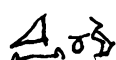
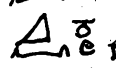
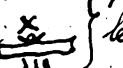
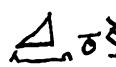
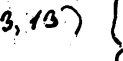
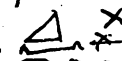
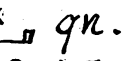
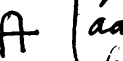
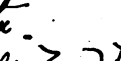
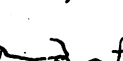
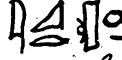
qenà-t (B. H. I. 78, 4), V. qnà.

qen-àt, secondo Maspero, (Inscr. Dep. I, 662) (ib. 780) forme participiali del verbo qn (V.); battuto, colpito.

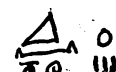
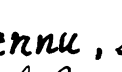
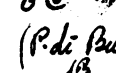
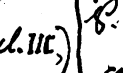
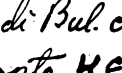
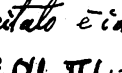
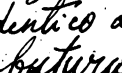
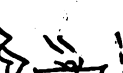
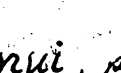
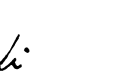
qeni (Karnak), Var. di

qenī, V. qn.

qenī, *qen-īt*, grasso, adipe; unto, unguento. (Chab.) V. qn.

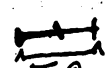
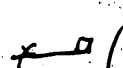
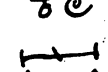
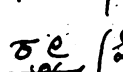
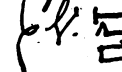
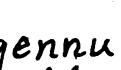
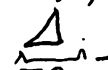
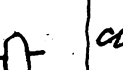
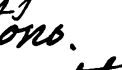
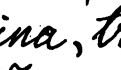
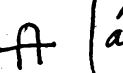
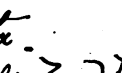
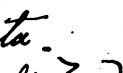
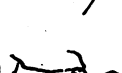
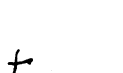
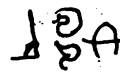
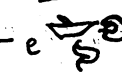
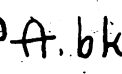
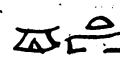
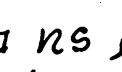
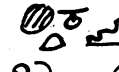
qenu (D. H. T. II, 33, b, a, 16), Var. di qn.

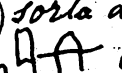
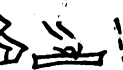
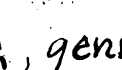
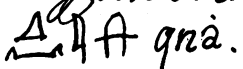
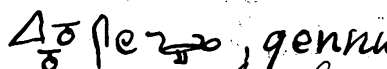
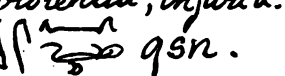
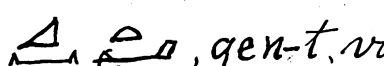
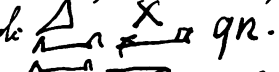
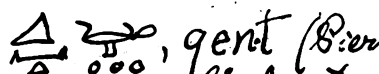
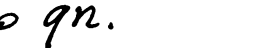
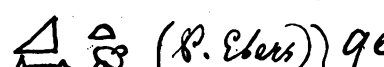
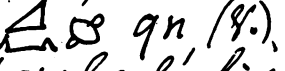
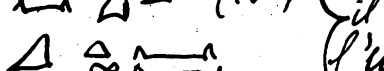
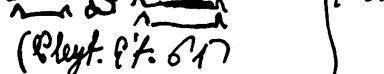
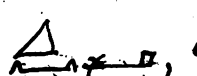
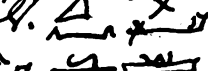
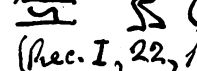
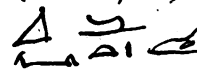
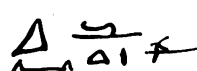
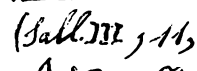
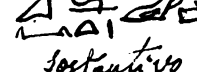
qenu (Abid.), V. qn.

qenb (Masp., Rec. de trav. II, 109), cacciare, scacciare; mettere o ridurre alle strette; stringere, attorniare, accerchiare.
— Ed i passivi.
— Letter. mettere nell'angolo (confr. qnb).

qenb, Masp. (l. c. prec.) ritiene questo vocabolo una var. del prec. — Ma forse è invece una variante di qnb-t.

qenb, جنب, lato, fianco, angolo, canto, banda, parte. (Sarc. Bul.) (D. Z. T. I, 50; 4, 12) (Dend. Sala di Osiride) plurale (Rit. 64, 3)
כנף canto, lembo, angolo.
— Il gruppo del Rit. sembra signif. cardini; (Birch) hinges or doors or orbits; (Pierr.) angles.
— V. il segno anche al fonetico qr.

qenbī-u (Rit. 163, 18), equiv. al seg. nel senso di: i favoriti, gli eletti; (Birch) the Opponents (demons of the Hall).

(Abido) (Denkm. II, 138, a; Burt. Eacc. 26) (Beni-Hassan) (Osiut) qenb-t (coll'art. fem. dei nomi collettivi), derivato da qnb, letteralmente gli ad latus, che stanno a lato di altri (per appoggio, sostegno, onore o favore), significa:
1) — i più alti, i supremi ufficiali di corte, che stavano a fianco del faraone (Denkm. l. c.), i favoriti, gli eletti; i principi; V. qnbt.
2) — Il servo principale delle case private signorili, il quale stava a lato del suo padrone per sostegno ed appoggio.
3) — I servi sacerdoti, quasi stanti al fianco del divino patrono in un santuario o in una cappella di una diocesi o di un capitolo (Osiut, Tomba di Hapzfaa). — (Erman, Z. 1882, 170 e 171) gli impiegati, il corpo degli impiegati di un tempio. Questi erano sacerdoti di nascita, e il loro collegio era costituito da un capo profeta e da nove sacerdoti, i quali portavano i seguenti nomi (Z. l. c. 163, 173):
, capo profeta;
, Sotem;
, capo dei secreti;
, probabilm. ispettore delle vestimenta;
, intendente del granaio.
(?) (?) (Düm.) (V. sotto h);
, che forse accudiva alle statue dei morti deposte nei templi;
, scriba del tempio;
, scriba dell'altare;
, xer-heb, il recitatore dei sacri libri.
— Maspero (Trans. 1880, 31) traduce congregazione in genere.

(Ricetta del Kyphi) (An. II, 8, 5) qenf, qenfi, (Brug.) equiv. a qfnnu ed a qn.

, genen (Mar., Dend.), var. di qn.

, genen (Louvre, C, 26; Sall. II, 2, 2; 2, 6; — Erm. Z. 1881, 61; De Roug. Tomb. d'Ahmès, p. 181), variante di qn, in tutti i suoi significati.
(De Rougé, l. c.) vide (ammirò) Sua Maestà la mia bravura.

, genen (Tomba di Rexmarā, al Brith. Mus.), un frutto ignoto; (Brug.) fico.
— Confr. qnnā e qnā.

[hieroglyphs], genen, V. [hieroglyphs] qn.

[hieroglyphs] } gennà (Harr. I, 15, b; 34, a), ⲡⲓⲣ, χάννα, χάννη, χάνη, canna, calamo, alga, alga odorifera, il Calamus aromaticus di Linneo?; giunco; — giuncaia, canneto. 2) — Confr. [hieroglyphs] qnn e il seg.

[hieroglyphs], gennà (Tomba di Rexmàrā, Mus. Brit.; L. 1434, 32), V. [hieroglyphs], qnà.

[hieroglyphs] } gennu, V. [hieroglyphs], qn e le sue forme plurali.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 163, 13) [hieroglyphs] (Var.) } gennu, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] qn. [hieroglyphs] xu perfetto, cioè vittorioso.
Birch traduce numerous, ritenendo questo gruppo var. del prec.; Pierret non traduce questa parola.

[hieroglyphs] (P. di Bul. III, 13) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 146, 7) } gennu, secondo Brugsch, al P. di Bul. citato è identico al copto ⲕⲉⲛⲓ, ⲡⲓ, butyrum. 2) — (Rit. l. c.) Variante del prec.: [hieroglyphs]

lanciato dall'Astro con tutta la sua forza.

[hieroglyphs], gennu (Stela Piānxi, l. 11), deriv. dal prec., all. 2; un forte cavallo; il primo cavallo, il cavallo principale di una mandria, di un carriaggio.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 66) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 20, 12) } gennu, V. [hieroglyphs] qn.

[hieroglyphs] (Schiap. l. d. F. p. 82) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 21) [hieroglyphs] (Diod., Tomaos) } gennu, sedia, seggiola, sedile, seggio, sedia a braccioli, seggiolone, poltroncina, trono.
Forma aumentata di [hieroglyphs] qn, e più frequentemente di questa adoperata.
Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] at, [hieroglyphs] bhd, [hieroglyphs] bqr, [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] bkr, [hieroglyphs] p, [hieroglyphs] ns, e [hieroglyphs] hmr, e [hieroglyphs] xnt, ecc.
2) — (Schiap. l. c.) sorta di paramento. V. [hieroglyphs] qnà.

[hieroglyphs], gennui, plurale di [hieroglyphs] qn.

[hieroglyphs] secondo Brugsch; [hieroglyphs] secondo Masp. (Genr. ép. 58) — gennuīu (Sall. II, 7, 2), derivato da [hieroglyphs] qnnu, lavoratore di sedie, fabbricante di seggiole, seggiolaio; - tessitore od impagliatore di sedie. — (Masp. l. c.) tessitore in genere. — Forse in connessione col tessuto [hieroglyphs] qnà.

[hieroglyphs], gennusu, b. e. (B. M. T. 37, col. 4), il violento, impetuoso, furioso, cioè Tifone (l. c.). Confr. ϭⲟⲛⲥ vis, violentia, injuria. Var. invece di [hieroglyphs] qsn.

[hieroglyphs], qen-t, valore, bravura, forza, ecc. Sost. di [hieroglyphs] qn. [hieroglyphs], fu dato a me il collare del valore.

[hieroglyphs], qent (Pierr. T. M. II, 115). V. [hieroglyphs] qn.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Ebers); [hieroglyphs] (ib.); [hieroglyphs] (Leyd. 1. 7. 61) — qen-t, sostantivo di [hieroglyphs] qn (V.), il grasso, l'adipe, l'unto; - unguento.

[hieroglyphs], qenti (Brit. 112, 2), V. [hieroglyphs] qn.
[hieroglyphs] (ib.) battitore delle midolle; (Birch) cook of food; (Goodw.) baker of dough (?); (Lefeb. e Pierr.) offrandes.

[hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 22, 11); [hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] (Sall. III, 11, 2); [hieroglyphs] sostantivo — qend, qen-dod, infuriare, smaniare, essere arrabbiato, andar sulle furie, andare in collera; essere o diventar furioso, irato, adirato, irritato, sdegnato, stizzito, esser furibondo (contro ... [hieroglyphs] ...); irritarsi, se facher; incrudelire.
— Irritare, stizzire, infuriare (attivo), arrabbiare, facher; render arrabbiato, furioso, ecc.
— I sost. corrisp.: ira, sdegno, furore, collera, smania, stizza, furia, rabbia, irritazione, risentimento; crudeltà, ferocia.
— Gli aggettivi corrisp.: arrabbiato, furioso, furibondo, feroce, crudele, ecc.
— Uomo bestiale, crudele, feroce, furioso, smanioso, pronto all'ira, ecc.
ϭⲱⲛⲧ, ϭⲱⲛⲧ, ira, furor, irasci; ϫⲱⲛⲧ (M.) irasci, ira, indignatio. קִנְאָה ira, livore, sdegno; כַּעַס

sdegnarsi, adirarsi; כעס, כעש, collera, ira, sdegno.

[hieroglyphs] gend-tā, oppure gen-dod-tā (P. Harris 500, verso), aggettivo o participio del prec.

[hieroglyphs], geneh (Z. 1873, 82), (Nav.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] knh.

[hieroglyphs], designazione del 24° giorno del mese.

[hieroglyphs], genek (Z. 1878, 49), inceppare, incatenare, ϭⲱⲛϥ, ligare, vincire.

[hieroglyphs], genehi (D. H. T. II, 35, 6, 5, 6), non si è trovato altrove, e pare significhi: andar attorno, girare con sollecitudine; muoversi, agitarsi con furore, con diligenza, con sollecitudine, per qualchecosa; — o simile.

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 2, 6; Rit. 17, 82) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 35, 6, 5, 6) gengen, gengennu, forme raddoppiate di [hieroglyphs] qn, cogli stessi signif. rinforzati, e sopratutto: battere, percuotere, colpire, sferzare, flagellare; — [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 13, 6) spezzare, rompere (per es. orecchie e naso, Z. 1879, 83); [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, quadro) pestare, sminuzzolare, tritare (per es. vivande), [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 13, 4) polverizzare, acciaccare, casser, fracasser, briser, écraser, broyer. — Ed i passivi:
— Pezzo, frammento.
[hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 14, 5), tritare, pestare nell'acqua.
[hieroglyphs] (Harr. l. c.) (Brug.) argento in pezzi, in frammenti; (Leps., Metall. p. 50 e seg.) minerale d'argento (Silbererz) pestato, frantumato.
2) — Maltrattare, vincere colla violenza, violentare, violare; — soggiogare, vincere.
[hieroglyphs] (P. D'Orbin. 4, 6), ella si fece come chi è stato violentato da un ribaldo.
3) — Castigare, punire, correggere (Chab., Spol. 92).
4) — (Rit. 17, 82) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qn, esser bravissimo, bellicoso, guerriero, conquistatore (Birch); vittoria (De Rougé), forza (Pierr.).
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, quadro) nome di uno dei canali o laghi dell'Eliso egizio; (Pierr.) force-de-l'eau; (Birch) Many-Water.

, qer (Rit. 58, d), ? forse equivalente a qr? ove si legge: , il nome del timone è come (quello del)la figura del perno (?).
Nè Birch nè Pierret non traducono questo vocabolo.
2) — Al plur., V. il seg., all. 2.

, qer (Rit. 124, 9), Variante di àqr, perfetto, ecc.
2) — al plur., V. il seg.

} qer-u, ed anche (S. Matem. di Londra; Revill., Rev. égypt. II, 311, Nota), quantità di.... (...., od anche direttamente coll'accusativo).

, qer (D. H. T. II, 7, d), non si è trovato altrove; (Brug.) abitante.
Confr. גֵּר, גּוּר, pellegrino, forestiero, straniero, abitante.

, qer (Rit. 64, 10), il cavicchio o l'intelaiatura o il sistema di stanghe, in cui il timone gira e si muove.
2) — Catenaccio, stanghetta, serratura, chiavistello, chiave; — battente; (Birch) key or bolt; (Brug.) Riegel; (Pierr.) verrou, serrure.
κηλι, κηλλι, repagulum; כלא chiudere, rinchiudere, esser serrato; carcere.
Confr. anche κλεις, claudo, clavis.

, qer, cateratta o sorgente del Nilo, κρφι, cataractae.
Il più freq. al duale e varianti, qer-ti (V.)
(Birch) horizon, orbit; (De Rougé) zone.
2) — Var. di qr-t

} qer, Var. del prec., all. 1; V. il duale qr-ti.

, qar (E. De Rougé; T. H. p. 53), la rana, il ranocchio.
Confr. κρουρ (T., πε), χρουρ (M.), arab. قرّ, cald. קורקור, coaxatio, crocitatus.

} qar, V. qar, battello, barchetta, zattera, chiatta, sciatta.
(V. Leida I, 348) כְּלִי navigium.

, qar (Stat. 93, Louvre), giardiniere, vignaiuolo.

, qar (Inscr. Unas, 416), (Maspero) equiv. al seg.

(An. IV, 11, 11; Z. 1863, 31) qar, q. f., propr. ciò che si deve tener chiuso (Confr. qr); quindi: il reliquiario, la cappella degli dèi, il sacro stipo, il naos ove si ponevano le statue degli dèi. — Santuario, arca. (Birch) chest, box, ark.
2) — Bara, sarcofago, cassa funeraria; — camera funeraria.

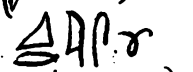
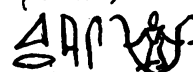
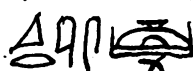
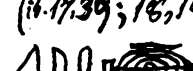
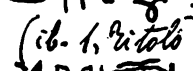
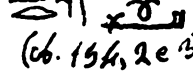
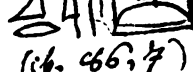
e molte altre varianti, Cleopatra

, qerà (C. Mor. di Bul. N. 6).
1) — in oppos. a usr, significa: esser piccolo, minuto, vile; esser diminuito, scemato.
2) — Facile, agevole, lieve.
3) — קלף esser agile, veloce, rapido; קל agile, celere, veloce.

, qerà, uragano, tuono. — (Pierr. al Rit. 39, 4) nuée orageuse.

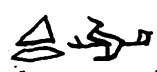
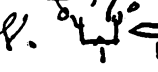
(Sall. IV, 24) (Rec. I, 70) (Bon. p. 3) qarà, V. qr.

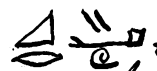
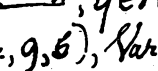
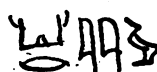
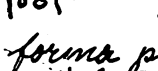
qerà, qeràu (Rec. M. d'H. pl. VII, 3), V. qr.

(Karn.) qeràu, equiv. al prec. all. 2, nel senso di serratura metallica della porta.

(Rit. 39, 4) (Rec. de trav. III, 63) qeràu, V. qrà.

(Rit. 17, 21) (ib. 39, 12 e 13; 125, 33; 183, 2) (ib. 84, 4) qaràu, qaràut, V. qar. (Rit. 39, 12 e 13), letter. colui che è nel suo sarcofago (Pierr.) le dieu qui est dans son naos; designa Osiride o il defunto.

(Karn.) (Dict. géo. 870, 871) qeràs, (Pleyte, Z. 1866, 13) domare, soggiogare, assoggettare.
2) — Equiv. al seg. — V. e qs.

Alcuni leggono questo geroglifico qràs, altri qrs, ed altri qs; i complementi fonetici da cui è spesso accompagnato

rendono accettabile ciascuna di queste tre letture. Noi l'abbiamo registrato al fonetico qs, insieme alle sue varianti.

(Rit. 13, 3; 121, 3) (ib. 125, 52) (Rit. 17, 42) (ib. 17, 39; 18, 19) (ib. 1, titolo) (ib. 154, 2 e 3) (ib. 66, 7) sost. (Rit. 109, 829) sost. (ib. 17, 7) — geràs, legare, annodare, attaccare insieme, riunire, accoppiare, legare insieme, unire, congiungere; — bendare, fasciare; — incatenare, inceppare. 2) — (Rit. fr.) detto specialmente dei cadaveri: inviluppare, fasciare, involgere, avvolgere, ravvolgere, ecc. un cadavere; — acconciare, preparare un cadavere; imbalsamare un cadavere, preparare una mummia, onde possa seppellirsi. V. qs. 3) — Inumare, seppellire, sotterrare un morto. — Sepoltura, funerale, mortorio. — (Rit. 164, 11), dare sepoltura a..., fare la sepoltura di..., seppellire alcuno. 4) — Arca, sarcofago, cassa funeraria, feretro, bara. — Tomba, sepolcro.

gerà-t (Rit. 125, 56), V. grà.

gerà-t (Rit. 134, 1), V. qr.

gerā (D. H. T. 3, 27), scudo, rotella, targa. Gλ (?), ἀσπὶς, scutum.

(Pilone di Luqsor, parete Nord) gerāu, קלע, frombolière. — Carrettiere. V. qār.

qarī (P. Gy. Berl., 38). V. qr.

qarī, nome di una regione d'Africa.

geriāu (P. 1094 di Bologna, 9, 6), Var. di grāu.

qarīu (Sall. II, 6), forma plurale di qr, con lo stesso significato.

[hieroglyphs], qeref (Rit. 26, 4), inviluppare, fasciare, involgere, incartare; — ed i passivi.
כלף inviluppare, involgere, fasciare, piegare; ⲕⲗⲟⲙⲗⲉⲙ, ϭⲗⲉⲙⲗⲱⲙ, ϭⲗⲉⲙⲗⲱⲙ, implicare, convolvere, involvere; et passiva: ⲕⲗⲟⲙ, π, ⲭⲗⲱⲙ, corona; ⲟ ⲛ̄ ⲕⲗⲟⲟⲙⲉ cinctum esse. — ⲕⲗⲁϥⲧ, ⲭⲗⲁϥⲧ, ϯ, cucullla (monachorum).
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. l. c.) egli alza le mie braccia fasciate; (Birch) he raises my arms wide; (Brug.) er hat auseinander gebreitet meine ausgespannten (d. i. steifen) Hände, oppure: er spreizt auseinander meine eingewickelten Arme (oder Hände); (Pierr.) il donne l'impulsion à mes bras pour saisir.

[hieroglyphs], qeref (J. de Roug. Edfu, 19, V), deriv. dal prec. ed equiv. a כלף, alcunchè di inviluppato, piegato, arrotolato, avvolto; mucchio, massa informe.
Sinon. di [hieroglyphs] ārf (ib. 49, V).

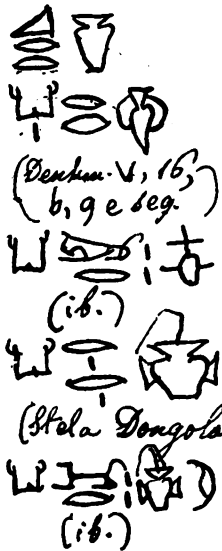
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Ä. Z. 1833), pl.
[hieroglyphs] (E., 53, 13)
[hieroglyphs]
} qeref, qerfu, qerf-t, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] qrf (V.), 1) — tela da vela arrotolata, inviluppata. 2) — Un pezzo di stoffa arrotolato a guisa di sacco, e che serviva per es. come involto, involgio. — Sacco (E. l. c.).

[hieroglyphs], qeref-t, (E.) genus ulceris. — Etimologicamente deriv. da [hieroglyphs] qrf, designa qualche cosa che si è arrotolata sul viso; glandola, bubbone, o un quid simile.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} Germanicus, con molte varianti che si trovano nei cartelli di Claudio, di Nerone, di Caligola, di Domiziano e di Traiano.

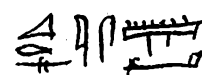
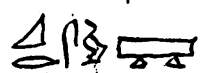
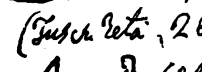
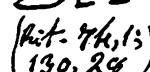
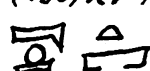
[hieroglyphs], Cornelius.

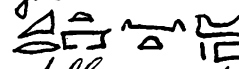
[hieroglyphs] (Br. Mat. z. V, 11)
[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 32)
} qerer, ϭⲗⲓⲗ (π), כָּלִיל, olocausto, sacrifizio da abbruciare interamente.
— קלה, assir. qalu, abbruciare, abbrustolire, arrostire; (onde קָלִי, קָלִיא, frumento abbrustolito, grano arrostito.

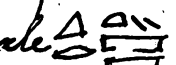
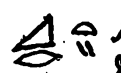
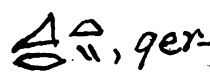
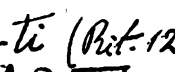
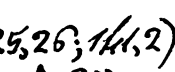
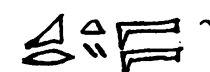
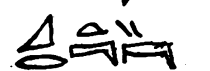
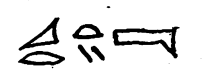
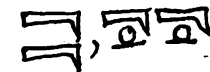
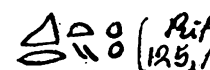
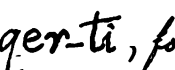
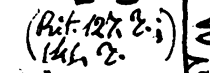
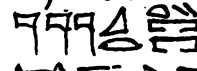
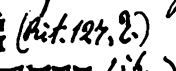
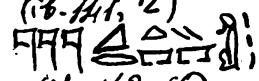
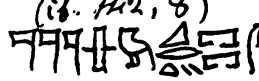
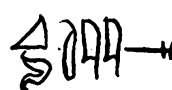
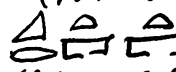
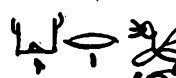
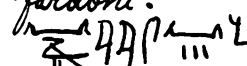
[hieroglyphs], qerer, deriv. dal prec. forno, fornace, fornello.
Confr. כּוּר forno, fornace per liquefare i metalli.

(Denkm. V, 16, b, 9 e seg.) (ib.) (Stela Dongola) (ib.)
qerer, qarer, vaso di terra cotta, vaso cotto al forno (Confr. il preced. e qrr), pignatta, pentola, stoviglie.
κελωλ, κοτλωλ, κελωλι, εκλολι (T., M.), χλολ (M.), πι; כְּלִי, כְּלִי, arab. قلل, قُلّ, vas, vas parvum, urceus. — ... orcio o ampolla d'olio; ... (ebr. e arabo) fiala, vaso rotondo; כִּיּוֹר caldaia.
— (Denkm. l. c.) Anche specie di vaso metallico per incenso o profumo.

, gerel (Mar. Abyd. I, 51, 35 e 36), V. qrà.
— Secondo Maspero (Geur. p. 95), questo è un vocabolo semitico, che egli confr. con כרר, כָּרַר, (Pilp.) כִּרְכֵּר (V. qrqr), subsiluit, saltavit, e con l'arabo كرّ redit, recessit, كرّة reditus; — e perciò egli dà al gruppo geroglifico anche il significato revenir, ritornare.

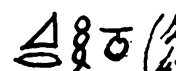
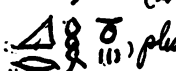
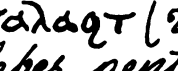
, gerrà (Inscr. Pepi I, 445), strisciante a spire, nome di un genio funerario.

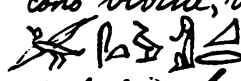
(Bib.-el-Mol.) (Dend. Tempio di Osiride) qerer-t, equivalente od affine a qr-t (V.), luogo o sito nascosto, occulto, celato; nascondiglio; — caverna, spelonca, antro, speco, grotta, cella, avello. κοῖλος, κοῖλον; — ted. Keller.
— Loret (Rec. de trav. III, 48) traduce il 2°: trou, buco.
, qerer-ti (Rit. 127, 8) duale equiv. a qr-ti.

, qerer-t (Denkm. IV, 119, 49; Rit. 64, 17), (Brug.) equiv. a qr-t ed al prec.
Al Rit. il gruppo è alquanto confuso, e tutto il vocabolo si deve forse leggere , come dà un altro esemplare. V. all'art. prec.
(Birch) the orbits, (Pierr.) cellule.

qeres (Brugsch, Dict.; l'ultimo in Denkm. IV, 75, c), V. , , qràs, , e , qs, ed il seg.

(Rit. 1, 23; 15, 30; e pr.) (Rit. 125, leg. 72, 3; — Tomb. Gurn.) (Inscr. Una 5 68; Rec. de trav. IV, 71)
qeres, V. e e , qràs.

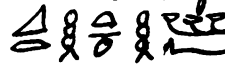
[hieroglyphs] qersâs (copt. qrâss),
[hieroglyphs] (Stele 169, Louvre) qersu, qeres-ut,
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Iscr. Zeta, 268) geres-t, varianti del prec..
[hieroglyphs] (Champoll.)

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 74, 1; 130, 28) [hieroglyphs] (var.) qer-t, foro, pertugio, forame, buco, buca, covo, apertura, antro, caverna, spelonca, speco, grotta, cella, recesso; (Pierr.) réduit, retraite; (Birch) box, hall. — Cavo, cavità, scavo, pozzo; fossa.
2) — Avello, tomba, sepolcro, ipogeo.
— Confr. ⲭⲟⲗ foramen, fissura, specus. חור, חֹר, חוֹר, חר, buco, foro, grotta, caverna; כרה כָּרָה fossa, cisterna (da כרה scavare, forare, aprire); קור scavare (pozzi), onde הֵקִיר far scaturire, sgorgare.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 130, 28), tomba della montagna; (Dévér.) l'hypogée de la montagna; (Chab.) le sarcophage de pierre; (Pierr.) la retraite de l'horizon; (Birch) the region of the hill.
3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qr.
— Frequentemente al duale [hieroglyphs] e varr. V. qr-ti.

[hieroglyphs], qerti (Rit. 125, 26), nome di uno dei giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride; deriv. probabilm. dal prec., significa letter.: il dio delle due caverne; (Birch) Orbits (V. all. 3).

[hieroglyphs], qer-ti (Rit. 125, 26; 141, 2), equival. a [hieroglyphs] o [hieroglyphs], qr-ti. [hieroglyphs], V. sotto [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 17) qer-ti, forme duali di [hieroglyphs] qr, le due cateratte, fonti o sorgenti del Nilo.
(Birch) the horizons; (De Rougé) les deux zones.
— Al Rit. 125, 17 e 26, Birch trad. Orbit, Orbits.
2) — (Erodoto, II, 28) nome del Porto di Elefantina.
3) — Equiv. al seg. (V. Piehl, Rec. de trav. III, 31).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 127, 2; 141, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 142, 8) qer-ti, forme duali di [hieroglyphs], cogli stessi significati; anche al singolare.
(Brug.) die Höhlen; (Pierr.) la double retraite; la tombe, la cellule; (Lefeb.) les sepulcres.
2) — Anche equiv. al prec..
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 127, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 136, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 141, 2) gli dêi che sono nei due recessi, o dêi due

(ib. 141, 2) (ib. 142, 8) (ib. 147, Rit.) recessi, sono gli dèi padroni, guardiani o portinai delle torri, dei piloni e delle porte dell'Amenti e della Campagna di Aanru.

, qertis, l'imperatore romano Claudius.

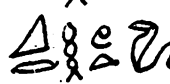
, plur. (Rit. 136, 2) , duale (Rit. 15, 34 e 35) qer-tu, qer-tt, V. qrti.

, qarza (An. IV, 17, 2), cordoncino, cordella intrecciata, treccia; — frusta, sferza, staffile, flagello, il flagrum degli dèi e dei faraoni.

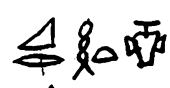
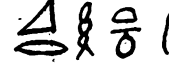
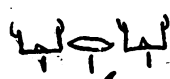
, i loro cordoncini sono di filo di porpora.

— Forse identico all'ebr. גרד cute, pelle, cuoio.

— Lauth assimila a ϫⲟⲣϫ laqueus e ritiene il vocabolo egizio probabilm. in conness. con קשר legare.

(L. 1881, 40 fasc.) , plur. (Rit. 112, 1) qereh, קלחת ϭⲁⲗⲁϩⲧ (?), olla, lebes, pentola, caldaia.

— (Brug., l. c.) anche vaso di metallo.

— Birch e Pierr. al Rit. l. c. traducono bibita, bevanda.

(Rit. l. c.), bollitore delle caldaie, battitore delle midolle;

(Birch) a preparer of drink and cook of food;

(Goodw.) boiler of pots, baker of dough (?);

(Lefeb. e Pierr.) vous qui êtes rassasiés de breuvages et d'offrandes.

— Al P. Harr. I, 19, 6, una specie particolare di pianta è denominata , qerh-t-hunnu.

qereh, qereh-ut (Dict. géo. 859, 1318; P. Leid. I, 344, 7, 5), radicalm. in connes. con קרח radere, pelare, קֵרֵחַ, ⲕⲉⲣϩⲉ, calvus, signif. il serpente liscio, calvo; designa un serpente velenoso, che era però anche considerato come sacro.

— Serpente in genere.

(Stat. di Horus, Torino) (Harr. I, 19, b) qereh-t, V. qrh.

, qarqar (Cav. Stat.), forse deriv. dal seg., signif. letter.: ciò che può essere rotolato, ciò che è fatto

a forma di rotolo, di cilindro.
— Cilindro, rotolo, rullo, cilindro di legno; legno cilindrico, specie di scettro o distintivo di dignità.
Brugsch lo fa affine con ϭⲓⲛϭⲱⲣ, ϫⲓⲛϭⲱⲣ.
Confr. anche גדר, esser rotondo.

[hieroglyphs] (P.T.T.I, 81, 21) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 80, 11) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 267) qerqer, voltolare, rotolare, voltare, rivolgere; -voltolarsi, cader voltoloni. — Detto dell'acqua del fiume: rotolare verso..., voltolare verso...; rotolarsi, accavallarsi verso...
— (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 150, all'Inscr. Pepi I, l.c.) coureur qui accomplit sa tournée, celui qui est porté en rond.
ⲕⲟⲗ, ⲕⲗ, ⲕⲱⲗ, volvere; ⲕⲟⲗⲗⲱⲗ involvere; ⲥⲕⲉⲣⲕⲉⲣ, ⲥⲕⲉⲣⲕⲱⲣ, ⲥⲕⲟⲣⲕⲉⲣ, ⲥⲕⲣ̄ⲕⲱⲣ, volutare; ⲡ ⲕⲟⲣⲕⲣ̄, volutabrum. — גלגל rotolo, התגלגל si rivolse, si rotolò, si voltolò; גלגל ruota, orbita, sfera; tutti derivati da גלל volgere, rotolare, involgere, aggomitolare, rivoltare, avviluppare.

[hieroglyphs], qerqer (Inscr. Pepi I, 703), deriv. dal prec.; avvolgimento, spira; in questa espressione [hieroglyphs], i giri della spira.

[hieroglyphs], qerqeru (Inscr. Pepi I, 267), plur. di [hieroglyphs] qrqr.

[hieroglyphs], qerqetu, (E.) ϭⲣⲟϭ, semen, germen.

[hieroglyphs] questi geroglifici si possono leggere qràs, qrs oppure qs, essendo ideogrammi equival. a [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], e trovandosi talora accompagnati dai complementi fonetici di ciascuno di questi vocaboli. V. Brugsch, Dict. géo. 868, 871), ed il seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 130, 5) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 73, c) qes, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qràs, [hieroglyphs] qeràs, e [hieroglyphs] qrs, per la caduta dell'[hieroglyph]. Significa: inceppare, legare, fasciare, incatenare; legare attorno, avvolgere, cingere, ravvolgere, coprire intorno, velare, inviluppare. — Ed i passivi.
2) — Detto sopratutto dei morti: avvolgere, inviluppare, involgere, fasciare; imbalsamare, acconciare, preparare, ecc. un cadavere; inumare, seppellire.
3) — Sost., g. f., catena, vincolo, legame, corda; — inviluppamento, inumazione, sepoltura, seppellimento; (Pierr.) verrouillement.

V. [hierogl.] qàs e [hierogl.] aqs. ⲔⲰⲤ (T.M.), ⲔⲞⲞⲤ, ⲔⲰⲰⲤ, ⲔⲰⲰⲤⲈ (T.), ⲔⲈⲤ, ⲔⲞⲤ, ⲔⲞⲤⲈ (M.), curare cadaver ut sepeliatur, illud unguentis condiendo, illud fasciis obvolvendo; ⲔⲎⲤ (M.) fasciis convolvi; - ⲔⲰⲤ, ⲔⲞⲤ (M.), ϯ, ⲔⲀⲒⲤⲈ (T., ⲦⲈ), sepulchrum, curatio cadaveris, sepoltura. ⲔⲰⲤ (T., M., ⲠⲒ) cadaver conditum, mumia. — כסה coprire, nascondere, onde כְּסוּת manto, vestito, abito, coperta; קשר, legare, vincolare, stringere, fasciare.

— di) — (L.187,8) esorcismo, scongiuro, incantesimo, malia.

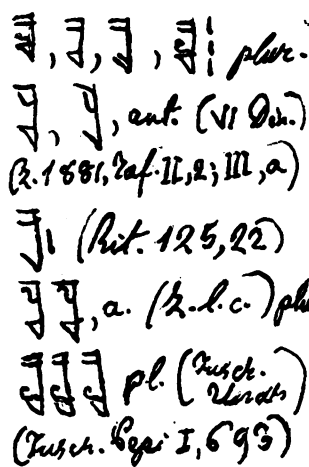
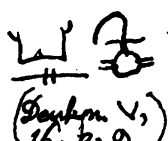
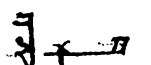
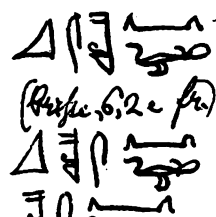
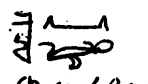
[hierogl.] N. [hierogl.] (Rit. 130,5), ha proferito l'Osiriano N. l'esorcismo per lui del sarcofago; (Birch) the Osiris N. has made this justification. He has prepared the chest; (Pierr.) l'Osiris N. exécute le verrouillement de sa chapelle.

[hierogl.] qes, equivalenti al precedente, specialmente all. 2 e 3.

[hierogl.] qes, oppure s'es?, è certamente sinonimo di [hierogl.] s's (V.).
(Rit. 164,31) Confr. però ⲔⲰⲤ, ϬⲰⲤ, alabaster.

[hierogl.] (Rit. l.c.) una lastra di ferro e alabastro; (Birch) a brick of burnt (?) clay; (Ch.) une brique de substance très-dure, de couleur jaune (?).

[hierogl.], qes, chiudere.
— Capanna.

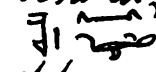
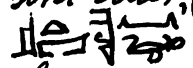
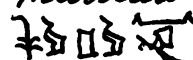
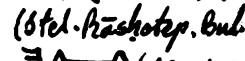
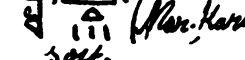
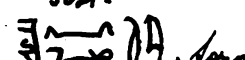
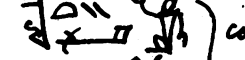
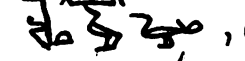
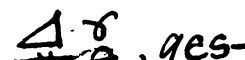
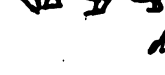
[hierogl.]; qes (D.T.T.I, 81,22), sputare, vomitare, rigettare, recere; — sputare, vomitare addosso.
— Bagnare, umettare, innaffiare.
ירש rigettare; שקה, השקה, irrigare, innaffiare.

[hierogl.] qes [al plur. anche [hierogl.], Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. I, b, 3), ⲔⲀⲤ, ⲠⲒ, os, ossis; osso, le ossa.
— (Birch, al Rit. 42,9) unghia.
— (Lepsius) dito del piede.
— Le forme plur. sono tradotte da Birch e Maspero: le membra.
(Unfe 5,1; Pepi I, 425) (Pepi I, 737) (Sarc. Eutef; Rit. 33,2; 42,9) (Rit. 133,4; 149,2; 39,9; 125,22; 147,24; 164,15)
[hierogl.] (Rit. 164,15), sane sono le sue carni e le sue ossa.
2) — Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) trad. il gruppo [hierogl.] dell' iscr. di Pepi I: la hampe, l'asta di una fiocina.

plur. — ant. (VI Din.) (Z. 1881, Taf. II, 2; III, a) — (Rit. 125, 22) — a. (Z. l. c.) plur. — pl. (Inscr. Unas) (Inscr. Pepi I, 693) — qes, equivalente al prec. — Il geroglifico (e varr.) ha altri significati ed altri fonetici, v. la tavola dei segni e quindi i fonetici al loro posto.

qes (Harr. I, 4, 8), ? (Birch, Z. 1873. 11) pietra scolpita.

(Denkm. V, 16, b, 9) (Stela Dongola) — qas, specie di vaso metallico. Confr. ΟΙΣ, bicchiere, calice, coppa, tazza, nappo, ciotola, boccale.

qes, qesen o mesen? Noi l'abbiamo messo al fonetico msn.

qesau, v. — e —, qs.

(Pr. Prisse 6, 2 e fr.) (Sarc. Torino) — qesen, (Leps., Canop. 27). Essere abbattuto, atterrato, precipitato, contristato, costernato, avvilito. (Brugsch) Questo vocabolo

(P. Med. 3; Canop. 6; Prisse fr.) (Rit. 7, 1; 99; Leps. 154, 5) è in affinità con ϬΝϹ, ϬΟΝϹ, ϪΟΝϹ, vis, violentia, injuria; e si dice di persone, di cose e di circostanze o condizioni, in cui si presenta l'idea della violenza, dell'oppressione, dell'ingiustizia, e in generale di ogni male commesso con violenza; — stato nocivo, dannoso, malefico, pernicioso; — avversità, contrarietà, male in genere.
— Detto di una strada; essere o diventare ardua, difficile (Stela 9 delle miniere d'oro).
2) — Dolersi, lamentarsi, rammaricarsi di...; — incolpare, accusare, chiamare in giudizio; accusa, accusazione, imputazione. — Sgridare, riprendere acremente, far rimprovero, rimproverare, biasimare, esecrare, maledire; (Birch) to reject; — rimprovero, biasimo.
— E gli aggettivi corrispondenti: lamentevole, colpevole, riprensibile, biasimevole, esecrabile, ecc.; (Birch) dreadful, wretched; (Pierret) funeste.
3) — (Chab.) Mancare, venir meno, essere in cattivo stato, difettoso; mancare di, fallire; — vuoto, vacuo, vano, privo di, mancante di, sprovvisto di, senza..., deficiente.
(Rit. 7, 1; Prisse fr.) sia maledetto! oppure: ciò è maledetto, esecrabile; oppure: ciò è ingiusto, iniquo, falso, ciò è un trattar violento; (Pierret, del Rit.) qui est le mal; (Roug.) qui

sont vides; (Lep. Ren.) which are void.

(Pierr. I.H. I, 24; Z. 1878, 4), luogo esposto alla violenza, luogo pericoloso o funesto.

(Canopo 8), tradotto in greco (B. 16) χαλεπῶς πεπληγμένον ἐπὶ τῷ συμβεβηκότι, il suo cuore fu angustiato per l'avvenimento; (Brug.) il cuore di lei erasi rammaricato dell'avvenimento.

(Rit. 154, 5), cioè nell'affanno del suo inviluppo luttuoso; (Birch) it is empty corruption; (Pierr.) celui-ci est de ceux dont la dépouille résiste.

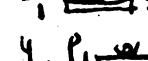
, sost. (Stel. Rāshotep. Bul.) } qesen-t } V. il prec.

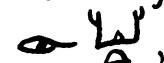
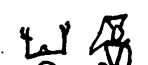
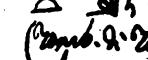
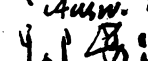
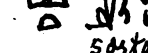
(Mar. Karn. 36, 16) sost.

, forma passiva, qesen-tà

} con altri varianti; noi abbiamo messi questi gruppi al fonetico msnti.

, qesen-tu, forma passiva di qsn.

, qes-t, sost. di qs (V.), sepoltura, imbalsamazione, ecc.

; qes-t (Rit. 114, 2), nome di una località; (Birch) il Sud.

, qes (Rec. IV, 25, 150), κας (T., M., πι), arundo, calamus scriptorius, caulus, hastile, stipes, χάραξ palus.

קָנֶה calamo per scrivere; קְנֵיִם canne vuote.

e varr., che alcuni leggono qt, noi abbiamo messo al fonetico qat, insieme ai vocaboli che cominciano con questo gruppo.

, qat, (E.) vulva.

(An. III, 2, 10) } qa-t, , qa.

(Rit. 6, 1, 2; 99, 26)

(Sall. III, 3, 4) } (2) — I due ultimi sono anche equival. al seg., onde la frase

, fare il lavoro, eseguire i lavori, fare un'opera, lavorare.

(Comb. Q. Z.; Lepsi. Ausw. 9) } qat, lavorare, lavorare colle dita; fare, modellare, creare, fondare,

sostantivi

formare, costruire, fabbricare, edificare; costituire.
2) — Sost. g. f., lavoro, opera, costruzione, fondazione, formazione, creazione; costituzione.
Onde àr qạt, V. il prec. all. 2.
3) — Sost. g. m., lavoratore, operaio, manovale, servitore, costruttore; lavorante ad un edifizio, alla costruzione di un fabbricato o di un monumento.
— KWT, KOT, KET, aedificare, construere.

(Rit. 17, 83) (Z. 1876, 76) } qạt (?), equival. al prec..

} qạt (?), Varr. delle b. e. invece di qt, qt. (Rein. Chrest. 20, 10 e 11) equiv. a (V. sotto).
2) — V. qti.
3) — V. al fonetico nt e sxt, e qt.
qạt? (Rit. 17, 81), feretro, cassa o cofano che racchiude le viscere del defunto.

qạt (E.), nel gruppo , che Brugsch trad. Käferwachs.
Confr. KEΘOΥΟΥ, cera cruda, non expolita.
(Z. 1877, 99) (D. Result. 25, 4) } qạt?, V. ai fonetici nt, sxt, e qti.

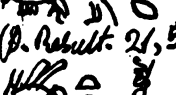
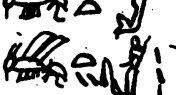
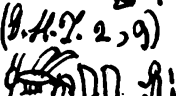
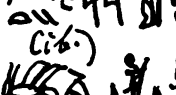
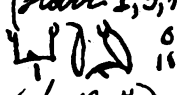
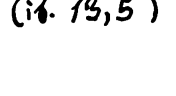
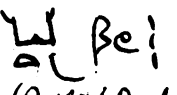
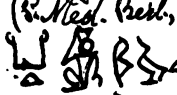
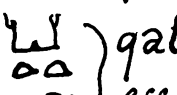
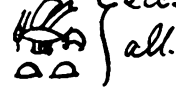
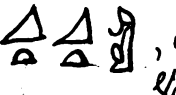
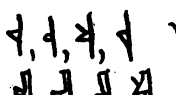
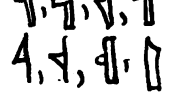
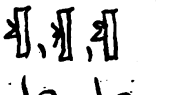
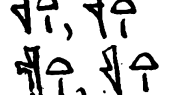
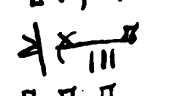
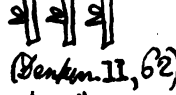
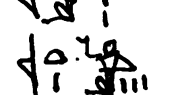
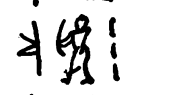
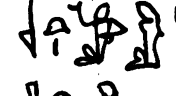
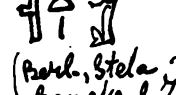
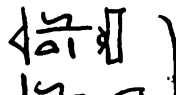
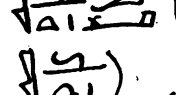
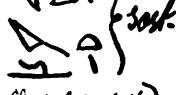
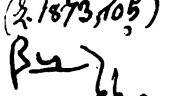
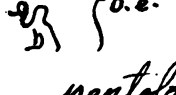
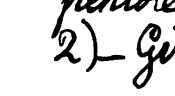
} qạtau (Rit. 25, 2; 57, 4; 109, 6; 124, 1 e fr.), V. qt.

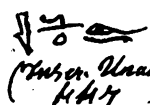
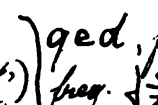
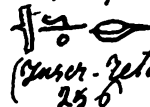
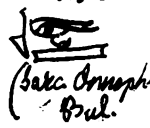
, qạtāmā, nome di un minerale, che Brugsch (Z. 1874, 149) identifica con qtm.

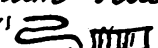
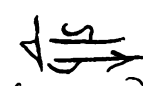
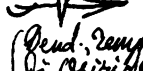
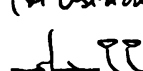
, qẹti (B. H. T. resto, p. 34), V. k.

, qạ-ti (D. T. T. I, 35, b), opera, lavoro, ecc. V. qt, all. 2.

, qạti-u (Rit. 124, 7), dèi costruttori, deriv. dal seg.

} qạti (o forse meglio qạt-ti) V. qt, all. 3, lavorante, operaio, ecc..

(Harr. I, 28, 6) } qạ-ti-u, plur. del prec.
2) — Equivalente o varianti di kaui (V.), straniero, forestiero; gli stranieri, i barbari; (Brug.) propr.: l'appartenente al paese basso, l'abitante del paese basso, der Niederländer.
(Harr. I, l. c.) (Br.) straniero, forestiero.
2) — Il 2° e 3° anche plur. del seg.

(P. Rebuilt. 21, 5) f. — (P. H. T. 2, 9) pl. — (ib.) — pl.: qati (?), noi abbiamo ness. so questi gruppi al fonetico sxt; Piehl (Z. 1887, 39), d'accordo con Lepage Renouf, legge neti (v.); — Brugsch li riferisce al prec. e leggerebbe di questi gruppi qat, oppure kat, kaut o kauit (v.). — Signif. re dell'Egitto settentrionale o del Basso Egitto o del Nord.

(Harr. I, 5, 12) (ib. 13, 5): qatem (Z. 1872, 44), speciale designazione dell'oro (confr. כֶּתֶם oro, oro fino), o di un altro metallo prezioso.

(P. Med. Berl. 4. 2) (E.): qat-su, (Brug.) confr. ⲕⲉⲗⲱⲥⲟⲧ, endiviae species.

qatet, sost. g. f., opera, lavoro, ecc., var. delle b. e. di qt, all. 2.

getget (Z. 1874, 37), var. di qdqd.

(Denkm. II, 62) (Berl., Stela Ramesse, l. 7) (Harr.): qed, lavoratore, operaio, manovale, servitore; (Birch) follower, minister, subject, servant, workman. Confr. qt, all. 3. — I lavoratori, gli operai; la classe lavoratrice od operaia della popolazione. — preposto, capo o direttore degli operai. 2) — nocchiero, marinaio, (Pierr.) le manœuvre. — I marinai, la ciurma, l'équipage. 3) — Lo spirito che era nella barca del Sole accanto agli Dèi. — Il secondo dei nove Spiriti Beati (Z. 1874, 37). — V. qdi.

sost. (Z. 1873, 105) — b. e.: qed, signif. fond. rivoltare, rivolgere, torcere, girare, rovesciare, capovolgere, rivoltare in forma di circolo, volgere in giro, voltare. — Onde 1) — Girare per es. un vaso sul disco del vasaio, façonner au tour, far vasi o pentole; esser vasaio, pentolaio. 2) — Girare la linea attorno ad

un disegno, fare il contorno; delineare, abbozzare, disegnare, ecc. contorni, abbozzi.
3) — I sost. corrisp.: circuito, giro, periferia, circonferenza, cerchio, ΚΩΤΕ. — Contorno, abbozzo, schizzo, disegno, progetto.
4) — Figurare, formare, modellare, lavorare da artista, fare un lavoro artistico. — Fare, costruire, edificare, fabbricare, produrre, creare, lavorare, eseguire.
Confr. [geroglifici] qt e [geroglifici] qdn.
5) — I sost. corrisp.: lavoro, opera, ecc., V. il predetto qt e qdn; lavoro in rilievo, rilievo — Ritratto, immagine, simiglianza, rassomiglianza, sembianza, effigie, figura, contorno, forma.
6) — Similitudine, paragone, comparazione; parabola, allegoria. — Eguaglianza; eguale a, come.
V. es. all'art. [geroglifici] qdn.
7) — Equiv. a [geroglifici] qd.
8) — Equiv. a [geroglifici] qd.
9) — Equiv. a [geroglifici] qdn.

[geroglifici], qed (Dend.), equiv. al prec., all. 4 e 5.

[geroglifici], qed (Inscr. Pepi I, 397), equiv. al prec., specialm. nel senso degli all. 1, 4 e 5; modellare, fabbricare; modello; — modellatore.

[geroglifici] } qed (Z. 1881, Tav. IV, 25 e 26; Inscr. Pepi I, 396), gruppi dell'antico impero equiv. a [geroglifici] qd, all. 3, cerchio, disco o simile.
— Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, a Pepi I, l. c.) gli dà il signif. dell'all. 6.

[geroglifici] (Harr. I, 4, 2) [geroglifici] b. e. (B. d. T. 28, col. 4) } qed, equiv. al prec. [geroglifici] nel suo senso fondam., e quindi: circolare, girare, volgersi in cerchio, aggirarsi, voltarsi, vagare, muoversi, passeggiare, viaggiare; andar per la sua strada; seguire le traccie, compiere il proprio movimento, percorrere il proprio cammino (Lit. 1, 18).
— Detto sopratutto del moto della nave (Stela Metternich).
2) — Ritornare, tornar indietro, indietreggiare, rinculare.
3) — Giro, circolo, orbita, traiettoria.
— ΚΤΕ in orbem peragrare, peragrare; ΚΩΤΕ (T.) circumire, errare, circum; ΚΟΤ (T. M.), ΚΑΤ (B.) conversio, orbis, circulus; volvere, convertere, reverti.
— [geroglifici], m-qed (Harr. l. c.), intorno, attorno, in giro, tutto all'intorno di.... (coll'accusativo.
— V. [geroglifici] qdnu.

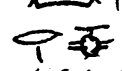
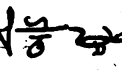
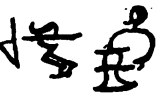
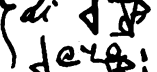
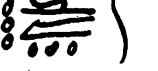
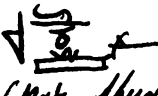
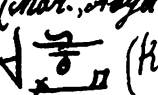
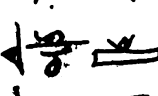
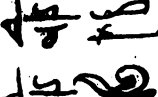
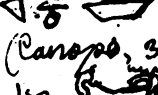
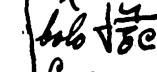
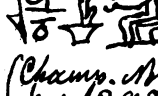
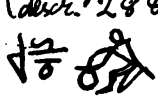
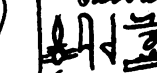
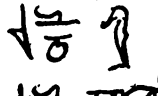
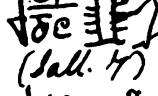
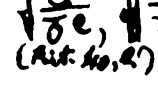
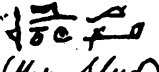
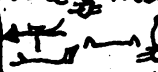
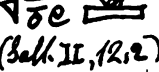
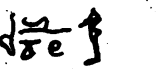
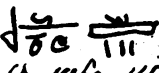
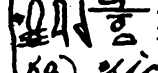
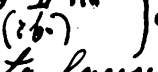
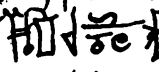
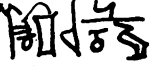
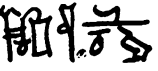
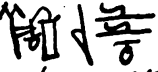
[geroglifici], qed (E, 2, 4), il circuito, contorno, perimetro di una città.

(Inscr. Unas, 447) (Inscr. Zetà 256) (Sarc. Onnophi. Bul.) qed, forme radicali del più freq. qdnu. (Inscr. Unas, l. c.), N. rompe per sempre il suo sonno (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 51).

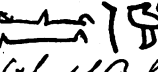
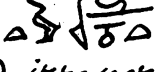
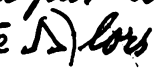
qed, un peso speciale per pesar l'oro, l'argento, le pietre preziose, ed in generale oggetti di valore. ⲕⲓⲧⲉ (T.), ⲕⲓⲧ (M.), drachma, didrachma, dimidium stateris. È la decima parte dell' utn opp. tn, che, secondo le ricerche di Chabat, equivale a 91 grammi.
2) — Una speciale moneta, la quale, dal suo peso, si suppone fosse d'argento o d'oro.

(Serapeum) (Dend. Temp. di Osiride) qed, un legno odorosissimo: di esso si costruiva l'arca del sarcofago, ed esso era anche adoperato come profumo e suffumigio, e per la preparazione della mistura kyphi. — Forse la cassia, קדה, che nella Santa Scrittura (Esodo, 30, 24) è menzionata nella preparazione dell'olio per unguento.
(Edfu) (Dend.) xe-n-qedenu (Rec. I, 15, 11), legno di cassia?
— (Birch, Z. 1873, 154; — D. H. I. II, 48, a, 8) una specie di gelso o moro.
— (Loret, Rec. de trav. VII, 112) cannella.

2) — Loret (Rec. de trav. VII, 48) traduce il 2°: anche incidere sulla ( ) pietra; — ed il passivo.
3) — Lo stesso gruppo è anche variante di qd.

, qed, V. qdn.

(Rit. 15, 26; 3, 2; 144, 20) (ib. 130, 22; 140, 9) (ib. 129, 4) qedi-u, plur. di qd, all. 2 e 3. i divini nocchieri o marinai.
(Brug.) die Schiffsleute, die Schiffsgenossenschaft; (Lepsius) nochers; (Birch) the boatmen, workmen, servants, subjects, ministers.
(Rit. 3, 2; 144, 20), i nocchieri di Rā, la ciurma della barca del Sole.

, qedi (Z. 1878, 48), V. qd.

, qedir (D'Orb. 4, 6), Maspero confr. con קדר e traduce: esser sucido, sporco, nero; sporcizie;
, allora essa prese del grasso nero di sporcizie.

(Rit. 15, 25) (ib. 164, 4) qedu (opp. qed-du?), il malvagio, il cattivo, il malfattore.
— Birch dà al 1° anche un senso verbale: to afflict.

Confr. [hieroglyphs] qdn.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Egi I, 397) } gedu, V. [hieroglyphs] qd.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 407)

[hieroglyphs] } geduu, qed-ut-u, varr. di [hieroglyphs] qd.
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], marinaio (V. mns).

[hieroglyphs] } qedem (Z. 1872, 44), V. [hieroglyphs] qtm.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar., Abyd.) [hieroglyphs] (Kiran.) [hieroglyphs] (Canopo, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Champ. Not. descr. 288) [hieroglyphs] (Sall. 4) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 40, 2) } qeden, qedenu. Brugsch (Z. 1868, 15) ritiene la lettera [hieroglyph] di questi gruppi e dei seguenti come indicatrice, che essi non si debbono leggere qdn, ma nqd, basandosi sull'assimilazione del copto (V. sotto il vocabolo [hieroglyphs] qdnu).
Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qd e varr. in tutti i loro significati. — Sull'all. 6 si noti l'espress.: [hieroglyphs] (C. 26, Lemm.) [hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, I, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 45, 2; 122, 5 e fr.) } coi pronomi affissi, come, siccome, egualmente che, del pari che; come se; ecc. V. sotto la

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd.) [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 12, 2) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1869, 116) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) } voce [hieroglyph] mà. — Onde [hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, I, 9, cit. t. Lemm.), un cotale, un simile, un tale, uno cosifatto.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 58), siccome tu hai fatto per il dio.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 64, 33) agata lavorata; (Birch) carved Stone; (Pierr.) pierre dure.

[hieroglyphs] } (Goodw., Z. 1872, 21), l'artista che segna i contorni, le figure; che fa l'abbozzo, il disegno di un lavoro ad eseguire (in legno, in pietra, in metallo, od in altri materiali).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 129, 6), scrivere con bel lavoro; (Birch) paint in good style; (Pierr.) écrire dans son intégrité.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 146, f), irreperibile la sua costruzione dal suo principio; (Birch) inconceivable how it was formed at first; (Brug.) nicht findet man ihren Umfang von ihrem Ausgangspunkte an; (Pierret) dont on n'a pas trouvé le passage (V. [hieroglyphs]) lors de la course.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 115, 2), il cerchio delle tenebre, che è aperto al defunto, affinchè egli si accompagni agli dèi e spiriti del Mondo

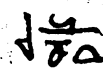
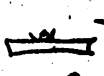
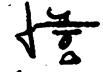
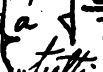
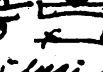
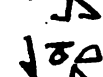
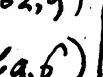
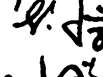
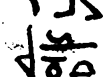
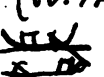
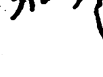
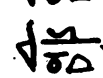
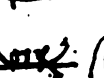
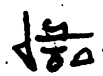
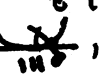
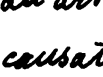
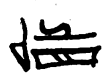
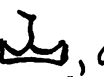
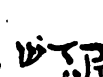
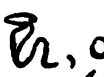
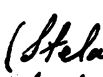
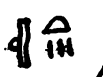
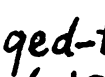
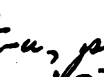
Inferiore.
— Si trova il gruppo anche come var. del seg.; V. ibid. l'esempio.

 ; geden (Leps. Einleit. p. 69), nome di una costellazione che precede quella chiamata se-qe-den (V. al fonetico sqd).
 (Dend.; Chab. Mél. II, 294 e seg.), nome di una costellazione chiamata in greco χαρχνρε.

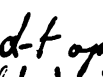
 (C, 67, Louvre) (Chab. P. Magiq. p. 36) geden, gedenu, derivato dal signif. fondamentale di , qdn; significa propr.: girare, torcere, storcere una cosa; e quindi truffarla, frodarla; — perciò identico al copto ⲕⲟⲧⲥ, astutia, versutia, astuta machinatio, conspiratio; ϥⲁⲓ-ⲕⲟⲧⲥ, callidus machinator.

 , gedenu (An. IV, 8, 8; Sall. II, 1, 6), anch'esso derivato dal significato fondam. di qdn (V.); propriam.: girare gli occhi, stravolgerli, stralunarli, rotearli.
2) — Velar l'occhio, addormentarsi, sonnecchiare, dormire.
— Sost. g. f., sonno (Sall. l. c.; Inscr. Lepsi I, 689).
3) — Riposarsi, riposare, giacere.
— ⲛⲕⲟⲧ, ⲉⲛⲕⲟⲧ (M.), ⲛⲕⲟⲧⲕ (T.), procumbere, decumbere, concumbere, coire, requiescere, dormire; somnus, dormitio; — mori.
ϭⲓⲛ-ⲛⲕⲟⲧⲕ (T.) requies.
— , prender sonno.

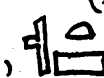
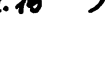
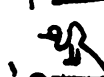
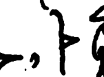
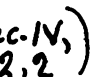
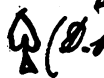
 , gedenu (Edfu), V. qd.

 (Rit. 15, 22) gedenu, V. qd.
Si noti l'espressione (Rit. 162, 9) tutto intorno a lui; (Brug.) von allen Seiten um ihn herum; (Birch) in all his frame; (Chab.) en lui tout entier; dans toute sa personne; (Pierr.) dans tout son être.
— Numerose le forme causative , , , ecc. V. al fonetico sqd.

 , gedenu-t, sost. equivalente a qdn.
 , dipinto in rilievo.

 (Var. capricc. del P. Mor. di Bul.) gedennu, V. qdnu.

[hieroglyphs], qeden-t (L. 1873, 105; Rit. 143, 2; 164, 33), equiv. al seg. in tutti i suoi significati.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III; 81) } qeden-t, equivalente a [hieroglyphs] qdn, in tutti i suoi significati.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 9; 15, 32; 162, 9), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 149, 6), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1, 18), [hieroglyphs], sost. } qeden-t, V. [hieroglyphs] qdnu e [hieroglyphs] qd, all. 2. — Si trovano i due primi anche equiv. al prec., V. l'esempio all'art. [hieroglyphs] qdnu

— Per le forme causative, V. al fonetico sqd.

[hieroglyphs], qedes, קדש, nome di una città del deserto attraversato dagli Ebrei, fra l'Egitto e l'Idumea.

[hieroglyphs], qedes (Stela del Louvre). Il vocabolo è evidentemente semitico, poichè è la trascrizione di קדש, santo. Eppure è il nome di un serpente sacro e di una divinità, che fu indubbiamente trasportata nella Siria dall'Egitto (V. prefazione, p. XXII).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 2, d), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 649), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 723) } qed-t-u, plurali di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], qd — Forse a leggersi get-u

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } qed-t, V. [hieroglyphs] qd. — V. sotto sqd le forme causative. (Forse a leggersi qet).

[hieroglyphs], qed-t oppure qet (Edfu). V. [hieroglyphs] qd.

[hieroglyphs], qed-t (opp. qet), equivalente a [hieroglyphs] qd, all. 4 e 5. ed equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qt, sost. g. f., opera, lavoro, operazione, occupazione, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] (Stela Brünn, recto, l. 16), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Ricette del Kyphi) } qed-t, V. [hieroglyphs] qd.

[hieroglyphs] (Stela Zech, Cairo), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 42, 2), [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 48, a, 8) } qed-t V. [hieroglyphs] qd.

[hieroglyphs] } ged-t, ged-ti, [hieroglyphs], duale } V. [hieroglyphs] qdn.

[hieroglyphs] } ged-ti, opp. geti [hieroglyphs] (Stela Mettern.) } (l'ultimo qdt), [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. II, 24, 11) } V. [hieroglyphs] qd.

[hieroglyphs], ged-ti, nome proprio di donna, dei tempi dei Rameseidi. Etimologicamente forse equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 13, b) } ged-ti, oppure geti, [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (L. 1873, 154) } V. [hieroglyphs] qdt.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 6) } ged-ti, biade, grani, segale; — grano, frumento. [hieroglyphs] (L. 1873, 154) } — Sia come pianta (Rit. l. c.) che come il suo frutto. — In generale ciò che è nei campi. Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs]. Confr. [Coptic] grano, frumento; [Coptic] cumulo, mucchio di frumento, biade.

[hieroglyphs], ged-ti (Géogr. I, 24, 15), V. [hieroglyphs] qdnu (ubi esc.).

[hieroglyphs], gedti-χa (Dend.), nome di una costellazione.

[hieroglyphs] } ged-tu (opp. ged-ut-u) (Harris I, 7, 8), plur. di [hieroglyphs] qd, operaio, marinaio, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1872, 44) } gedtem (oppure getem), [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 119) } V. [hieroglyphs] qdm. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (Edfu)

[hieroglyphs], gedten (opp. geten). V. [hieroglyphs] qdn.

[hieroglyphs], gedten opp. geten, V. [hieroglyphs] qd. (Loret. Rec. de trav. VII, 112) cannella.

[hieroglyphs], gedten opp. geten (D. H. T. II, 35, c, a, 4), V. [hieroglyphs] qdnu.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 689) } geded, [hieroglyphs] (L. 1876, 91) } gedden, [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 65) } Varr. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], gedden, Var. di [hieroglyphs] qdnu, in tutti i suoi significati.

[hieroglyphs], qedden (P. Harr. 500, verso; Rit. 129, 8), Var. di [hieroglyphs] qdnu. — Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 34, al P. Harr. l. c.) trad. croiser sur... (coll'accusativo).

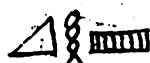
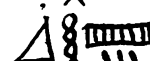
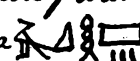
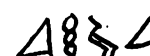
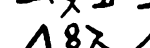
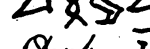
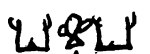
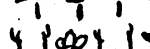
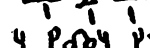
[hieroglyphs], qedqed (Rit. 17, 39; Z. 1874, 34), nome di uno dei sette Xu protettori del sarcofago.
Forma raddoppiata ed equivalente di [hieroglyphs] qd, all. 3.

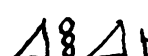
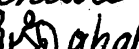
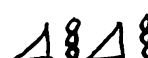
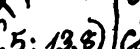
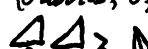
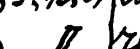
[hieroglyphs], qaza (Stela Dongola), specie particolare di brocca di metallo.

[hieroglyphs] (Karn.) | qazan,
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 219) | qazana
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. III, 2, 2; 8, 9) | (opp. qazanti),
Var. di [hieroglyphs] qzn.

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 17, 1), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 153, al P. Harr. 1) — qaza-ta, כסות, manto, vestito, abito, coperta, coprimento. — Una specie di tessuto o stoffa:

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 64, 3), [hieroglyphs] (El-Kab), [hieroglyphs] (De Roug. Mtaq., 35) — qazen, corriere, lacchè (confr. ϭⲟϫⲓ currere); — servo, palafreniere, scudiere, mozzo di stalla (Confr. דָּרִיךְ stalla).
2) — Un superiore, capo, colonnello generale, capitano generale, ufficiale superiore cui erano subordinati i sennu e gli uau.
Confr. קָצִין duce, principe, condottiero, capitano.

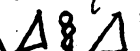
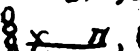
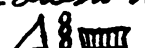
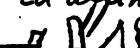
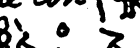
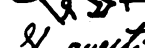
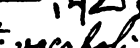
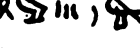
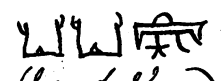
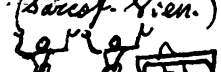
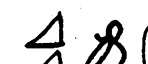
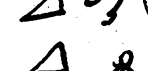
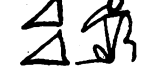
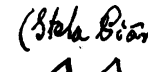
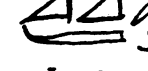
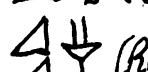
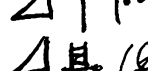
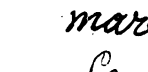
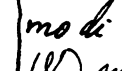
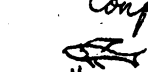
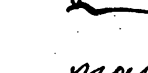
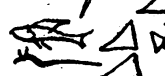
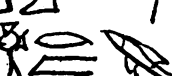
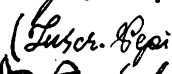
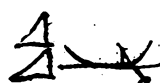
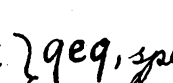
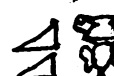
[hieroglyphs], qeheb (D. T. T. I, 99, 25), V. [hieroglyphs] kahb.

[hieroglyphs], qaheb-hez (Rec. IV, 88, 25), un arbusto balsamifero, ed il suo frutto. — Una qualità o specie inferiore della pianta dell'incenso, il cui legno era tutto nero, ed il cui incenso non poteva adoperarsi come profumo nei templi.

[hieroglyphs], qeḥ (Dend.), forma geroglifica del copto ⲕⲟϥ, angulus.
V. al fonetico qnb.

[hieroglyphs], qeḥ (Goodw. Trans. 1874, 374; Birch, ib. 347), collare di legno, che era posto serrato intorno al collo dei prigionieri e dei delinquenti.

[hieroglyphs], qeḥ (Denkm. IV, 41, 6), Var. di [hieroglyphs] qaḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (E.) [hieroglyphs] (C. 100; Louvre) } qeḥ, minerale difficile a determinare. Probabilmente è una specie particolare di pietra, equiv. od affine a [hieroglyphs] aqḥ (V.).
(Brugsch) silice; (Masp., Z. 1879, 53) diaspro rosso, diaspro a grani rossi; (Stern, E.) lutum, terra, lapis.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 67, 68, 69, 70) } qeḥuqem
[hieroglyphs] (dep. Alt-Test., 40) } qeḥqema opp. qeḥma } Varianti antiquate di [hieroglyphs] qmḥ.

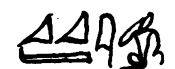
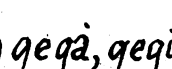
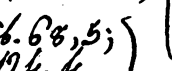
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } qa-her-qa opp. qeḥiq (Z. 1870, 12), antica denominazione del 4.° mese dell'anno normale sothiaco, ⲭⲟⲓⲁϩⲕ, ⲭⲓⲁⲭϩ, ⲭⲟⲓⲁⲕ; onde il greco Χοιὰχ, Χυὰχ, Χοιάχ.
2) — Panegiria di Ptah-Sokar-Osiride, la quale si celebrava a Tebe, sopratutto nella necropoli, in questo stesso mese, la panegiria di Χοιαχ.
— Una delle feste di Ammone. (V. J. de Rougé, Mél. d'Archéologie, 1873, pp. 132 e 135).

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } qa-her-qa (Harr. I, 6, 11; 36, a), designazione di un grosso vaso (nel l. c. di argento), che nello stesso tempo contiene una determinata quantità di profumo o incenso.

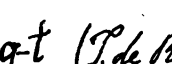
[hieroglyphs], qeḥeq (P. Rhind, 8, 4), divenir vecchio, invecchiare, vecchio. — V. [hieroglyphs] qḥqḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 6, 5; 13, 8) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 149, e) sost. plur. [hieroglyphs] } qeḥqeḥ, qeḥqeḥu, colpire, ferire, fendere, tagliare, scolpire, intagliare, incidere, sgrossare, digrossare, dibruscare (legno o pietra).
— Il fenditore di pietre, lo spaccapietre, lo scarpellino, lo scultore (Denkm. l. c.).
ⲕⲉϩⲕⲱϩ (T. M.), ⲕⲉⲕⲱϩ (T.), ⲕⲉϩ-ⲕⲉϩⲱⲛⲓ (M.), incidere in lapide, lapicida, statuarius (ⲣⲉϥⲕⲉϩⲕⲉϩⲱⲛⲉ); dal rad. ⲕⲉϩ rumpere.
פרק incidere, scolpire, imprimere. — Harkavy (Journ. As. 1870, 161 e seg.) assimila a קעקע (Lev. 19, 28) marchio impresso sulla carne.
2) — Detto anche dei metalli che sono col martellamento battuti in lamine sottili (Harr. I, 6, 5).
[hieroglyphs], ⲛⲟⲩⲃ ⲛ̀ ϩⲁϥϩⲉϥ, aureum malleo ductum, oro martellato.
— Questo vocabolo è in connessione con [hieroglyphs] ed affine con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]; V. questi vocaboli.

(Sarcof. Vien.) (Esneh) qaqa, varianti delle basse epoche invece di kk.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 426, 608) (Z. 1881, Z. N, 6, 20) (Stela Bianxi, retto, 34, 35) (Rit. 51, 1; 149, 61) (T. de Rougé, T. géogr. 55) (Rec. IV, 44) (D. T. T. I, 45, 23) qeq, il significato fondamentale è: rosicchiare, spiluzzare, sbucciare, pelare, scorzare, кєк (T.), кωк, χωк (M.), eradere, decorticare. Ma comunemente è usato come sinonimo di àm (V.), mangiare, divorare, consumare.

Confr. unqq.

(Roug. l. c.) gli è proibito mangiar pesce.

(Inscr. Pepi I, l. c.), equivalente a (ib. 630), V. unqq.

(D. Result. 9) qeq, specie particolare di nave, battello o barca.

(l. c.), capitano di nave.

qeq, (Birch. Dict.) rejoice, rallegrarsi, godere; rallegrare.

qaqa (opp. qa), V. qa.

qaqaūat (dial. Aeg. Denkm.), Var. di qūat.

(Rit. 40, 9) (ib. 68, 5; 124, 4) (Z. 1881, Z. N, 6, 20) qeqa, qeqi, qeq-t, Varianti di qq.

qequ (Piehl, Z. 1885, 16) ornamenti, abbigliamenti.

qeq-t (T. de Rougé, Edf. 60, VII). V. qq.

qek (Nav. M. d'Fl. V), Var. di kk.

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k, 1) — pronome suffisso della 2ª pers. sing. masch., equiv. al suffisso ebr. ך, ךָ, copto ⲕ, tu, te, ti, tuo, tua, tuoi, tue.
b.e. b.e. b.e. vari
Confr. l'assiro ka (m. s.), ki (f. s.), kunu (m. p.), kina (f. p.), tuo, tua, tuoi, tue.

2) — Pronome affisso della 1ª pers. sing.; io, me, mi, V. k.

3) — Altro, seguente, secondo; - altrimenti, anche, ancora, parimenti, pure, peranche, e.
Equiv. al greco καί, lat. ...que; copto ⲕⲉ (T. M. B.), ϭⲉ (T.), ϭⲏ (B.), alius, etiam, amplius, igitur, οὖν, ἔτι.

, k-ro (Rit. freq.), altro capitolo.

, scrittura ieratica frequentissima nei papiri geroglifici (V. per es. il Rituale di Torino), ed equivalente a

k-zed, kī-zed, altrimenti detto, in altre parole, signif.: oppure, ossia, cioè.
Questa formola significa anche altra parola, altro discorso, discorso d'altro, - e denota il passaggio da un argomento ad un altro.

(Tomba di Ramesse IX, Bib. el Mand), letter.: 70 e 5, cioè 70+5, 75.

4) — Frequentemente usato come rinforzitivo allato di particelle, come: às-k, (D. Orb. 17, 10), allora, ancora, anche questa volta.

5) — Il segno designa anche una speciale misura per le frutta (Z. 1875, 27).

6) — Lo stesso segno trovasi anche come var. di k.

7) — Gli altri segni, appartenenti alle b.e., sono in generale soltanto varianti di come lettera alfabetica.

ke (o forse kà), equiv. a all. 2; Var. di ku, opp. kuà (V.).
Frequente nelle inscrizioni della XII dinastia (V. C. di Berl. I, l. 114; C, 1, 14, Louvre).

, ke (Z. 1875, 27), V. k, all. 5.

ke, la vacca.
(T. de Roug., T. geogr. 41)
Confr. l'indogerm. go, ted. kuh.
— Il toro.
(Tomb. di T., Saqqarah)
— In copto abbiamo ⲕⲓⲏ (B.), ϭⲓⲉ, ϭⲓⲏ (T.), hircus.

, ke (B. H. T., testo, p. 34)? Brugsch confr. col seguente e con kaūa.

(Rit. 6, 3; 91, 2; 145, 3; B. M. T. 73, 9) (B. M. T. 97, 3) ka, in freq. parallelismo con zd (V.), dire, parlare, cantare (ⲬⲞⲞⲨ loqui, canere); appellare, chiamare, nominare, denominare (costr. con ⲉ, od ⲛ, e talora anche coll'accusativo [Rit. 96, 2] del nome di appellazione). — Ed i passivi.

2) — Volere, desiderare, agognare, bramare, aspirare; in opposizione a xmt (V.) non volere, — e per lo più in unione con ib cuore, formando così l'espressione:

(Denkm. II, 134, a) (Stela Bianxi, verso, 3) ⲔⲀϤϨⲎⲦ, ⲔⲰϤϨⲎⲦ, ⲔⲰⲚϨⲎⲦ, animum intendere, sperare, confidere, attendere.

(Stela Bianxi, l. c.), ciò che il tuo cuore vuole, desidera, il desiderato del tuo cuore.

(Denkm. II, 136, h, l. 5 e 6), il desiderato del mio cuore. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: volere, desiderio, brama, aspirazione, volontà; aspirazione o volontà del cuore.

Conf. ⲧⲓⲣ confidare, sperare, aspettare.

3) — ⲔⲈ, ϬⲈ, ϬⲎ (V. k, all. 3), etiam, amplius, anche questa volta, eziandio, ancora, nuovamente, un'altra volta, anche, pure (Rit. 101, 38); igitur, οὖν, ἔτι; (Pierr.) dunque; (id. al Rit. 154, 4) mais bien; (Brugsch e Birch, ibidem) ma.

(S. d'orb. 17, 10), io lo accorderò a lei anche questa volta. (Per l'ultimo, V. all. 4; Masp. riferisce questo gruppo all'all. 1, e traduce il passo così: ed io lo accorderò a lei; dillo!

4) — (Rit. 91, 2; 93, 3, 4, 7) Certamente, certo, di certo, sì; scritto anche

(Rit. 101, 3) m-ka, che secondo Chab. è una formola dell'imperativo vetativo.

— L'interiezione: oh!, oh sì!, deh!, possa...!, che....!

ka, V. kai.

2) — Var. del prec., all. 3.

ka (Rit. 98, 5) nome di un dio.

ka-u (Dict. géog. 383), V. kaui.

ka opp. kat. 1) — caldaia V. kati

2) — nell'espressione (Rit. 145, 83), olezzante profumo; (Birch) the fragrance; (Pierr.) un parfum.

3) — Equiv. al seguente; onde i plur.

(Rit. 141,20; 142,23) (ib. 148,13) (L. 1873,72) le vacche: (Rit. 141,20), il toro marito (o fecondatore) delle vacche.

3) — (L. 1873,72) questi plurali designano anche l'harem.

, ka (Rit. 144,30) vacca, var. di k

, kaa-t, (Denkm. II, 136, k), sost. equiv. a ka, all. 2. (l. c.), la volontà del mio cuore; (Masp. Mel. d'Arch. 1877,139) il desiderato del mio cuore.

, kaà (Denkm. II, 136,1), specie di nave o barca per la navigazione sul Nilo.

, Masp. (Rec. de trav. VIII, 85) legge kaàrī, kairī opp. kailī, e traduce mulo.
— V. al fonetico kamaī.

, kaàrīk opp. kamaīk (Rit. 165,3), nome di un Genio.

, kaī, altro, altra;
V. kī, e il seg.

kaī, deriv. da , k, all. 3; altri, un altro uomo, un'altra persona (m. opp. f.), altrui. (P. Mor. di Bul., freq.)
non desiderare (letter. empire il tuo cuore del) le cose altrui.
, non sederti mentre un altro sta in piedi
, un ricco od un povero.
2) — Il 2° anche equiv. a ka, in tutti i suoi significati.

, kaī-u (Rit. 144,5)? gli altri dèi? — equiv. al seg., gli dèi stranieri?

(Rit. 163,14) (Denkm. IV, 50, c) (Masp., Genr. ép. 29) kaī, kaīui, V. qaui.
— Pierret traduce il 1°: les méchants, les persécuteurs (?): (Chab., il 2°) scellerato, malvagio, miserabile.

(Harr. I, 21, a) (An. IV, 4,5) kaīrohutā, designa

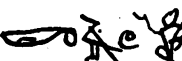
una determinata misura per le materie secche. — V. karhta.

…, kaīs, Caius (Caligola).

…, con molte varianti, kaisers, Cesare, in tutti i cartelli-prenomi degli imperatori romani.

… (Sarc. Bul.) … kau, Varr. di … ka. Spesso seguito dal rinforzativo … (V. …, k, all. 4).
2) — Il 2° anche equiv. al seg..

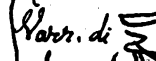
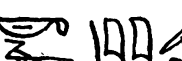
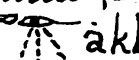
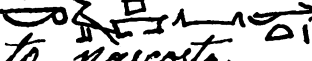
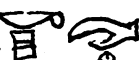
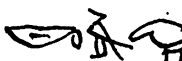
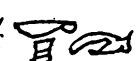
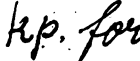
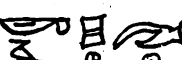
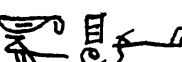
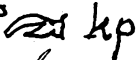
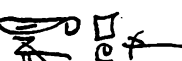
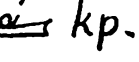
… (Chab.) … (Mar. Abyd. I, 18) … (ib.) … (An. I, 27, 9) … (Rit. 163, 7) … (D. Result. 36, 16) … (Dict. géo. 1384, IX, 3)

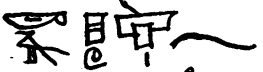
kaui, equiv. a … kaī, altro, altri, altrui, altra gente; gli altri.
ⲔⲞⲞⲨ, ⲔⲞⲞⲨⲈ, (B.) alii.
— Straniero, estraneo, forestiero, profano; nemico.
— I popoli stranieri.
— Brugsch identifica con גוי popolo, nazione, gente, usato per lo più al plurale גוים genti, popoli stranieri, i forestieri, gli stranieri, i gentili, i pagani; — e, dal punto di vista degli Egiziani, il popolo del paese basso, della pianura (Conf. גוה esser nell'interno, essere affondato, in basso, internato; جوّ, جوّة, paese basso, pianura), cioè la popolazione della regione del Delta.
Confr. … qti.
2) — (Chab. e Pierr.) scellerato, malvagio; i malvagi. V. … kaī.

…, kauisana (An. I, 24, 5), g. f., una parte dei fornimenti del carro; (Chab. Voy. 236) attaches.
— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G. 1871, 632) dà questo vocabolo come affine all'ebraico כישור fuso e conocchia, quasi l'attaccata, la legata.

…, kauī-t-u (Rit. 148, 9), plur. di … ka.

… ka-ut opp. katu, V. sotto katu.

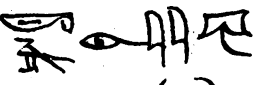
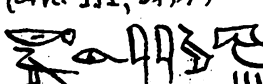
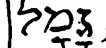
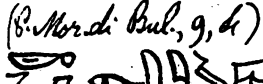
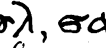
…, b. e. (Rec. III, 74, 9) … (D. H. T. 92) … (ib. 63, 10) … (Rec. III, 73, 3)

kaut, elevare, innalzare, alzare, levare, sollevare, ergere; — portare, sostenere, appoggiare.
Confr. … qa. גבה esser alto, innalzarsi, elevarsi; esaltarsi, insuperbire; הגביה

far alto, esaltare, elevare, alzare.

, kau-k, equivalente a kau.

, kaūa (D. Result. 45, a, 1), Var. di ka; Χοοr, canere. In parallelismo con nhm.

kaūaut, kaūati (D. H. T. II, 56; 57), Varr. di kaut.

, kabī (Sarc. a Gurnah), piangere, compiangere, esser in lutto; — ed i sost. corrisp. Confr. ākb e gab. כָּאַב addolorare, dolere; כְּאֵב afflizione, dolore, כּוֹאֵב dolente; — בכה deplorare, piangere, compiangere; בְּכִי, בָּכִי, בֶּכֶה, בָּכָה, pianto, lutto.

, kap (Golenischeff, Conte égypt., p. 4). Var. di kp (V.). , bosco, boschetto nascosto.

, kap (D. H. T. 5). Var. di kp.

kap, Var. di kp. (Inscr. Sepi I, 79) (Inscr. Teta, 345) — Il 2° nel l. c. variante di kp. forno.

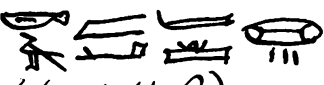
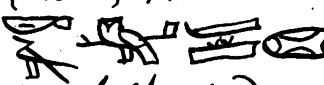
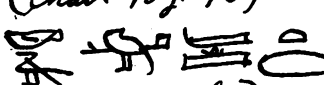
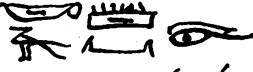
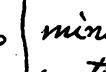
, kapu (D. H. T. 5), V. kp.

kapu (Harr. I, 12, b, 5), equiv. a kp, capere, prendere, ecc. 2) — (Birch, Z. 1873, 38) equiv. al seg.

, kapu (Harr. I, 12, b, 6; 32, b), deriv. dal prec.; il captor per eccellenza, cioè il cacciatore, lo sportsman.

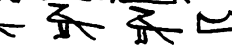
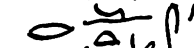
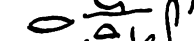
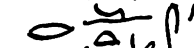
, kapu (De Rougé, Chrest. 81), V. kp — Equival. a kp.

, kapu (Champ. Mon. 350 e seg.), κωπ, καπ, velare, coprire, nascondere, celare, occultare. 2) — (l. c.) nome di una particolare specie di uccello. Confr. καφαι, ιι, coturnices, hirundines.

[hieroglyphs], kapusa (An. IV, 1, 9), (Masp. Genr. ép. 47) rassembler; קבס, קבץ, congregare, radunare, adunare, raccogliere; onde קְבֻצָה, קִבּוּץ, riunione, radunanza, congregazione, raccolta, mucchio, caterva.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 513) [hieroglyphs], pl. (Inscr. Zetà, 325) kap-t, (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 60) forno. Varr. di [hieroglyphs] kp.

[hieroglyphs], kaf (Rit. 165, 3), var. di [hieroglyphs] kfa.

[hieroglyphs], kafir, כְּפַר, כָּפָר, arab. kefr; greco χαπερ, χαφαρ, villaggio, borgo, villa.

[hieroglyphs] (An. III, 4, 1) [hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bul., 9, 4) [hieroglyphs] (ib. secondo Chab.) kamaī, kamaīu, גָּמָל, جمل, afsir. gammal, copt. ϭⲁⲙⲟⲩⲗ, ϭⲁⲙⲁⲩⲗ, camelus, ϭⲁⲙⲁⲩⲗⲉ, ϭⲁⲙⲁⲩⲗⲓ, camela; il camello.
— V. al fonetico kaàrī.

[hieroglyphs], kamaīk (?) (Rit. 165, 3), nome di un genio.

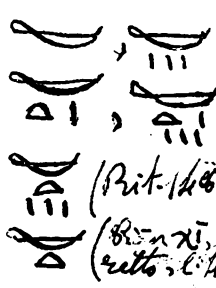
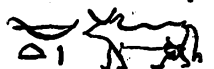
[hieroglyphs], kamāāar (An. I, 23, 5), V. [hieroglyphs] kamaī.

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 17, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Chab. Voy. 70) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1876, 40) kamāk, (Chab. Voy. l.c.) specie di pasticceria di provenienza asiatica. — Brugsch l'afsimila all'ebraico קֶמַח, arab. قمح, farina, triticum.
— Lauth afsimila piuttosto a כִּימָה, mucchietto, monticello, piccolo nucleo.

[hieroglyphs] (Journ. As. 1867, 430; Z. 1877, 105) [hieroglyphs] (Pleyt. Et. pl. VI, l. 8) kamen, Goodwin (Z. 1873, 17) rigetta come erroneo il determinativo [hieroglyph], e sospetta che il vero senso di questo vocabolo sia nero od oscuro, e che il gruppo geroglifico sia un altro modo di scrivere [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] qm (V.). — Però da un passo del P. N. 6 di Bul. (5, 6) il Goodwin inclinerebbe ad identificare questo vocabolo con ⲕⲓⲙ, scotere, tremare.
— Devéria è proclive a credere che il 1º significhi: che è veduto, visibile, manifesto, evidente.

— Brugsch però condanna come assurda quest' ultima interpretazione, e dai testi citati è condotto a tradurre: essere cieco, acciecato, abbagliato, e simile. — Brugsch traduce anche restringere, contrarre (la pupilla?), e, insieme con Lepage Renouf (Z. 1877, 105), lo dà come affine a ϭⲱⲱⲗⲉⲙ, ϭⲉⲗⲉⲙ, detorquere, pervertere, ⲉⲧϭⲟⲟⲗⲉⲙ distortus, obliquus.
— Lepage Renouf lo fa corrispondere al greco διεστραμμένος, στρεβλός distortus, perversus, falsus, tortuosus, tortus; storto, contorto, tortuoso, fr. louche, in senso fisico e morale.

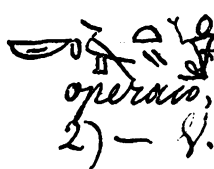
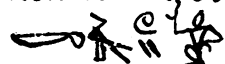
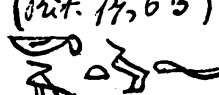
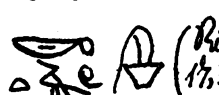
[hieroglyphs] kanana, kanāna (Z. 1876, 53), כְּנַעַן, Canaan, la terra di Canaan, la Cananea. — La montagna degli Amaleciti in Efraim.

[hieroglyphs], kanen, V. [hieroglyphs] knn.

[hieroglyphs], karmātā (An. IV. 16, 6), ? — V. qairmātā, cui è probabilm. equivalente.
Nel l. c. si dice di giovani negri di Kush che servivano gli Egiziani: [hieroglyphs], i loro karmātā sulla loro mano.

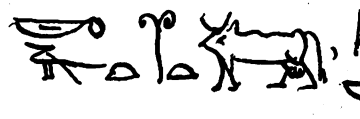
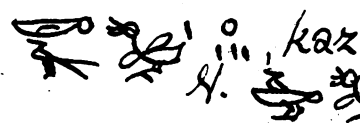
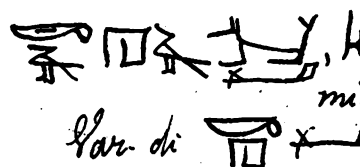
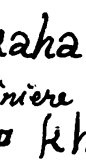
[hieroglyphs] (Birch al P. Harr. I, 21, 6) [hieroglyphs] oppure [hieroglyphs] (Chab. Mél. 1873, 92, ad An. IV, 7, 5) karhutā, Birch (Z. 1873, 71) traduce il 1º gruppo: specie di fiore. — Chabas (l. c.) trad. gli altri due: misura di una derrata (per es. di fichi).
— Secondo Brugsch, l'esatta scrittura di questi gruppi è kairhtā (V.).

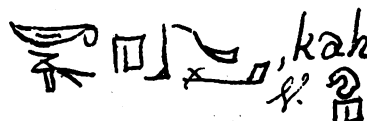
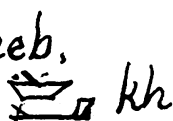
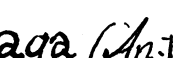
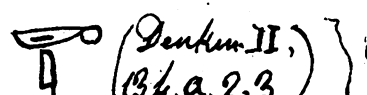
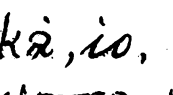
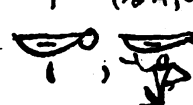
[hieroglyphs] kas (Dend.), equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] ks, nei gruppi: [hieroglyphs] kas-m-āb-ui, nome di un demone o genio protettore; letter.: che si curva, che si piega (per colpire) colle due corna.

[hieroglyphs], kasaīka (Rit. 165, 3), nome di un genio.

[hieroglyphs], kas', V. [hieroglyphs] ks'.

[hieroglyphs], kas' (Mar. Deir el-Bahari, pl. X), madreperla, conchiglia di madreperla; nacre, ostrica o conchiglia perlifera. — Brugsch confr. ⲕⲁϣⲁⲃⲏⲗ, margarita.

Nel l.c. questa sostanza è data come prodotto del paese di Punt.

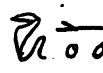
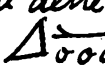
, (Rit. 148,13) (Rit. XI, retto, l. 41) kat, oppure ka, Noi abbiamo messo queste voci al fonetico ka.

, V. sotto ka.

, kati, Var. di qt (V.), operaio, manuale, servitore. 2) — V. kaui.

(Rit. 17,63) (Rit. 17,58) kati, katu, la caldaia per cuocere le vivande. — Anche il calderone per tormentare i malvagi dannati. Confr. ΚΑΔΙ (M., π1), situla, rabbin. קדירה. — Al Rit. l.c. (Birch) brasiers; (Pierr.) fournaises; (De Rougé) creusets.

, katuśana, così ritiene Brugsch si debba leggere il gruppo di An. I, 24,5, che Chabas e Lauth leggono kauiśana (V.).

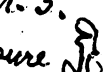
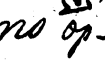
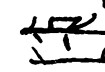
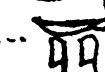
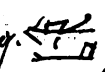
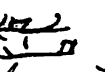
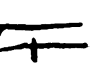
, katt-u (Z. 1873, 72),

l'harem.

, ka-tt, Var. di k.

, kaza (Harr. I, 36,b), V. kuza.

, kaha (Stela delle miniere d'oro, 4), Var. di kh.

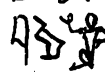
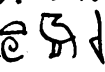
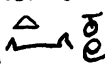
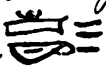
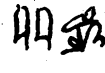
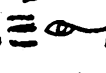
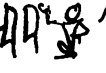
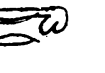
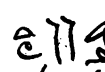
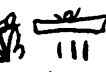
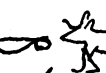
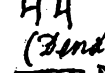
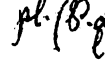
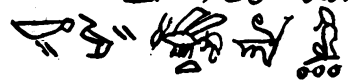
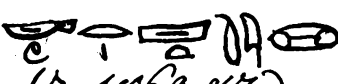
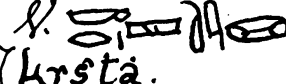
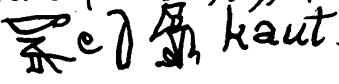
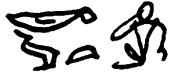
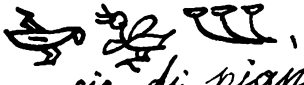
(Rit. 164, 4 e 5), kaharosapusaro-m-qa-ui-rem-t, nome di un genio femminino.

, kaheb, V. khb.

, kaqa (An. III, 5,12 e seg.; 6,1), g.f., verme, verme rosicchiante, tarlo (V. Maspero, Genr. ép. 42). Confr. kk-t.

(Denkm. II, 134, a, 2,3), (V. sotto k) kà, io, V. kuà

, kȧa (Burton Excerpt. 43), V. ka.

, kȧt (Inscr. Unas, 273). Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 213) lo dà come forma passiva di ka (V.), e traduce: esser celebrato.

kā, Varianti delle basse epoche invece di qā.

, kāf, Var. di kfā (V.). ⲕⲱⲱⲃⲉ, ⲕⲱⲱϥⲉ, afferrare, prender per forza, ecc.

, kāfu, sost. deriv. dal prec.: presa, conquista, bottino.

l'imperator romano Commodus.

, kī, forma forte di k, cogli stessi significati dell'all. 3. Prende il determinativo oppure secondochè significa altro uomo oppure altra donna.
kī...kī, uā...kī, (Masp. Gen. s'p. 14). invece del più freq. ... uā...uā; corrisponde al copto ⲕⲉ...ⲕⲉ, ⲕⲉ...ⲟⲩⲁⲓ, unus...alius, alter...alter.

kī-zed = (V. all'art. k).

, kī (Rit. 163, 6; S. Mor. di Bul.). Al Rit. l. c. è equiv. a ka, all. 4, sì!, certamente!, ecc.
— Al S. Mor. di Bul. è var. del prec.:
, (Chab.) io fui istrutto da te stesso; — in altri termini — io ho compiuto i tuoi proprii giudizii. (Questo periodo si potrebbe però anche tradurre così: poichè io fui ....., certamente io ho .....).

(Dend.) (Champ., Gr. 130) pl. (S. di Berl. I, l. 119) kī, Var. di k, vacca; - toro. — Capro, capra. Confr. ⲕⲓⲏ (B.), ϭⲓⲉ, ϭⲓⲏ (T.) hircus.

kiu, kiui-u, Varianti di kaui, altri, altrui, altre genti, ecc.

strade non percorse da altri.

(Denkm. III, 5), Brugsch riferisce questo gruppo al precedente, a kaui, e lo ritiene come variante di e , qti (V.), e traduce re del Basso Egitto, e propr.: l'appartenente al paese basso, l'abitante del paese basso; trovandosi accanto alla designazione equivalente e nt (V.). — Piehl però (Z. 1887, 39) dichiara inammissibile questa interpretazione.

, kinānnu (Karn. Stela sul 3° Pilone Sud, ove è seguito dal numero 640 e quindi dal determinativo), Brugsch confronta כְּנָעָה mercanzia, piego, involto, pacco, fardello, fascio; onde כְּנַעֲנִי, כְּנַעַן, trafficante, mercante, negoziante.

, e moltissime altre varr., kisers, V. kaisrs.

, kis, (Birch, Z. 1868, 10), ϭⲟⲩϣ, excoquere; estratto, decozione o sugo di sostanza.

, ku, avverbio equivalente a ka, certamente, sì, davvero.

2) — Verbo equiv. allo stesso ka, appellare, chiamare, ecc.; celebrare. — Ed i passivi.

kuà, pronome personale affisso della 1ª pers. sing., V. k, all. 2; k oppure kà.

, io risplendo nel (opp. col) ciclo degli Dei che sono nel cielo. (Barc.-Vien.)

— Secondo Chabas, questo gruppo si può considerare sotto diversi aspetti, cioè:

a) — Si considera composto del pronome della 2ª pers. sing. e del pronome della 1ª pers. od uà, cosicchè per es. la proposiz.: si tradurrebbe: tu liberi me.

b) — Si considera come paragogico, e la prop. precedente si tradurrebbe: tu liberi.

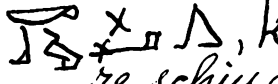
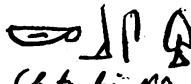
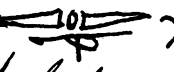
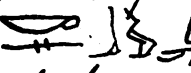
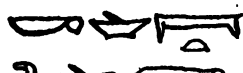
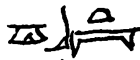
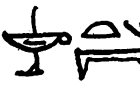
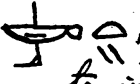
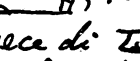
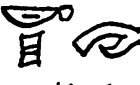
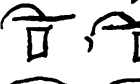
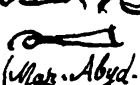
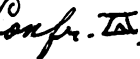
c) — Si considera invece o come paragogico (V. k all. 4 e confr. il copto ⲇⲉ, il greco δέ e la finale ebraica ךָ), e la stessa proposizione si tradurrebbe: io libero.

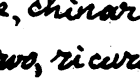
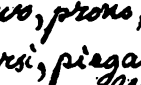
— Noi abbiamo adottato con Brugs. questo terzo modo di vedere, trovandosi il gruppo in questo senso frequentissimo nel Rituale.

kui-ti (Mar., Deir-el Bahari, 6, 2° e 3° scompart.), v. kiui-t.

kurset-tā, (Z. 1869, 87) v. krstā. (S. Rollin 1884)

kut (Rec. III, 69, 1), v. kaut.

kut (Sarcof. Antef), v. kāt.

kuza (Edfu), specie di piantagione. È una pianta che fa fiori e frutti (Harr. I, 36, b). Confr. ϭⲟⲩϭ, ϫⲟⲩϫ, ϭⲟⲩϫ, herbae species, carthamum, cnicus, attractylis.

kūant (D. Bauurk. pl. 19), ⲕⲛ̄ⲧⲉ, ⲕⲉⲛⲧⲏ, ⲕⲉⲛⲧⲉ, ficus; - il fico (albero e frutto).

keb, Var. di qb.

kebu (Rit. 36, 1), aprire, schiudere, disserrare, sturare. — Ed i passivi. (l. c.), le mie labbra sono schiuse; (Pierr.) mes lèvres marchent.

keben, keben-tt, keben-t, keben-ti, nave, vascello, bastimento marittimo; — barca (Maspero, Journ. As. l. c.). — (Brugsch) propriamente una nave a pancia, specie particolare di nave da guerra e da traffico.
(Stel. Aless. II, l. 6, Bul.)
a. (Denkm. II, 150, a)
(Statua del Vaticano)
(Journal Asiat. 1880, 166)
b. e. (Edfu)

kebes, il cipresso? Un albero che era sopratutto sacro al dio xem; onde la rappresentazione del segno sotto le immagini di questo dio. — V. anche ksbu, a cui Brugsch fa equivalente questo kbs.
(Liste dei Nomi, Edfu, V Nomo dell'Alto Egitto)
(D. T. I, 32, 8 e 9)

keb-t, voci di dialetto in-
(D. K. T. 18, col. 10)
(D. M. T. II, 57)
b. e.

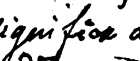
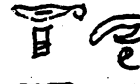
voce di [hieroglyphs] ḳb-t.

[hieroglyphs], keb-ti (D. H. T. II, 57), Var. del prec.

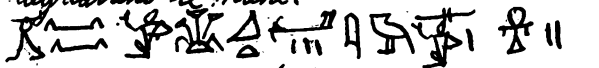
[hieroglyphs], keb-ti, voce di dialetto invece di [hieroglyphs] ḳb-ti. — V. anche [hieroglyphs] gb.

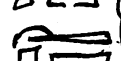
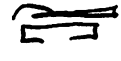
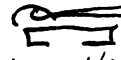
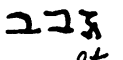
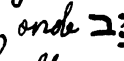
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 45, e, col. 9, 10; 3, 96) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. 702) [hieroglyphs] kep, propr.: piegare, incurvare la mano, per prendere, afferrare, acchiappare o tener qualche cosa; quindi 2) — in generale: prendere, afferrare, pigliare, acchiappare, capere, ϭⲱⲡ, ϭⲉⲡ, ϭⲟⲡ, ϭⲱⲡⲉ, ϭⲱⲡⲓ, ϭⲟⲡⲉ; — detto specialmente del cacciatore. 3) — Esser curvato, incurvato, curvo, piegato; cavo, incavato, concavo. — Inchinarsi, incurvarsi, rannicchiarsi, essere inarcato, aver il dorso curvo; — curvarsi su qualcuno; inchinarsi, chinarsi sopra.

Confr. [hieroglyphs] ḳb.

כָּפַף curvarsi, inarcarsi, curvare, inarcare, chinare, piegare; כָּפוּף piegato, curvo, ricurvo, prono, chino; כָּפַן inchinarsi, curvarsi, piegarsi.

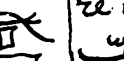
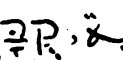
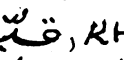
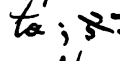
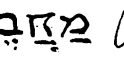
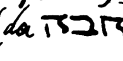
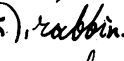
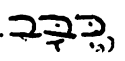
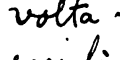
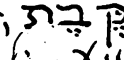
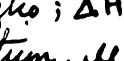
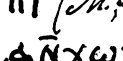
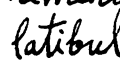
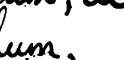
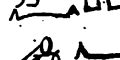
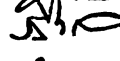
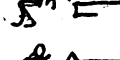
4) — Coprire, occultare, velare, celare, nascondere; — nascondersi, celarsi, appiattarsi. — Sinonimo di ⲭⲱⲡ, ϩⲱⲡ, ⲕⲱⲡ (S), ⲕⲁⲡ (B); passivo ⲕⲏⲡ.

5) — Costruire un edifizio in volta, fabbricare a volta, inarcare. — E quindi anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] kp (Mar. Abyd. l. c.).

6) — Equiv. al seg.

7) — La pianta del piede; il piede, la zampa, la branca di un animale.

ϭⲱⲡ, ϭⲟⲡ, ⲡ, malleolus, planta pedis, כַּף.

8) — Cucchiaio; cavità o piattello della fionda o frombola.

9) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 196), in connessione con [hieroglyphs] kp, significa anche profumarsi (con..., [hieroglyphs]...).

[hieroglyphs] kep, deriv. dal prec., la mano incurvata, — in generale, mano, palma.

— Equiv. al prec. all. 7.

2) — (Leps. Elle, 140 e seg.) il palmo, suddivisione del braccio, comprendente le dita di esso; misura di lunghezza equiv. ad $\frac{1}{7}$ del grande braccio e ad $\frac{1}{6}$ del piccolo braccio (V. sotto mḥ e Z. 1864, 43).

— Il segno [hieroglyph] e varr. serviva specialmente ad indicare il numero dei nemici uccisi in guerra, ai quali si

tagliavano le mani.
[hieroglyphs], io condotti presi vivi individui viventi 2, mani 4.

[hieroglyphs] (C, 45, Louvre) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Karn. 36, 8) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abid. 702, 703, 775, 780, 855, 872) [hieroglyphs] (Pierr. I. d. L. I, 46, 100) kep, deriv. da [hieroglyph] kp, all. 3, propr.: edificio fatto a volta; sala a volta, corridoio a volta; — forno.
— Oppure, in connessione coll'all. 4: luogo nascosto, latibolo. — Santuario (Pierret, l. c.)
גבב essere incurvato o fatto a volta, onde גַּב volto, edifizio fatto a volta; קבב fabbricare un'opera fatta a volta, arabo قَبَّ cavavit, concameravit; קֻבָּה, قُبَّة, ⲕⲏⲡⲉ (Σ, Τ), χάμερα, fornix, tectum, tetto fatto a volta, padiglione, tenda, volta; מְכַבֵּר (da מכבר), rabbin. כִּבֵּב, volta; מְקַבֶּת caverna, buca, nascondiglio; ϫⲏⲡⲓ (M, Ϯ) tectum, operimentum, ⲙⲁⲛⲭⲱⲡ spelaeum, latibulum.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. l. c.; Pierr. I. d. L. I, 46, 100; 48, 100) (Pierr.) figlio del luogo nascosto, oppure fanciullo del santuario (?); titolo sacerdotale.
— Secondo Brugsch, in questo gruppo si potrebbe forse pensare a ⲕⲁⲡ filum, e veder nel composto geroglifico il copto ⲥⲁⲛⲕⲁⲡ, λινουργός, textor lintearius. — Però il Brugsch lascia questa interpretazione in dubbio.

[hieroglyphs] (Edf.; D. Result. 45, 5) kep, deriv. da [hieroglyph] kp, all. 2, propr.: il prenditore, il pigliatore, rapitore, ladro, rubatore; — designazione del coccodrillo, e specialmente di Tifone nella figura di animale.
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyph] kp, all. 3 e 4.

[hieroglyph], kep (Dend.), designazione del 9° giorno del mese lunare.

[hieroglyph], kep (Rec. IV, 83, 1), deriv. dal verbo seguente, designa il balsamo chiamato dai Greci κῦφι, Kyphi. Esso era una mistura di differenti sostanze aromatiche cotte insieme, e che serviva per suffumigi, profumi.
Secondo Plutarco, il Kyphi era composto dei sedici seguenti ingredienti: miele, vino, uva passa, cyprus, resina, mirra, aspalathus, seselis, schoenanthus, asphaltus, saffron, lapathos (romice?), ginepro (?) maggiore e minore, cardamum e canne (aromatiche). — Democrate sostituisce al 8°, 10°, 11° e 12° ingrediente i seguenti: bdellio, nardo, croco e cassia; ed al 13° il cinnamomo.

V. nel Dizionario di Brugsch, Supplem. p. 1290 e seg., i nomi geroglifici dei numerosi ingredienti del kyphi nelle basse epoche.
2) — Profumo in generale; polvere odorifera (Lemm, Ritualbuch, 2).

(Z. 2. 7. I, 59, 4) (D. H. I. 94, 8) (Rit. 149, 41) (P. Med. 7, 5) } kep, kepu, riscaldare, scaldare; render cocente, infuocato, rovente; arroventare. — Accendere, allumare, infiammare; ardere, bruciare (per es. incenso); — e quindi profumare, incensare.
2) — equiv. al prec. (H. Z. 1874, 108).
— Confr. ⲕⲱⲡ, ⲕⲱⲃ, ⲡⲓ, fermentum.

, kepu (Rec. II, 79, 2; Z. 1865, 65), Var. di kp.

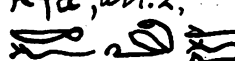
, kepu (Denderah), V. kp.

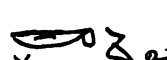
(De Roug. Chrest. 157) } kepu, V. e kp.

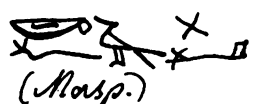
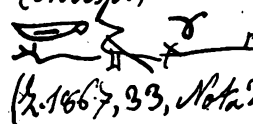
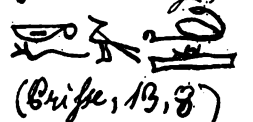
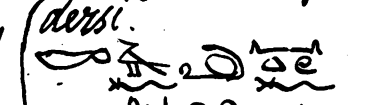
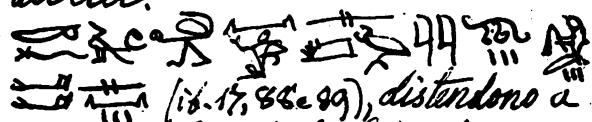
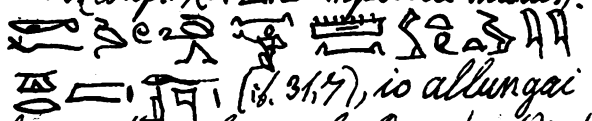
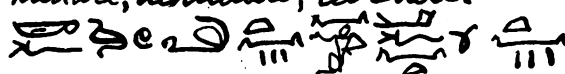
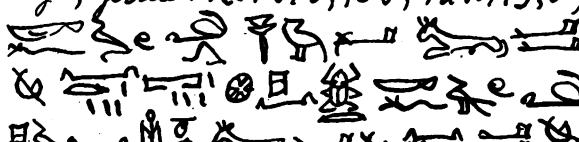
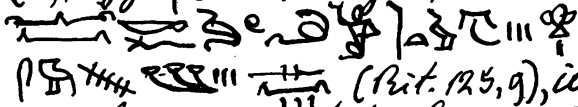
, kepuna, Byblos la Santa, Djebel o Djebail moderna. גְּבַל, Gebel, città della Fenicia, Γοβολῖτις, Γεβαληνή, un distretto nell'Arabia Petrea.
— Confr. anche גְּבָל una parte dell'Idumea, la Gebalene; — גִּבְעוֹן o גִּבְעָה, Gabaon, terra o città di Beniamino.

, kep-ut-u, V. kapu.

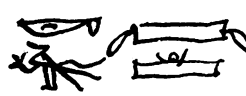
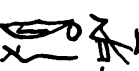
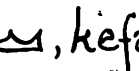
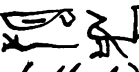
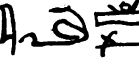
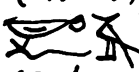
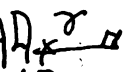
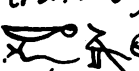
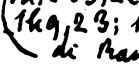
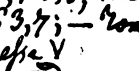
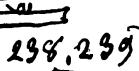
, kepni, V. kpuna.

(Inscr. Unas), kep opp. šep? De Rougé trova più probabile la prima lettura, e ritiene questo gruppo come una var. di kp.

(E.) } kep-t (Z. 1874, 108), V. kp.
— Nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. 2, il kyphi.

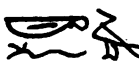
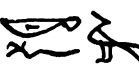
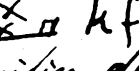
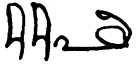
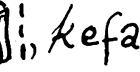
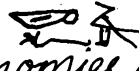
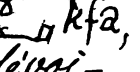
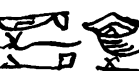
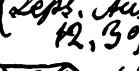
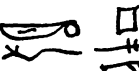
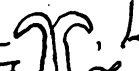
, kef (Bul., Stela di Apis, N. 2316), Var. di qf.
— Piehl (Z. 1887, 123) lo considera come forma dialettica di šf; — o forse come var. del seg.

[hieroglyphs], kef opp. kefa (Rit. 149, 1) Var. di [hieroglyphs] kfa.
— Nel l. c. verbo, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] kfa, Al. 2:
[hieroglyphs], sciogliete la vostra acconciatura: (Birch) catching your garments; (Pierret) on y prend possession de vos vêtements.

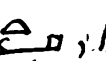
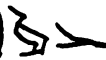
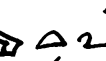
[hieroglyphs], kefa, (E.) χαϥ, truncus, caudex. — V. il seg.

[hieroglyphs], kefa, il di dietro, la parte posteriore.
— Dietro, indietro, addietro, di dietro; — dopo.
— Essere indietro, di dietro, addietro; essere posteriore.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Masp.) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1867, 33, Nota 2) [hieroglyphs] (R. Murray) [hieroglyphs] (Brifse, 13, 8) } kefa, 1) — Stendere, distendere, allargare, spandere, spargere, divulgare; — espandersi.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 3), allorchè egli (il Sole) si spande nella regione orientale del cielo; (Birch) when he has been taken from the East of the heaven; (Pierr.) pour être en possession de sa force à l'est du ciel.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 17, 88 e 89), distendono a me i vegliardi le loro braccia (Birch) the arms of the Blackeners come after me; (De Rougé) je chasse ceux qui ont noirci leurs bras; (Pierr.) je m'empare de ceux qui cachent leurs bras; (Brug.) Die Alten strecken die Hand nach mir aus (confr. ϫⲁ ⲧⲟⲧ imponere manus).
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 31, 7), io allungai le gambe a fianco di Osiride; (Birch) I have introduced the leg into the place where Osiris is; (Pierr.) je me saisis de cet instrument en forme de cuisse que l'on tient auprès d'Osiris.
2) — Separare, strappare; — svelare, aprire, scoprire, spogliare, snudare, nudare, denudare, metter a nudo. — Sciogliere, slegare, tor via, levar via, rimuovere, levar di mezzo (ostacoli). — Deporre, lasciare, quitter, déposer.
— (De Rougé) chasser; (Birch) to avoid.
— (Pierr.) s'emparer, se saisir, posséder, être en possession, prendre possession de, appréhender; (Chabas) saisir; (Birch) to come after (...), to reach to.., to introduce, to pursue, to chase, to catch, to capture, to press (Rit. 69, 7).
— Confr. ϫⲱϥ, ⲕⲱ (T. M.), ponere, deponere, derelinquere, liberum dimittere, nudare, denudare, revelare.
[hieroglyphs]

(Rit. 149, 23), toglieté per me la vostra acconciatura; (Brugsch) lasst vor mir eure Hüllen fallen — oppure nehmt vor mir fort eure Hülle; (Leféb.) ôtez pour moi vos coiffures; (Birch) reach to me your attire; (Pierr.) faites moi prendre possession de vos étoffes.

3) — Equiv. al seg. (Chab. Voy. 238 e seg.; Goodw. Z. 1873, 106; Rit. 115, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. l.c.) violenta e potente è la progenie di questo tempio, essendo la violenza di An carne della sua carne; (Birch) chasing those who belong to the race of this country. the chase made in An is after the race of his race; (Goodw.) deficiency overtook the race of this temple, (when) there was deficiency in An. the seed of his seed ....; (Lefeb.) Dévoilé et puissant est le fils de ce temple, c'est le devoilé d'Héliopolis. La chair de sa chair ....; (Pierr.) Le développé est en possession de l'état de rejeton du temple; le développé d'Héliopolis devient la chair de sa chair.

4) — (Brugsch, l.c.) propr.: scoprir la schiena, mostrare il tergo, il deretano, come segno esteriore di disprezzo, di superbia, di orgoglio, גבה — Esser superbo, orgoglioso, sprezzante; — superbia, orgoglio (Rit. 63, 2).

5) — [hieroglyphs] è anche equiv. al prec., sia come verbo, sia come prepos. od avverbio, sia come nome.

6) — (Rit. 115, 6; 125, 9; 163, 7) far male, agire contro, violare, violentare, commetter violenza, perseguitare; — violento. ⲕⲱⲱϥⲉ, ⲕⲉⲉϥⲉ, ⲕⲱⲱⲃⲉ, ⲕⲉⲥⲃⲉ (?), ἀγγαρεύω, vi cogere, vexare. [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 9), io non ho perseguitato gli armenti sui loro pascoli; (Birch) I have not hunted wild animals in their pasturages; (Brugsch) nicht habe ich verweigert das grüne Kraut den Thieren (oder vertrieben das Vieh auf ihrer Kräutern); (Rein.) ich versagte nicht die Thiere von ihren Weideplätzen; (Pleyte) come Birch; (Masp.) idem; (Chab.) je n'ai pas forcé les animaux sur leurs pâturages; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas fait main basse sur les bestiaux dans leur pâturage.

[hieroglyphs], kefa (Harr. I, 27, l. ult.), deriv. dal prec. all. 2: mancare di; deficiente, mancante; — poco; — deficienza, mancanza.

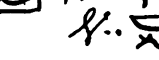
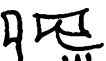
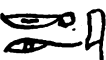
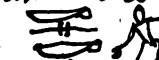
[hieroglyphs], kefa (Mar. Dend.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] qf.

, kefa, la Fenicia, Φοινίκη. — Secondo de Rougé, deriv. da כָּפָה, כַּף, costr. כִּפַּת, ramo, ramo di palma, come il nome greco φοινίκη palma, φοῖνιξ palma, dattero.

(Abido) (Rit. 69,7) (Rit. 63,2e3; 78,3; 125,9; 149,23; 163,7; — Tomba di Ramesse V) (Chab. Voy. 238, 239) (Rit. 17,88; 31,7; 115,6) kefai, kefau, equiv. a kefa, in tutti i suoi significati, cioè all. 1 (Rit. 17,88; 31,7; 149,1); all. 2 (ib. 69,7; 149,23; 163,17); all. 3 (Tomba di Ramesse V; Chab. Voy. l.c.; Goodw. Z. 1873, p. 106);

all. 4 (Rit. 63,2); all. 5 (freq. il 3° ed il 4° gruppo); all. 6 (Rit. 78,3; 115,6; 125,9; 163,7). — V. esempi sotto il predetto kfa.

, kefau (E.) V. kfa.

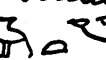
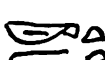
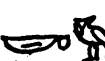
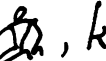
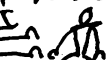
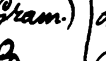
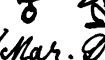
, kefau, affine con kfa, all. 1; secondo Stern (E) significa dimittere, vomere.

, kefaui-u (Rit. 145,79), secondo Lefèb. (Mél. d'Arch. 1874, 157), deriv. da kfa, all. 2, signif.: les momies dévoilées (qui voient Seb?), mummie scoperte, nude, senza velo e senza fasce.
— (Birch) the Pursuers.

(Leps. Ausw. 12,39) (Karn.) (Rec. I, 29, 3) kefa, impadronirsi di alcuno, far prigioniero, prender colla forza, violentare. — Afferrare, impugnare, saisir, appréhender, s'emparer de, se saisir de; prender possesso di; esser in possesso di.
— Domare, soggiogare, vincere.
— Prendere in generale.
קבע rapire, involare, spogliare, defraudare, usurpare; כבש domare, sopprimere.
— Confr. kp, all. 2 e kfa, all. 2 (traduzione di Birch, Pierr. e Chab.) e all. 6.

, kef-peses (D. H. I. 35, 7, accanto alla figura), designa un oggetto che nel culto dei morti avea un particolare significato simbolico. — V. all'art. pss.

, kefef (E. 49,22),

V. kfau.

, kef-t (Bon. 2), V. kfa.

, keftu (Leps. Ausw. 12, 58), pare una specie di barca.

, keft-ut (Denkm. III, 226, bis), sost. equiv. a kfa, all. 1. (V.).

, keft-tt (Decreto di Canopo). V. kfa.

} kemaī, kemaīu (S. di Bologna; Chab. Ant. hist. 404) camello. V. kamaī.

, kamaī-sep sen, oppure kemaīmaī, deriv. dal prec., signif. balzare, saltare e coricarsi come un camello, per ricevere il carico; coricarsi, piegar le ginocchia per sdraiarsi, detto degli uomini, relativamente ad una danza speciale, la quale in Rec. I, 62, 1, come per la prima volta riconobbe Chabas, è chiamata colle espressioni corrispondenti: ksks, xnt, xxt, ed altre voci sinonime od affini di significato. — Ma anche chinarsi, curvarsi, per fare riverenze (V. Chab. Antiq. hist. 412).

, kembātet, Cambise.

, kem-ti (Bon. B, 53), una specie di biada o frumento. Equiv. a qmt.

} kemtut, kemttu (Bon. B, 53; 43, pl. 2), plurali del prec.

, kemehu (Pierret, L. 1879, 137), Var. di qmhu.

, ken, Var. delle basse epoche invece di qnn. 2) — (Düm. Inscr. Geog. II, 97, l. 18). Var. di knāu.

(Champ. Gram.) (Mar. Dend.) (B. H. T. 2, seg.) } ken, Champollion traduce proférer, repondre; — sost. il parlare, il discorrere, il ragionare, il favellare. — Ma Brugsch dichiara

questa interpretazione ancora da provare. Egli vi vedrebbe piuttosto il copto σΝΟΥ, postulare, petere, ϪΝΕ, ϪΝΟ, ϪΝΟΥ, interrogare, sciscitari; — e tradurrebbe i gruppi geroglifici: molestare con preghiere, chieder con insistenza, con arroganza, pretendere. — Forse desiderare, bramare, aspirare a.
— (Levi, L. del Dūau, II, 1) interpellare, invocare, chiedere, chiamare,

[hieroglyphs], ken (J. de Rougé, T. Géog. 41), da riferirsi a [hieroglyphs] qn (confr. [hieroglyphs] qnnu, un forte cavallo), oppure a [hieroglyphs] qnàu, esser grasso; — quindi, secondo De Rougé, bue o giovenco forte; — oppure bue o giovenco ingrassato.
— (Brugsch) Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] s'sr.
— V. J. de Rougé, Edfou, 25, IX.

[hieroglyphs], ken, Var. di dialetto invece di [hieroglyphs] qn:
[hieroglyphs]
(Berl., Sarc. Betisis) io danneggiai i tuoi nemici colla spada.

[hieroglyphs], kenà (Libro del Dūau II, 1), (Levi, Antichità egiz. di Brera, p. 51) interpellare, chiamare; equivalente a [hieroglyphs] kn. — Questa equivalenza è pure ammessa dal Brugsch, il quale però traduce diversamente la voce kn.
— Pierret (J. H. I, 141) traduce: tardare, indugiare a fare una cosa.

[hieroglyphs], kenàu (De Rougé, J. H. 157, 10), V. [hieroglyphs] kn.

[hieroglyphs], kenàu (Rit. 125, 26), secondo Brugsch, deriv. dal prec., col significato di fordern (anmassend), chieder con arroganza, pretendere, esser arrogante.
Secondo Brugsch, questo gruppo è erroneamente scritto invece di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], nknàu, forme derivate da [hieroglyphs] nk (V.).
— Pierret lo riferisce a [hieroglyphs] nk e traduce fornicare.
2) — Molle, fluido, floscio, non resistente; — (Birch) to be idle.
σΝΑΥ, σΝΟΝ, pigritia, segnities, mollities, teneritudo.

[hieroglyphs], kenànàur (An. IV. 12, 1; De Rougé, Christ. 138), vocabolo di provenienza semitica ed identico a כִּנּוֹר, κινύρα, κινύρα, كنارة, كنار, كينار, σιΝΗΡΑ (?), cithara, cetra, arpa o liuto.

[hieroglyphs], knufi (Leps. L. 1877, 13) Var. dell'epoca greca (Si trova

però già nelle inscrizioni etiopiche, (Denkm. V, 39) invece di [hieroglyph] χnm; il dio Χnum, trascritto in greco χνήφ, χνοῦφις, χνοῦβις, χνοῦφις.

[hieroglyphs], kenbura, Cambise.

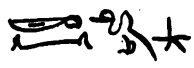
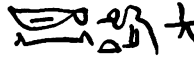
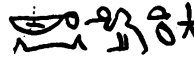
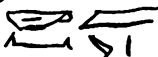
[hieroglyphs] } kenfā (Nav. M.d'Al. (pl. IV), domare, soggiogare, vincere, ecc.; Varr. di [hieroglyphs] kfā (V.).

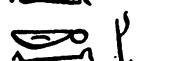
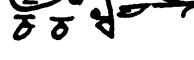
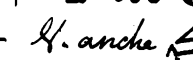
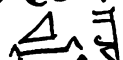
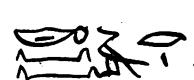
[hieroglyphs], kenem (Inscr. Pepi I, 408), (Masp.) vestito, rivestito ([hieroglyph]...., di una stoffa).

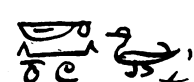
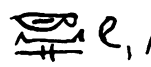
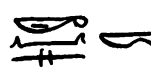
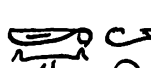
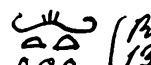
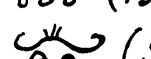
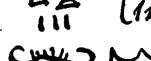
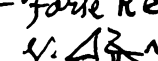
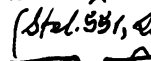
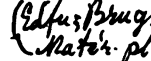
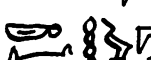
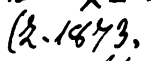
[hieroglyphs] } kenem, χονμε, χομμε, della lista di Hephaestion, nome del 17° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista.
2) – Anche nome del 2° decano, equival. a [hieroglyphs] knmt (V.). V. Leps. Aeg. Chron., p. 69.

[hieroglyphs] } kenem (Harr. I, 61, a, 7), designa una pietra od una specie di argilla o creta, di cui si facevano figurine (nel l.c. figure del Nilo).

[hieroglyphs], kenem (Dend. Mar.), una località specialmente favorevole alla viticoltura; vigna, כֶּרֶם, كرم.

[hieroglyphs] } kenemu, kenemem, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] knm.

[hieroglyphs] } kenemem (Liste dei Nômi), V. [hieroglyphs] knm.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 20) [hieroglyphs] (T. T. T. I, 21) } kenemem-ti, speciale designazione del cinocefalo, l'animale sacro a Thot. – Nome del giudice cinocefalo del tribunale di Osiride, uno dei 42 assessori della psicostasia (Rit. l.c.).

[hieroglyphs] } kenemer, V. knm.

[hieroglyphs], kenem-sem (Tempio di Ombos, Pronaos), costellazione alla 3ª ora del giorno.

[hieroglyphs], kenmet, V. knm.

kenmet, χνουμις, χνουμυς della lista di Hephæstion, nome del 2° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. Leps. Aeg. Chron., p. 69).

kenem-tt (Edfu), V. knm.

kenen (Rec. IV, 82, 1; 83; 89; 90; 91; 95), קָנֶה, κάννη, κάννα, canna, calamus, giunco; — canna dulcis, canna da zucchero, regolizia.
Questa pianta è anche conosciuta sotto le denominazioni ... oppure ... (V. ... sb).
— V. anche ... qnn.

kennarut, trascrizione di כִּנֲרוֹת, כִּנֲרוֹת, כִּנֶּרֶת, Γεννησαρὲτ, Gennesaret, città nella tribù di Nephtali, vicina al lago omonimo (chiamato però anche mare di Galilea, lago Tiberiade), alla sponda sinistra di esso.

kennu (Ä. Z. I, 77, 9), Variante del dialetto invece di ... qnàu (V.), grasso; il grasso (volatile).

kenes, (E) albus.

kens, raro, (Brugsch, Géogr. I, Testo p. 100; N. 441, 442, 443, 444), l'arco di Nubia (Confr. il seg.).
— Leps. legge χnt il segno ... (V. a questo fonetico).

kens-t, la Nubia.
Probabilm. deriv. dal seg.

kens-tt (opp. χntt, V.), sorta di terra colorante (verde?); (Birch e Pierr.) gialla
— È il colore medesimo.
(Bit. 133, 12) (ib. 144, 25) (ib. 134, 8)

kentu, città assira sul Tigri.
— Forse ken-ut, lo stesso che קָנָה, V. ... qanat.

keneh, kenehu, affine con ... grh (V.) (Goodw. Z. 1867, 86), essere o diventar oscuro, buio, tenebroso, caliginoso, fosco, cupo, opaco, nero; ottenebrarsi, oscurarsi offuscarsi, abbuiarsi.
(Stel. 551, Londr.) (Edfu; Brugsch Matér. pl. 14) (Z. 1873, 82)
— Oscurità, scurezza, tenebrosità,

buio, tenebre; tenebre della notte, — la notte.

חשך, חשׁך, oscurarsi, offuscarsi (per es. della vista.

2) — Designazione eponimo del 24° giorno del mese (Edfu).

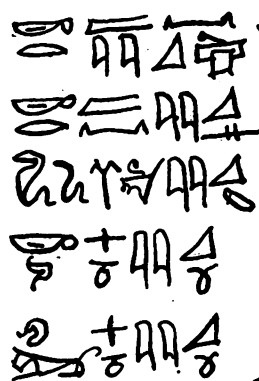
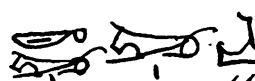
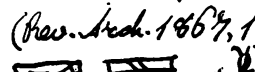
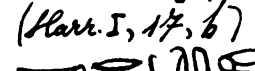
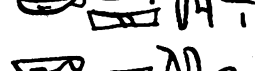
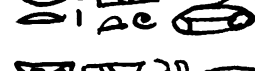
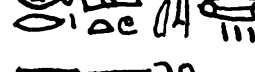
[hieroglyphs], kenken (Rit. 97, 4), Brugsch lo dà come variante dei verbi [hieroglyphs] qnqn e [hieroglyphs] krkr. Nel l. c. si legge [hieroglyphs], (Birch) do not thou attack me: In altri esemplari si trova invece: [hieroglyphs], non sia fatta violenza contro di me; (Pierret) qu'il ne me soit pas fait de blessure. — V. nkn.

[hieroglyphs] secondo Chabas, [hieroglyphs] secondo Brugsch e Levi } kenken (An. III, 4, 1; V, 8, 4), forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] kn ed equiv. al copto ϭⲛⲉⲛ, ϫⲉⲛⲁⲛ, canere, cantare; — caqueter, babiller, chiaccherare, ciarlare, cicalare, gracidare קרקר.

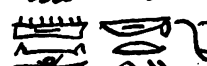
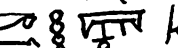
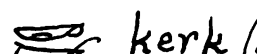
— Secondo Chabas (Ant. hist. 412), questo vocabolo designa ed esprime la danza del camello al suono di qualche strumento e della voce dell'uomo.

[hieroglyphs], kenk-tu opp. kenk-ut (Leps. Ausw. 12, 34), una specie di legno prezioso.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 10), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 99, 6), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 17, 92), [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Dend.), [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Ahmes, Berlino), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 24; 64, 4; 78, 18) (ib. 67, 2; 92, 5; 130, 4e5) } kerà, keràu, sarcofago, tomba, sepolcro, cassa funeraria, cofano funerario. — Naos, cappella, santuario. — (Birch) chest, box, (Rit. 67, 2) cabin; (Brug.) Schrein. (De Rougé) coffret; (Pierr.) naos, chapelle, (64, 20) tombeau; (Lefébure) sanctuaire.

— V. [hieroglyphs] qr.

[hieroglyphs], keràu (Rit. 131, 5), gruppo erroneo invece di [hieroglyphs] nràu.

[hieroglyphs], kelāser, il χαλασιριες di Erodoto (II, 164), designazione di un corpo di truppe egizie.

[hieroglyphs], kerimna, il monte Carmelo, כַּרְמֶל, oppure la stazione romana Kalamon, o la città ora detta Kalimoun (Z. 1879, 54).

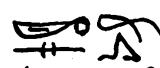
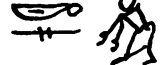
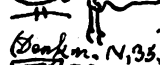
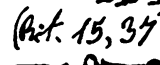
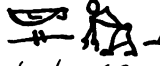
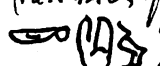
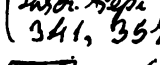
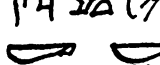
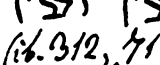
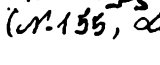
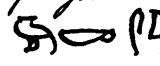
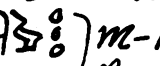
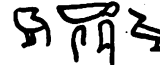
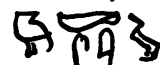
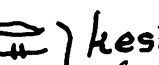
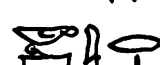
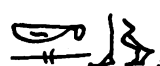
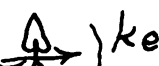
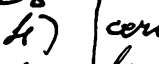
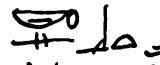
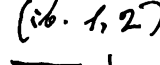
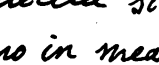
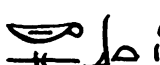
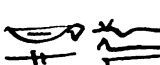
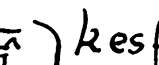
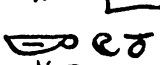
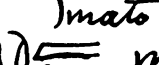
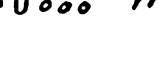
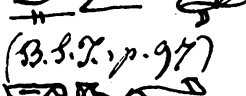
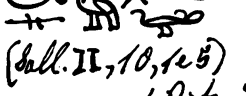
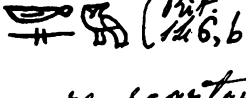
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } nome dell'imperatore Claudius

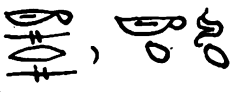
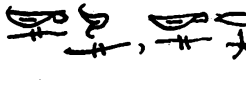
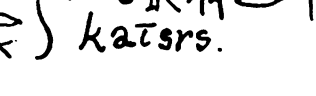
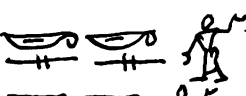
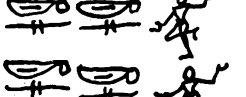
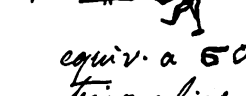
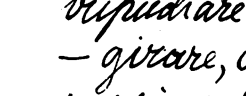
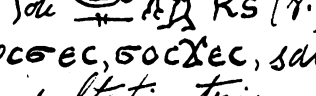
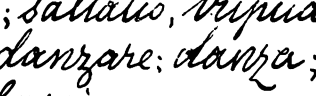
e molte altre varianti, Germanicus, prenome di Claudio, di Nerone, di Caligola, di Domiziano e di Traiano.

, kerer, גְּרָר, la città di Abimelek, nel paese dei Filistei; — ora Oumm-el-Gerar.

(Rev. Arch. 1867, 194) (dato da Birch) kerrśerā, kerśerā, varianti di krāśr.

(Harr. I, 17, 6) krośtā, krostāt, krośtu, krostutā, krośttā (Z. 1868, 91; 1869, 87), specie di pane o pagnotta di piccole dimensioni, fatto di spelta o doura beti od ὄλυρα, secondo Erodoto, che chiama questo pane κυλλήστις, κυλλῆστις opp. καλλιστεῖς. Questo pane pesava 3 uten, cioè circa 275 grammi.

, ker-ti, le due corna, nel titolo di Ammone (Grébaut, Hymne à Amon) ferme de deux cornes.

, kereḥ (D. K. T. 69), var. di krḥ e di grḥ.

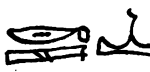
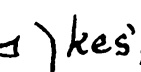
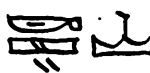
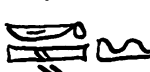
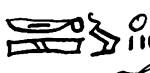
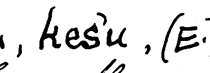
, kerk (dal demotico, Romanzo di Setna), Revillout (p. 141) traduce letto di lusso.

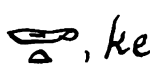
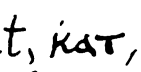
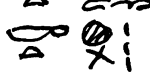
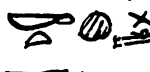
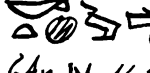
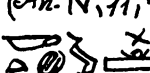
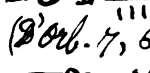
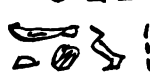
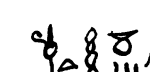
, kerker (Harr. VII, 3), battere, percuotere, colpire. — Tirar calci, ricalcitrare, ruer.
Brugsch confr. ⲕⲱⲗϩ (T. M.) percutere, pulsare.
Io confronterei con קַרְקַר distruggere.

, kerker (dal demotico, Revill., Rev. égypt. 1881, 50). Secondo Revillout, designa il talento, ϭⲓⲛϭⲱⲣ, כִּכָּר, che comprendeva 1500 sekel. Secondo Lenormant, il sekel corrisponde al tetradramma tolomaico, che pesa grammi 14,53.

[hieroglyphs], kerkes, גרגשי, Γεργεσαῖοι dei Settanta, città presso il fiume Oronte, fra Hamah e Homs; Kirkesium dei Romani, ora Kerkisiyeh.
— Forse ker-kes, il santuario fortificato di Kes, la dea di Kades (H. G. Tomkins, Trans. 1882, 391, 406).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 77, 3), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 145, 22), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 35, b), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 37), [hieroglyphs] (P. Tahri, Leida), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 146, f), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 341, 357), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 704), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 703), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 312, 711), [hieroglyphs] (Bul. Stel. 78), [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) (N. 155, Louvre) — kes, kesu, propr., come l'ebr. כשל, arab. كشَّ, urtare contro, inciampare, intoppare, dar contro (confr. anche קשׁ inciampare, גרשׁ urtare). — Quindi: vacillare, barcollare, traballare; (Birch, al Rit. 15, 37) to dance.
2) — Abbassarsi, piegarsi, curvarsi, inchinarsi, inclinarsi, umiliarsi, chinarsi (per es. per stima, rispetto, venerazione, onore); prostrarsi, prosternarsi; — coricarsi.
— Chino, inchinato, prostrato, coricato.
— Inchino, prostrazione, ecc.
Confr. קדד curvarsi, piegarsi, cader bocconi; שחח chinarsi, inchinarsi, abbassarsi, incurvarsi, prostrarsi, umiliarsi.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 146, f) signora della prostrazione (Birch, supplication), nome della 6ª Sebex-t (pilone) della dimora di Osiride, nella Campagna di Aanru.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — m-kesàu (Inscriz. Pepi I, ll. cc.), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 156, 158) en courbant l'échine, l'échine courbée. — Con prostrazione, con inchino, umilmente.

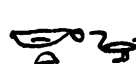
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — kesτrs, V. [hieroglyphs], kaïsrs.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 1, 4), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1, 2), [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 36, 1) — V. il seg. — kesbu, kesb-t, una certa specie di albero, di cui il midollo e la corteccia si impiegavano in medicina.
— Brugsch lo fa identico a [hieroglyphs] kbs (V.).

[hieroglyphs], kesb-t, il frutto dell'albero precedente.
(Stern, E) ΣΙΣ ΚΙΚ, ricinus frutex.

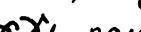
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — kesfen (Edfu, C, 10), altro nome pel minerale chiamato comunemente [hieroglyphs] mstm (V.).

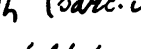
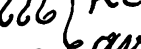
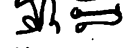
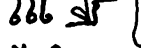
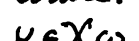
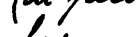
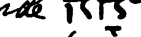
(L. di Birl. N. 1425, p. 9) kesem, curvare, piegare, abbassare; — Volgere, voltare, rivoltare, rivolgere, torcere, girare (B. S. T., p. 97) (De Horrack, Lament. p. 8). (Sall. II, 10, 125) — Rivoltare, distorre, distornare, stornare, (Bit. 146, b) alienare, allontanare, scartare, sviare. — Ed i passivi. — I sost. corrisp.; — avversione, malavoglia, antipatia.

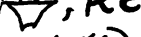
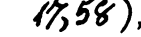
kesers, V. katsrs.

kes-t (J. de Rougé, Edf. 54, 18), V. ks.

keskes (Rec. I, 62, 1; D. Bauurk., Text. p. 32), forma raddopp. e frequentativa di ks (V.); equiv. a σοcσec, σοcϫec, saltare, tripudiare; saltatio, tripudium; — girare, danzare: danza; — girarsi, volgersi.

2) — Detto del camello; chinarsi, piegarsi, gettarsi sulle ginocchia, per ricevere il carico sulla schiena.

keš (Nav. M. d'H. 11, 15), versare, spandere, versar dentro, infondere; riporre; — introdurre (per es. il cibo nel collo di un'oca, l. c.). Confr. σεϣσιϣ, aspergere.

keš, abbreviazione di qdš.

keš, keši, כוש, Cush, la Nubia, l'Etiopia, la Nigrizia.

kešu, (E.) grana quaedam. — Forse affine a kš?

ket, κατ, altro, altra. V. k, all. 3.
ket-uu, due altri.
ket-χe, ket-χu, letter. altra cosa, altre cose; alia, altro, altri, aliud.
(An. N, 11, 3) — Ed anche aggettivo equiv. al semplice.
(D'Orb. 7, 6) alio modo, aliter, altrimenti.
altri capitoli.
tavole d'oro, altre d'argento.

ket, Var. di

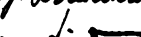
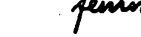
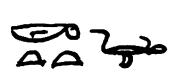
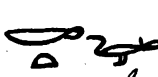
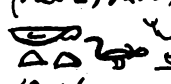
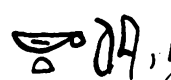
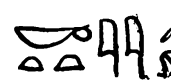
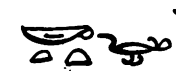
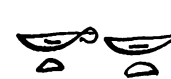
ktkt *e del seg.*

ket (*Denkm. VI, 115, 28; B. H. I. 66*), *deriv. dal prec., signif.: esser battuto, percosso, colpito, rotto, pesto, pestato. — Essere abbattuto, infelice, misero, meschino.*

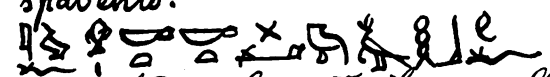
2) — *Esser piccolo, minimo, minuto, insignificante; — piccolo numero* (*Naville, Trans. 1876, 5*); *onde* m-kt, *in piccol numero.*

3) — *Esser giovine; — il giovane, il piccolo.*

4) — *miseria, infelicità, abbattimento, meschinità, piccolezza: nella Stela Bekenxonsu nella forma plurale.*

— ⲕⲟⲓⲡ, ⲕⲱⲡ, *esser tagliato, reciso, troncato, onde* קָט, קָטָן, קֹטֶן, *piccolo, minore, piccolissimo, minimo, minuto, vile, insignificante.* — קָצַץ, קָצַב, *tagliare, troncare, rovinare, radere, raschiare, mozzare, mutilare.*

ⲕⲟⲩϫⲓ *paucus, parvus, parvulus, infans.*

— — *V.* ktkt.

ket (*Sarc. Antef*) (*Stela Nefriu*) ket. *Masp. li-fa equiv. a* kāt.

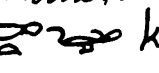
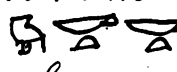
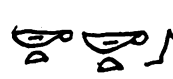
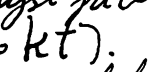
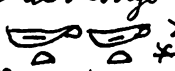
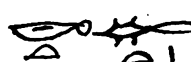
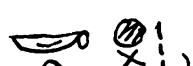
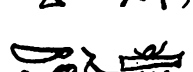
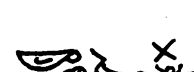
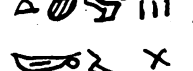
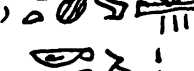
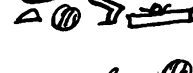
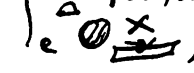
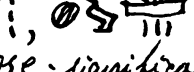
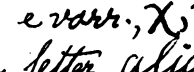
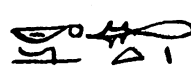
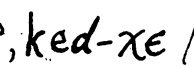
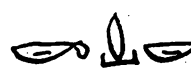
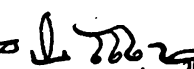
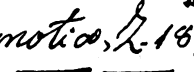
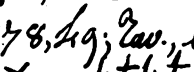
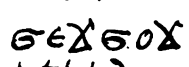
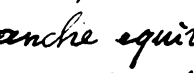
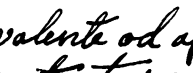
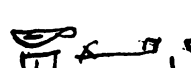
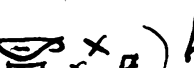
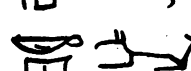
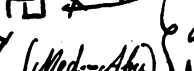
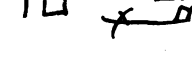
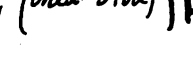
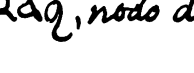
ket, *calvo, esser calvo, aver la testa calva.* — *testa calva, calvizie.*

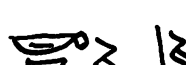
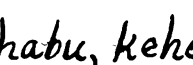
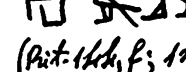
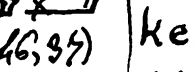
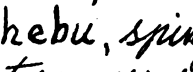
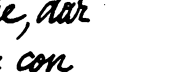
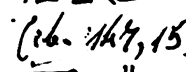
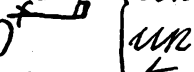
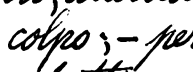
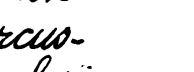
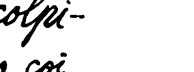
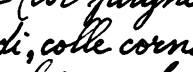
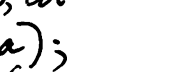
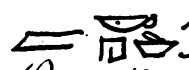
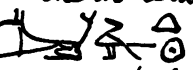
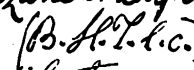
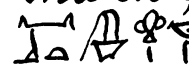
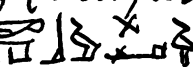
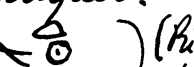
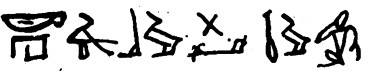
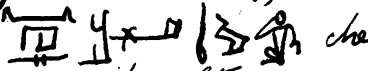
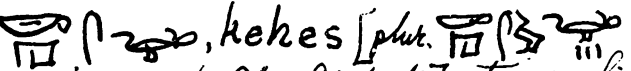
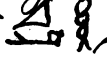
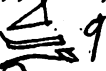
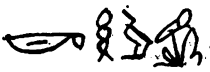
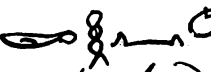
fa-ket, *colui che porta la testa calva, designa un sacerdote di una classe particolare.*

ⲕⲉϫⲱ *calvities;* קָצַח *radere* (*V. sotto* kt); גֵּז *tosatura* (*di pecore*), קָרַח *radere, tosare, pelare, onde* קָרְחָה, קָרְחָא, קֵרֵחַ, קָרַחַת, *calvizie, calvezza;* קֵרֵחַ *calvo.*

ketau *opp.* katu (*Rit. 17, 58*), *caldaia.*
V. katu

ketā, *altro, ecc.*
V. kt *e* k, *all. 3.*

ketāt (*Inscr. Unas, 511*), *calderone. V.* kati.

keti, *V.* kt.

ketfi,
Var. di zdf.

ket-t (*Erman, Z. 1883, 56*), *appartenente alla XXI o XXII dinast., femm. di* kt, k, *altra.*

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 72.3) [hieroglyphs] (Prisse VII; Leida, Stel. V, 7) ketet, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] kt (V.); il 2° specialmente nel senso di giovane, piccolo, ⲕⲟⲩϫⲓ, parvus, parvulus, infans.

[hieroglyphs], ket-tà (D'Orb. 6, 1 e 7), altro, altra V. [hieroglyphs] ktà.

[hieroglyphs], ketet-ī-u (Statua d'Horus, Torino), forma plurale di [hieroglyphs] ktt.

[hieroglyphs], ketket (D'Orbin. 16, 8), battere, percuotere, colpire, abbattere, atterrare, picchiare, scuotere.
2) — Dar una scossa, un fremito, un brivido, scuotersi, fremere, abbrividire. — Onde:
3) — (Masp. Journ. As. 1877, 243) trasalire, esser preso da convulsione; — essere spaventato; spavento, terrore.
— ϭⲉⲧϭⲱⲧ, ϭⲟⲧϭⲉⲧ, ϭⲉϫϭⲟϫ, ϣⲱⲧϣⲉⲧ, κατακόπτειν; caedere, concidere; ϫⲟⲧϫⲉⲧ perforatum esse; ϫⲱϫ, ϫⲟϫ, ϫⲉϫ, abscindere. כתת esser fiaccato, rotto in pezzi; — essere spaventato; כתכת, terrore, spavento.
[hieroglyphs] (P. D'Orb. l. c.), egli scotè il suo collo, oppure egli fremette nel suo collo.

— V. [hieroglyphs] kt.

[hieroglyphs], ketket (B. H. T. 75, 5), balbettare, balbuzzire, tartagliare, essere imbarazzato nell'articolare le parole.
ϭⲁϫⲉ praeputiatus, distortus (p. ex. linguā); ϫⲁϫ-ⲗⲁⲥ, difficulter loqui.
2) — (Naville, Trans. 1876, 5) equivalente a [hieroglyphs] kt, nel senso di: piccol numero, onde
[hieroglyphs] m-ketket, in piccol numero.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] ketket (P. Harr. 500, 1, 10; Mar. Karn. 41, l. 5, sopra), propr.: camminare, procedere, avanzarsi, ecc. a passi piccoli, corti (Confr. [hieroglyphs] kt). — Quindi: zampettare, sgambettare, correre, saltare, accorrere saltando; — detto di un cagnolino o di un fanciullo (Harr. l. c.; Masp. Journ. As. 1877, 243).
2) — (Denkm. III, 107, a) Pierret e E. de Rougé traducono fremere (V. [hieroglyphs] ktkt, all. 2).
3) — (Brugsch, a Mar. Karn. l. c.) equival. a ⲉⲣ ⲕⲟⲩϫⲓ, imminuiri, breviari; accorciare, abbreviare.

[hieroglyphs], ketket, (E) nomen plantae.

[hieroglyphs], ket-χe (D. T. T. 107, 17), fusto di una colonna.
2) — (D. Result. 41, 12), torso di una statua.

[hieroglyphs], ket-χe, ket-χu, composto di [hieroglyphs] kt, altro e [hieroglyphs], e var., plur. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] e varr., χ, χu, cosa, cose; significa letter. aliud, alia, altra cosa, altro, altre cose. — Ed anche equiv. al semplice [hieroglyphs] kt (V. ib. es.).

[hieroglyphs], ked-χe (D. Res. 41, 12), Var. di [hieroglyphs] kt-χ.

[hieroglyphs], keχakeχa (dal demotico, Z. 1878, 49; Rev., l. 32), affine a [hieroglyphs] ktkt (V.), stracciato, lacerato, squarciato, logorato, logoro, lacero, roso, corroso.
ϬЄⲆϬⲞⲆ e varr. (V. sotto il predetto ktkt) caedere, concidere.
— Forse anche equivalente od affine a חרדה, spavento, terrore.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Med.-Abu) keh, equivalente al seguente. ⲔⲀⲞ, nodo digiti percutere; ⲔⲀⲞ digitis in condylos contractis verberare, percutere, violenter agere. — נגח percuotere, נגח ferir col corno, cozzare, corneggiare.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 144, f; 146, 37), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 147, 15), [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 60), [hieroglyphs] (Nav., M. d'H. 21, 13), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 144, e) kehabu, keheb, kehebu, spingere, urtare, cozzare, dar contro, atterrar con un colpo; — percuotere, battere, colpire (col pugno, coi piedi, colle corna); picchiare, bussare, picchiar sopra. — Uccidere, ammazzare; — detto anche in relazione al tempo: [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. l. c.), (Brugsch) non uccide il tempo.
— Percossa, urto, cozzo, colpo; — colpo di vento (Nav., l. c.).
— Il battitore, il picchiotto, il martello della porta.
— (Birch) to toss, refute, attack, snatch; (Pierr.) attaquer.
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 144, e; 147, 15) faccia di fiamma fondente, che colpisce in un momento (opp. all'istante; (Birch) Flame-face (or Fire-face) Tosser in a moment (or Snatcher of the moment); (Pierr.) Flamme de visage, saisissant

son moment — Nome dell'annunziatore della 5ª torre (ārī) della Campagna di Aanru, e di quella della 4ª torre della casa di Osiride.

, (ib. 144, f), colpente la parola opp. uccisore di voce; (Birch) refutting words; — al passo parallelo di 147, 21 è scritto invece che Brugsch traduce: die Stimme erheben; (Birch) exciter of words; (Pierr.) surveillance des paroles. — Ma in altri esemplari è scritto anche qui come a 144, f. — Quindi possiamo congetturare che khabu sia anche usato come sinonimo di nhs.

, kehes [plur. (Tomba di Chir, El-Kab)], travaglio, briga, cura, affanno, pena, tribulazione, afflizione, dispiacere, disgusto, fastidio, angoscia. עָקַק annoiarsi, infastidirsi, essere in angoscia, in angustia, aver molestia; קְצָף angoscia; קוּץ essere in fastidio.

, keḥ, mite, dolce, lento, lungo, tardo; — lentamente, leggermente, dolcemente, delicatamente, gradatamente, poco a poco, adagio (Ä. Z. 1879, 104). — Var. di qāḥ e qḥ.

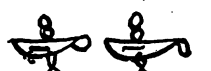
, keḥu (E. 39, 4), ?

, keḥen (Tomb. 2, Meidum), designa una specie particolare di vaso di argilla cotta.

(Stat: Bokenxons, Monaco)

(Rec. I, 38, 9)

(Ä. Z. 1880, 99)

keḥkeḥ, keḥkeḥī, propriam.: divenir fragile, debole, difettoso; esser rotto. — Detto dell'età: essere infermo, debole, malaticcio, impotente, indisposto, vecchio; diventar vecchio, avanzato in età; invecchiare.
— Il vecchio, il vegliardo; il vecchio decrepito, cadente, canuto, impotente.
— La vecchiaia, la vecchiezza, la decrepitezza; l'età dell'impotenza, della debolezza.
קִצָּה decrepitezza, vecchiaia.
— V. qḥq.
2) — (Masp. Gen. épist. 107), scultore o tagliatore di pietra.
V. qḥqḥu.

, keḥkeḥ (D. T. I, 26), deriv. dal prec.; propriam.: la vecchia scimia, designa il Cinocefalo sacro a Thot.

[hieroglyphs], kek (Catacombe di Tebe), (Brug.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] qaqa.

[hieroglyphs], kek (Nav. M. d'Hor. V), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ktkt.

[hieroglyphs], kek (Rec. IV, 19; 109), secondo Brugsch, un fiore diseccato, una pianta diseccata, diventata come simile a nuda corteccia (confr. KHK, KOϒKI [M.], KOϒKE [?], πι, cortex, dalla radice KEK eradere, decorticare).
— Confr. קוץ tribolo, cardo, spina; — ed anche קִיקָיוֹן ricino, zucca, edera.

[hieroglyphs], kek (Mar. Dend. I, 8, a, 6), ϬⲁⲔ, plaudere, applaudere; detto particolarmente del applauso col battere delle mani; lo scoppiar dell'applauso.
— Probabilmente equivalente od affine a [hieroglyphs] qaqa.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 80, 4; Z. 1871, 94)
[hieroglyphs] (Stela Metternich)
[hieroglyphs] (Dend.; Z. 1877, 129)
[hieroglyphs] (Tomba di Ramesse V)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] plur. (Libro del Duau; Rit. 71, 14)

kek, signific. fondam.: esser oscuro, buio, tenebroso, esser notte.
— Oscurità, tenebre, notte. KAKI (M.), KAKE, KEKE (T.) obscuritas, tenebrae, nox.
— Caus. [hieroglyphs] s-kek, render oscuro, render buio, fosco, oscurare, offuscare; — spandere e stendere l'oscurità, le tenebre.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
(Libro del Duau, freq.; Rit. 20, 1; 80, 1), tenebre complete, assolute.

— Questo kek trovasi anche impiegato in parallelismo con [hieroglyphs] àmn (Nav. M. d'H. VIII, 3).
— Ed anche per designare lo spazio primitivo, primordiale; il caos.

[hieroglyphs], kek (J. de Rougé, Edf. 36, 7), derivato dal prec.; signif.: l'acqua scura, caliginosa, opaca; designazione dell'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo, Μέλας degli scrittori greci.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 55, 6; 125, quadro)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 9, 3; 130, 6; fr.)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 99, 10; 80, 1)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 146, 25 e 36)

keku, kekui, V. [hieroglyphs] kk (V. ib. esempi).

[hieroglyphs], kekui (Brugsch, Dict.), var. del prec.

[hieroglyphs] } kekui, kekui-t (Trans. 1877, 295), deriv. dai prec., designano l'elemento Terra divinizzato in maschio e femmina accoppiati.

[hieroglyphs], kekuu (Rit. 130, 6), Var. di [hieroglyphs] kkui. [hieroglyphs], la valle delle tenebre, luogo dell'Inferno egizio, nel quale non si desiderava viaggiasse o passasse il defunto.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 88, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Edf. Lotta d'Horo) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. II, 27) } kekes, forma aumentata di [hieroglyphs] ks, ed equivalente o affine a [hieroglyphs] keskes. Quindi 1) – Inchinarsi, chinarsi, inclinarsi, piegarsi abbassarsi (Brugsch al Rit. l. c.).
2) – Lanciarsi, sollevarsi, innalzarsi; – sollevarsi ed abbassarsi nella danza; – danzare (Birch al Rit. l. c.); – danza. In D. T. T. l. c., la dea Tre-Hathor è chiamata [hieroglyphs] neb kekes, signora della danza.
3) – Il 1° gruppo sembra significhi piuttosto ravvolgere; ravvolgersi, avvoltolarsi; – inviluppare; – essere ravvolto, avvolto, inviluppato (Bierr. al Rit. l. c.).

[hieroglyphs], kekes-u (Var. del 1° gruppo dell'art. prec., al Rit. l. c.), (Brugsch) quelli che si piegano, che si chinano.

[hieroglyphs], kek-t (Dend.), Brugsch lo dà come var. di [hieroglyphs] kk. – Io lo ritengo piuttosto come equiv. a [hieroglyphs] kkui-t.

[hieroglyphs], kek-t (E, 98, 6), Brugsch lo fa derivare da un radicale che si è conservato nel copto ⲔⲈⲔ, ⲔⲰⲔ eradere, decorticare (probabilmente [hieroglyphs] kk); – e quindi propr.: animale rosicchiante, rodente. – forse una specie di verme? V. [hieroglyphs] kaq.

𓎼

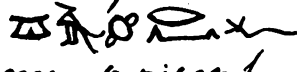
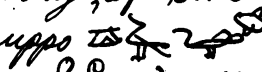
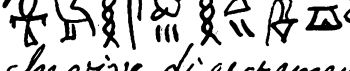
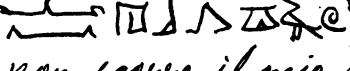
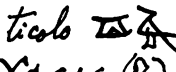
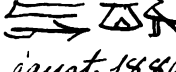
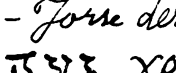
𓎼. Il fonetico più comune è ḡ oppure ḡa. Si trova però frequentemente equivalente a 𓎼𓂋 e 𓎼𓂋𓀀, ḡr (V. ibid. ex.).
— È comunissimo, specialmente nei papiri geroglifici (per es. nel Rit. di Torino), invece di 𓐍 χr (V. 𓎼𓂋𓏭 ḡr).

𓎼𓀀, ḡa (B. H. T., Testo, p. 34), Variante di 𓎼𓅭𓀀 ḡa (V.), ϫⲱ, canere, etc.

𓎼𓃀𓏭, ḡa, V. 𓎼𓅭𓃀𓏭 ḡa.

𓎼𓏭 ḡa, V. 𓎼𓅭𓏭 ḡa.
𓎼𓏭 2) — Equiv. al seg., nei gruppi:
𓎼𓏭𓂝 (Stela Piānxi, 131), 𓎼𓏭𓂝 (ib. 78), 𓏭𓂝 (B. S. T. 83, 21): ḡa-ā, oppure ḡa-dod, propr.: essere stretto di mano, essere di mano scarsa; cioè: essere abbattuto pel bisogno e per la mancanza; — essere di mano debole (Stela Piānxi, l. 78).
Confr. l'espressione 𓎼𓅭𓂝 𓈖 sotto la voce 𓎼𓅭𓂝 ḡa.
— Bergman (Sarc. Inscr. pag. 99 e seg., Nota 53) pel gruppo 𓏭𓂝 penserebbe a zbā (V.), ϫⲱⲃ, deficere, affligere, miseria.

𓎼𓂝, ḡa (Stela Metternich), V. 𓎼𓅭𓂝 ḡa.

𓎼𓅭, 𓎼𓅭 ḡa, avverbio, col significato del copto ϫⲉ, ultra, praeterea, amplius, igitur, vero.
𓇋𓎼𓅭, àr-ḡa (Rit. 17, 37 e 38), or dunque, ora poi.
Derivato da 𓎼𓂋 ḡr per la caduta della liquida 𓂋. Confr. l'espressione identica 𓇋𓂋𓎼𓂋 al Rit. 17, 48 e Leps. Aelt. Text. 33, a questo ultimo passo del Rituale.

𓎼𓅭𓂝 (Rit. 148, 21; D. H. T. II, 2, 9; Stel. Piānxi, 32), 𓎼𓅭𓂝 (Rev. égypt. 1880, 185), 𓎼𓅭 (Rit. 32, 5; D. H. T. II, 54 d, 3; Sharpe pl. 57, 58), 𓎼𓅭 (Stela in Bul.): ḡa, ridurre in strettezza, restringere, comprimere; — stretto, angusto, piccolo, scarso; — strettezza, mancanza, disagio, difetto, penuria, stento, bisogno, miseria, indigenza, privazione; — infermità, debolezza (Rit. 78, 3).
— Esser privato, spogliato, essere senza qualche cosa, esser privo di..., sprovvisto di..., mancare, star senza; — senza.
𓎼𓅭𓂝 𓈖 (J. de Roug. Edf., 22, XVII), avviene mancanza nel loro numero; — Confronta però l'espr. 𓎼𓏭𓂝 all'articolo 𓎼𓏭 ḡa.
— Togliere, levar via, privare, spogliare (Rit. 148, 21).

— Frustrare; inganno, déception (Chab. al P. An. 14); (Birch, al Rit. 78, 8) Reviler.
— Morire, perire (Leféb. Mythe Osirien, p. 68), nell'espressione [hieroglyphs], che il suo nome perisca!
— In J. de Rougé, Edfu, 54 e 22, XVII, si trova il gruppo [hieroglyphs] in parallelismo con [hieroglyphs] šu, vuoto, ecc.
— In Rit. 32, 5 pare significhi putrido, pestilenziale, malsano; -putridume, ecc. (ib. 154, 13).
[hieroglyphs] (32, 5), che vive di escrementi e di esalazioni putride; (Birch) living off the unclean; (Pierr.) vivant des impuretés.
[hieroglyphs] (154, 13), non scorre il mio putridume; (Birch) my substance is not sent away; Pierret non traduce questa frase.
— Si dice anche degli organi che cessano di compiere le loro funzioni, ed in particolare della respirazione:
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
(Rit. 41, 3)
essere di stretta trachea, esser stretto di gola; cioè: respirar difficilmente, essere senza respiro; (Brugsch) être obstrué, bouché, étouffé nel respiro; (Chabas) esser costipato; la privazione, la cessazione della respirazione;
— (Birch) nausea of the throat;
— (Pierr. al Rit. loc. cit.) mon gosier est ouvert.
— Confr. ϭⲏⲟⲩ, ϫⲏⲟⲩ, angustum esse, ϭⲱⲟⲩ arctari, coarctari (V. all'articolo [hieroglyphs] ga͞ua); ϫⲁⲓⲉ (T.), ϫⲁⲉⲓⲉ (T.), ϫⲁⲓⲏ (B.), desertus, solitarius, onde ⲣϫⲁⲓⲉ, etc., desertum, vacuum esse; carere.
ⲡϫⲡ indebolirsi, venir meno.
— Si considerino ancora le espressioni:
[hieroglyphs]..., n-ga... (D. H. T., 2, 9), per mancanza di..., per difetto di.... (costrutto coll'accus.).
[hieroglyphs], m-χet ga (Rev. égypt. 1880, 185), dopo (il tempo del) bisogno, stento, ecc..
[hieroglyphs], ga-tep, privazione della testa, (Chab.) démence, égarement, ineptie. — (P. Prisse) privazione assoluta della testa, privazione capitale, privazione assoluta.
— Questo ga è anche equivalente a [hieroglyphs] bga.

[hieroglyphs], ga (Rit. 145, 24) toro; — bue, pers. گاو, arab. قاو.
— Forse derivato da [hieroglyphs] ga, ⲡϫϫ, γοάω, muggire.
— (Chab.) bouc, capro, becco.

[hieroglyphs], ga (Rit. 145, 24), (Pierr.) huile de taureau (confr. il prec.); (Birch) suet, sugna; — una specie di unguento per le unzioni sacre della mummia.

Nel l. c. si legge la frase;
[hieroglyphs]
Brugsch legge àu-à ūrhu kuà m-āga
(V. al fonetico āga).

[hier.], ga (De Rougé, Christ. 58 e seg.), proiettile impiegato per la caccia degli uccelli, una specie di bumareng.

[hier.], ga (Rit. 154, 13) secondo la lettura di Brugsch, che ritiene questo gruppo designi una parte speciale del volto umano, naso? occhio? — Io leggerei piuttosto [hier.] gau, ritenendolo come var. di [hier.] ga (V.). — Birch traduce substance; Pierr. non lo traduce.

[hier.], ga (Rit. 78, 29), vedere, guardare, osservare, dare un'occhiata, contemplare.
(Birch) to shame.

[hier.], ga (Rit. 64, 11), aprir con violenza; (Pierr.) briser.
— (Brugsch) ungere, impiastrare, impiastricciare, macchiare.

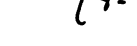
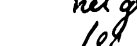
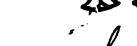
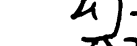
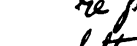
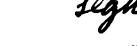
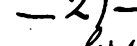
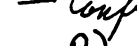
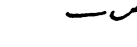
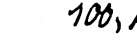
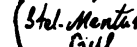
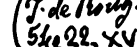
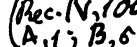
[hier.], ga (An. IV, 12, 2), ϫω, canere, cantare.
Confr. [hier.] ka e [hier.] kaua.

[hier.]..., ga m-sa..., cantare dietro..., cantare coll'accompagnamento di uno strumento musicale.
2) — Detto dei buoi: muggire, געה, γοάω.

[hier.], ga (Edfou; D. G. I, 13), ritardare, differire; — cessare, desistere, tralasciare, discontinuare. — Far aspettare, far attendere. — Impedire, impacciare, fare impedimento, fare ostacolo.
ϭω (T. M.) morari, cessare, moram facere. — כלא cessare; vietare, rattenere, impedire; aspettare.

[hier.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 404)
[hier.] (Diebl. Deux pap., pl. 3, l. 10)
ga, g. m., vaso, boccale, brocca, per conservar liquidi (acqua, vino, birra, miele), piante, erbe, legumi e frutta (per es. olive, An. IV, ultima linea). Questo recipiente dovea avere perciò dimensioni piuttosto grandi. — (Birch, Z. 1873, 69) vassoio, piatto.
ϫωι (M.), ϫο (T.), vas testaceum ad usum convivii.
2) — (Harr. I, 40, 13), il 2° designa anche un olio odoroso o una pomata che si estraeva o che si preparava coll'estratto della pianta [hier.] gaī (V.).

[hier.], ga (Z. 1874, 37; Rech. 4,

4, pl. XIV, col 84, a), (Goodw.) shrine, cassa o reliquiario.
V. [hier.] gt.

[hier.] (Rec. IV, 100; A, 1; B, 6) (ib. A, B) (J. de Roug. Ed. 54 e 22, XVII; Stel. Mentuhotp. Bul.) ga, una stretta cesta o corba, intrecciata o fabbricata con bastoni di giunco e di canna. — In generale cesta, cesto, cestello, corba, paniera, canestro, sporta. — Intrecciatura simile ad una cesta, per es. anche servente per prendere e conservar pesci; bertovello, nassa; tinozza da pesci, — quindi anche: valigia, sacco da viaggio (Rec. IV, 100, A, 3), ϭⲟⲟⲧ, saccus, cilicium.
— A de Rougé (Mél. d'Arch. I, 18) sembra questo segno rappresenti uno di quei pezzi di legno a coda di rondine, che rilegavano certi blocchi di pietra, — e significhi perciò anche in generale legame, vincolo.
— Confr. ϫⲱⲓ (M.) canistrum, ⲝⲩⲗⲟⲛ.
— 2) — Cofano, baule, arca, cassa, forziere; — cassa funeraria
— V. il prec.
3) — Nelle epoche tolomaiche questo segno era frequentemente usato con valore puramente alfabetico, in luogo della lettera [hier.] o della sillaba [hier.].
4) — Quindi anche come equivalente a [hier.] ga, stretto, strettezza, ecc., come nel gruppo [hier.] e varr. (V. sotto gat).

[hier.], ga a (Inscr. Zetā, 293), capovolgere, capovolgersi.

[hier.], gaau (Bulaq, Stel. Mentuhotp), Var. di [hier.] ga.

[hier.], gaàu (Rit. 78, 8), Var. di [hier.] ga.

[hier.], gaàt, g. f. (Harr. I, 46, 8 e 9), V. [hier.], ga.

[hier.], gaī (E, 63, 21), V. [hier.] ga.
(Brugsch) ungere, fregare, ecc.
(Stern, E) obtinere.

[hier.] (An. IV, 12, 11; D'Orb. 14, pr.) [hier.] (Harr. I, 17, b, 3; 56, a, 3; 14) gaī, V. [hier.] ga.

[hier.], gaī (Rit. 146, g) nell'espr.: [hier.], nube denudatrice (a) copritrice del vigilante; (Pierr.) nuage enveloppant le défaillant.

[hier.], gaī (P. Harr. 500, verso), nell'espressione

[hieroglyphs], che Maspero (Journ. As. 1883, 26) trad.: boites de fard. (Conf. [hieroglyphs] ḡaī).

[hieroglyphs] (Green, Fouilles à Thèbes) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 41, 3) } ḡaī, V. [hieroglyphs] ḡa.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } ḡaī, immergersi, affondare, essere sommerso.
2) — V. [hieroglyphs] ḡaa.

[hieroglyphs], ḡaī (Rit. 26, 2), una specie di frutto? Brugsch lo fa equiv. al seg. — (Birch) filthy. — V. [hieroglyphs] ḡauu.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 8, 6) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 8, 8) [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mister. d'Osir.) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) } ḡaī, ḡaīu, ḡaīui, una pianta contenente un olio odoroso; forse l'amaranto. κικωογ (?) cyperus. Questa pianta era o dava uno dei numerosi ingredienti della mistura kyphi ([hieroglyphs] kp).
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } ḡaīui-ma (Dend. l. c.), designa una specie particolare della stessa pianta.
2) — Equiv. al seg., all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], ḡaī-ut (Harr. I, 40, 13), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḡaī.

[hieroglyphs], ḡairopet (Harris I, 20, b), (Brugsch) identico con ϭροϻπε, ϭρωϻπι, columba, turtur [letter.: uccello (ϭρο, ϭρε) del cielo (πε)].

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 59) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teti 274) [hieroglyphs], plur. (Inscr. Pepi I, 707) } ḡau, V. [hieroglyphs] ḡa. — Masp. fa i due primi varr. del seg.

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 14, 9) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Bul.) [hieroglyphs] (P. di Berl. I, l. 154) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 154, 13) } ḡau, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] ḡa. — Quanto all'ultimo, V. all'art. [hieroglyphs] ḡa.

[hieroglyphs], ḡau (D. H. T. 15, 19). V. [hieroglyphs] ḡa e [hieroglyphs] ḡua.

[hieroglyphs], ḡau (P. di Berl. I, l. 120), buoi, plur. di [hieroglyphs] ḡa.

[hieroglyphs], ḡau, V. [hieroglyphs] ḡaīu.

[hieroglyphs], gaui (Sarc. Onnophr., Berl.), il frutto dell'albero precedente. V. [hieroglyphs] ga, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], gaui (Stela di Psammetico I), V. [hieroglyphs] ga, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], gauu (Rit. 136, 3), ? forse in connessione con [hieroglyphs] ga, significa la miseria?
— Forse var. di [hieroglyphs] gaī?

[hieroglyphs], gauf-t (P. Med. Berl. 11, 8), medicamento non ancora determinato.

[hieroglyphs], ga-ut, Var. di [hieroglyphs] gat, nell'espressione [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 23, 7; Dict. géo. 995), equiv. a [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 14, c, 12) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 13, b, 10) } ga-ut, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] ga.
2) — Equiv. al prec. (V. es. sotto il predetto gat).

[hieroglyphs], gaut (?) (Bergm. Sarc. Zoser. p. 83), mancanza? penuria? difetto?
— Forse equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ga, all. 2 nella espress. [hieroglyphs] (V. ibid.).

[hieroglyphs], gaut, V. [hieroglyphs] ga, spec. come sost.: sguardo, veduta, osservazione, contemplazione.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 67) [hieroglyphs] } gaūa, affine con [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] gau, ga (V.); ϭⲟⲟⲩ, ϭⲱⲟⲩ, arctari, coarctari, onde ϭⲏⲟⲩ (T.), ϫⲏⲟⲩ (M.), angustum esse; ridurre in strettezza, serrare, restringere, stringere, comprimere, rinserrare, rinchiudere, chiudere, racchiudere; — respingere.
— Stretto, angusto, piccolo, scarso. — Strettezza, mancanza, disagio, difetto, penuria, ecc.
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ga, ϭⲱ, morari, expectare, persistere, manere; קוה, confidare, sperare, aspettare.
3) — קוה, [Arabic], contorcere, girare, voltare, volgere, torcere, legare.
4) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] gūa.
5) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ga.

[hieroglyphs], gaūa (An. IV, 17, 8), stallone, cavallo intiero (nel P. An. III, 6 detto ironicamente); — cavallo da sella; — cavallo in genere.
— (Chab.) monture, cavalcature.
— (Masp. Genr. ép. 43) attelage.
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ga.

— [hieroglyphs], plur. (An. III, 6).

[hieroglyphs] (P. di Bul. IV, 23, 14) [hieroglyphs] (Bart. Exc. 42, col. 28) [hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 11) [hieroglyphs] (Brugsch, P. Mor. di Bul., p. 3) gaūas, gaūasa, gaūasu, rompere, troncare, spezzare, frantumare, dividere. — Rotto, tronco, spezzato. ⲕⲁϣ, ⲕⲱϣ (M.), ⲕⲱⲱϣⲉ (T.), frangere, frangi, disrumpi; — ⲡⲓ- fractio. — [Hebrew], rovinare, troncare, tagliare a pezzi, mozzare, dividere, partire, spezzare, ammezzare (onde [Hebrew] la metà); [Hebrew], tagliare, rompere, fare in pezzi, dividere.

2) — Qualunque azione di disordine, violenza o delitto.

3) — Strappare, slogare.

4) — In senso figurato si dice del dolore, dell'affanno, che rompe, spezza il cuore.

5) — Inutile, vano, fragile, facile a rompersi.

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 3, 1) [hieroglyphs] gaūatennu (Chab. Voy. 240), raccomoder, réparer, o un quid simile.

[hieroglyphs], gab (Rit. 149, 27), piangere; lacrima.
V. [hieroglyphs] àkb.

[hieroglyphs] gab, V. [hieroglyphs] gb.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 74) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 229) [hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bul. 5, secondo Chab.) [hieroglyphs] (ib., secondo Brug.) [hieroglyphs] gab, gabà, gabu, propr. esser curvato, umiliato, — onde: esser infelice, triste, afflitto, attristato, mesto, accasciato, avvilito, debole. — Detto anche delle cose inanimate: decadere, venir in decadenza, cader in rovina, deperire (P. Mor. l. c., Brugsch). — (Chab.) opprimere, aggravare; — cedere. (Birch) to prostrate. — Sost.: tormento, infortunio, tristezza, noia, affanno, afflizione, abbattimento, oppressione; (Brugsch) Gebeugtheit. ϭⲱⲃ, ϭⲟⲟⲃ, ϭⲁⲃ (T.), ϫⲱⲃ, ϫⲁⲃⲓ (M.), ⲕⲱⲃ (T. M.), debilis, infirmus, miser; debilitas, infirmitas; ϭⲉⲃⲉ, ϭⲉⲃⲃⲉ, ϭⲃⲃⲉ (T.), debilem esse, debilitari; ἀσθενεῖν, infirmari; debilitas, infirmitas; ϫⲱⲃ, ϫⲱⲡ, ϫⲁⲃⲓ, ϫⲉⲃⲓⲱⲟⲩ, abiectus. [Hebrew] (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] kabī) addolorare, dolere; afflizione, dolore, tormento; [Hebrew] rovinare, distruggere, guastare; distruzione, corruzione, rovina.

[hieroglyphs], gab, b. e. (Edfu), V. [hieroglyphs] gb-t.

(Nav., Rit., p. 220) gab, gabu, nome del dio Seb, V. sotto gb.
(Rit. 99,5) — (Birch al Rit. 99,5) les dieux rameurs.

gabu (P. Med. Berl.), V. gb.

(An. I, 10,5) gabu, foglia, foglie, plur. di gab-t e di gb-t (V.).
(Journ. As. 1883, 14)

gabui (An. I. 20,1), V. gab.

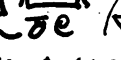
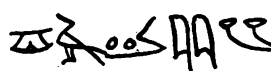
gabur (P. Mor. di Bul. 5.3), Var. del prec. — (Chab.) essere annoiato.

gabugabui (An. I, 9,3), (Brugsch) forma raddoppiata di gab (V.); esser molto piegato, molto curvato; — onde: essere debole, fiacco, affralito, stanco, lasso, spossato, languido, impotente. — V. il seg.

(Sall. II, 3, 9; 7,7) gabugabuiu, Variante di

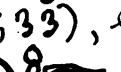
gbgb.

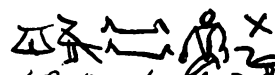
(An. 7, 10,2) gabesbes, ? Forse ga-besbes ?
(Sall. II, 13,5)

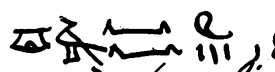
gab-t (Edfu), V. gb-t.

gab-ti (Z. 1868, 10; 1873, 82 e 83), propr. le due curve, le due arcuate, incurvate; cioè le sopraciglia, גבות (da גבב esser incurvato); — (Naville, Z. 1873, 82) sopraciglio opp. palpebra superiore. — conf. עפעף palpebra. — (Birch, Z. 1868, 10) roots, hair. — V. gnbt.

gabgu, (E.) avis quaedam.

gaf (Nav. M. d'Hl. V), גוף, chiudere, rinserrare, rinchiudere, imprigionare. ⲔⲰⲰϤⲈ, vi cogere, vexare.

(Tomb. a Saqqara) gaf, gafi, V. gf.
(Rein. Miram., 2,9)

, gafi (Sall. I, 7, 7 e 8), secondo Brugsch, var. di , qnfi e di qfnnu (V.), fare il pane, cuocere il pane.

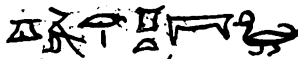
, gamāi (Edfu), una specie di pianta, da cui si spremeva un olio prezioso. — Secondo una inscrizione di Edfu (V. Rec. IV, 87, 17), essa apparteneva alle piante trovate in Etiopia (kš), e da essa si estraeva l'ānt. — Essa serviva pure come ingrediente per l'incenso sacro.
— Confr. però ΚΑΜ, גמא, arundo, giunco o papiro; — קמה biada o erba in piedi.

, gam-īt (Beni-Hassan), nome di una specie di uccello.

, gamu, V. gmu.

, gameh (Denkm. III, 1, 3; Z. 1867, 33), Variante di qmh.

, ganaàt, V. qanat.

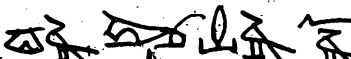
, gan, opp. ganu, opp. ganen (Rec. II, 87, 29), Var. del seg.

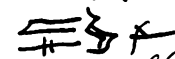
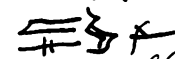
(S. D'Orb. 14, 2) (An. II, 3, 2; Rit. 7, 3) (Rec. I, 15, 9) } ganen, Varianti di gnn, V. ib. ecc.

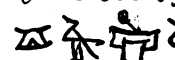
} ganen, Varr. di knn.

, ganen (Nav. M. d'H. 9), la lingua.

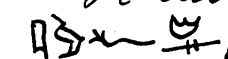
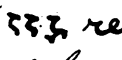
, gannuš (Sall. IV, 5, 3) nome di una pianta e del suo frutto.

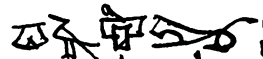
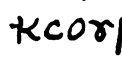
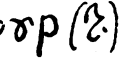
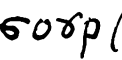
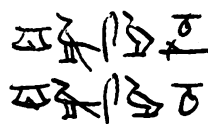
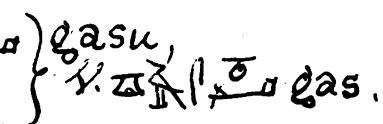
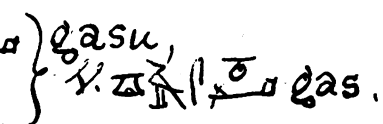
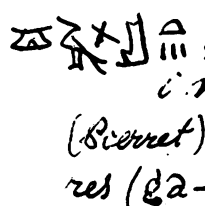
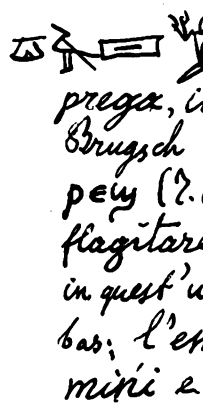
, gar (Z. 1879, 112), borsa, tasca.

(An. IV, 16, 1) (An. I, 26, 5) } garbu, garpu, (Chab. Voy. 273) picchiare, bussare, battere, martellare, inchiodare, reclouer.
Greco γλύφω, κολάπτω; tedesco klopfen, klappen; ingl. to clap. Copto ΚΛΙΠΙ (M.) sculpere; ebr. כילף battere, percuotere, specialmente colla scure, ma anche col martello, onde il rabbinico כֵּילָף martello.

gar-pet (P. Harr. I, 20, b, 10) secondo Birch, che (Z. 1873, 71) trad. colombo.
V. gairpt.

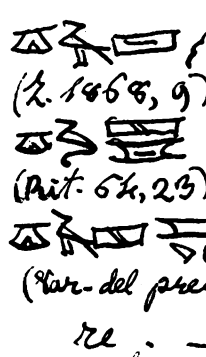
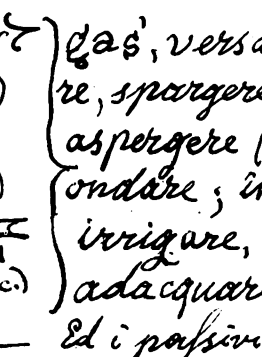
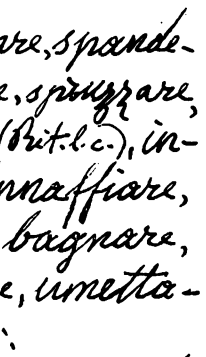
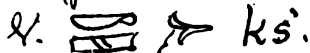
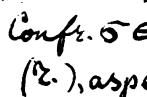
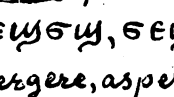
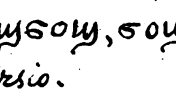
galnen(?) oppure gal-setep(?) (Düm., Rec. IV, 86 e seg.), la 3ª delle 11 specie sacre di profumo ānt, conosciute ai tempi dei Tolomei. — Era di colore rosso-aureo.

gal-rer opp. gal-geb? (Düm. l. c. prec.), la 2ª delle 11 specie sacre di ānt, conosciute ai tempi dei Tolomei. — Era di color rosso.

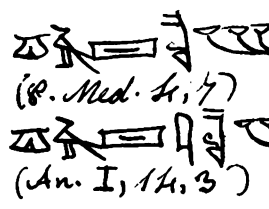
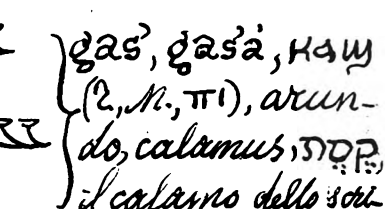
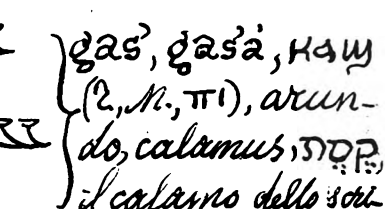
galseri (P. Rhind), V. klāsr.

gal-ta(?) (Il segno è incerto; Brugsch suggerisce h) (Düm. Rec. IV, 85 e seg.), la 4ª delle 11 specie sacre di profumo ānt, conosciute ai tempi dei Tolomei. — Era di color rosso.

galzana (Chab. Mél. III, p. 182) identico all'ebraico גַּרְזֶן, cuspis, aculeus, forcone, forcina; — tridente, rastrello, rastro.

gareh, V. al fonetico grh.

gas (P. Med. 79), affine con gas' e sinonimo di msu (V.); inumidire, ammollare, bagnare, annaffiare; spruzzare, aspergere.
— Introdurre umidità per mezzo di fregamento, fregare, far frizioni con un liquido.

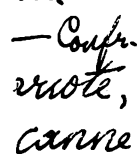
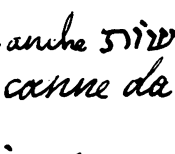
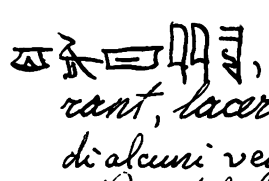
gasa, propr. radersi i capelli per lutto; (D'Orb. 8, 8) l'acconciatura da lutto dei capelli. (Prisse XIII, 4)
— Il lutto:
(D'Orb. l. c.) ed egli sedette in lutto del suo fratello minore.
גזז recider la chioma, i capelli, specialm. per lutto (Giobbe I, 20; Michea I, 16).
2) — Pensoso, melanconico, triste, infelice, tribulato;
— tristezza, melanconia, infelicità, tribulazione, desolazione, sconforto, duolo.
3) — קשה, ..., esser violento, testardo, caparbio, duro, ostinato, pertinace.

gasar (Harr. I, 13, 14; a, 5, b; b, 2), cerchio, anello.
κcoτp, ƺoτp (T.), ϣϭoτp (M.),

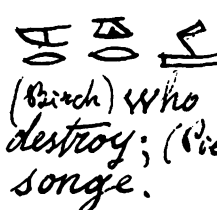
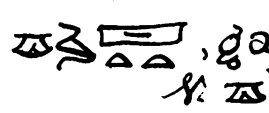
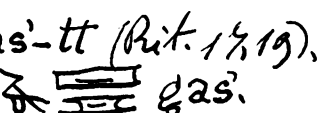
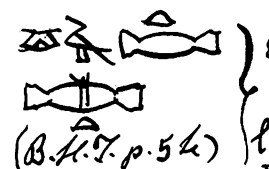
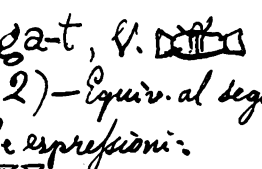
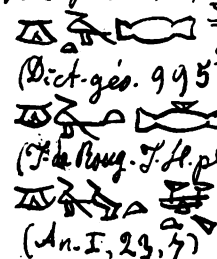
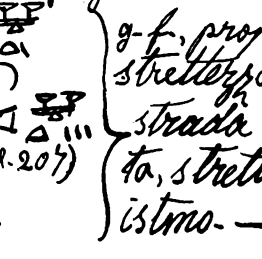
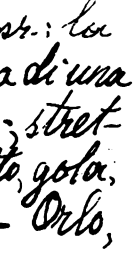
annulus.

[hieroglyphs] } ga͡su, V. [hieroglyphs] ga͡s.

[hieroglyphs], gaset-u (?) (Rit. 142, 14), i naos; (Birch) thrones; (Pierret) les thrones des demeures (ga-set-u) (d'Osiris).

[hieroglyphs], gas̀, il nemico che prega, il nemico supplicante. Brugsch lo connette con ⲕⲱⲣϣ, ⲕⲱⲣⲉϣ (T. B.) blande loqui, precari, efflagitare; adulatio, dolus, fraus; in quest'ultimo senso l'ha tradotto Chabas: l'empio, il nemico degli uomini e degli dèi.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1868, 9), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 23), [hieroglyphs] (Var. del prec.) } gas̀, versare, spandere, spargere, spruzzare, aspergere (Rit. l. c.), inondare; innaffiare, irrigare, bagnare, adacquare, umettare. — Ed i passivi.

— Spruzzo, aspersione, inondazione (peres del Nilo).

V. [hieroglyphs] ks̀.

Confr. ϭⲉϣϭⲱϣ, ϭⲉϣϭⲱϣ, ϭⲟϣϭⲉϣ (T.), aspergere, aspersio.

2) — (De Rougé e Pierr. al Rit. l. c.) bassin; (Birch) pool.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 4, 7), [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 14, 3) } gas̀, gas̀a, ⲕⲁϣ (T., M., ⲡⲓ), arundo, calamus, קשׁש, il calamo dello scriba.

— Confr. anche קשׁוּת, קְשׁוֹת, canne erciote, canne da nettare, mezze canne.

— Confr. il seg.

[hieroglyphs], gas̀t, (Chab.) déchirant, lacerante, acuto; si dice di alcuni vegetali.

— Probabilm. identico al prec.

[hieroglyphs], gas̀t (Rit. 146, 39) nel titolo della dea Agert:

[hieroglyphs]

(Birch) who likes to deceive and destroy; (Pierr.) qui aime le mensonge.

[hieroglyphs], gas̀-tt (Rit. 17, 19), V. [hieroglyphs] gas̀.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. p. 54) } ga-t, V. [hieroglyphs] ga.

2) — Equiv. al seguente nelle espressioni:

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 995), [hieroglyphs] (J. de Roug. I. H. pl. 207), [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 23, 7) } g-f. propr.: la strettezza di una strada; stretto, stretto, gola, istmo. — Orlo,

estremità, margine. — Riva, sponda, spiaggia. — Ma freq. anche: — L'estremo limite, il confine, il termine di un terreno.

ϭιн, ϭιнου (M.), fines, termini; кн (M., ϯ) litus.

, ga-t, sostantivo corrispondente a ga (V.), vanità, vacuità, mancanza, difetto, penuria, strettezza, povertà, indigenza (V. Prisse, 13, 6 e 7).

, gatà (An. IV, 13, 2), V. gt.

, gatàt (An. IV, 14, 2), specie particolare di cibo, pane o focaccia.

ϭουϫ edulii species, ϭοϫ obsonium.

, gada (Rit. 78, 19), nome di un dio, chiamato altrimenti han.

, gazatà (Lepsius. III, 31, 14), עזה, غزة, Γάζα, Gaza, città dei Filistei.

gah (Z. 1866, 86), V. gh.

gahu, Var. (Rit. 147, 9) (ib. 64, 18) sost. del prec.

, ga-her (Brug. Sarc. Ins. 79), equiv. al prec.; — propr.: lasciar cader il capo, perdersi d'animo.

gahes, gahesi, (P. Gy. 38, Berl.) V. ghs.

, gak (Inscr. Pepi I, 368; Inscr. Zetà 67), nome di una regione mistica.

gag, gaga, forme raddoppiate di ga; (Rit. 149, 46) (ib. 17, 61) schiamazzare, cinguettare, cicalare, gridare.
— Il gridar dell'oca; (Brug.) gackern; (Birch) to cackle; (Pierr.) glousser.

ϭακ (M.) plaudere, applaudere; ϣακακ, ϣκακ (?) clamare, exclamare, clamor.

2) — Forse affine od equivalente a kk.

3) — (De Rougé, al Rit. 17, 61) se nourrir.

, gaga-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 712), ? — Forse sost. corrisp. al prec..

[hieroglyphs], gȧ, m. (Rombo di Tr. Sagg.), cesta o corba di questa forma [hieroglyph]. — V. [hieroglyphs] ga.

[hieroglyphs], gȧu (E. 40, 13), V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] gau.

[hieroglyphs] } ga-ā, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] g.

[hieroglyphs], gā, (Brug.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] qā.

[hieroglyphs], gāt opp. gata, l'imperatore Geta.

[hieroglyphs], gatu, V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] gau.

[hieroglyphs] } gaīsers, V. [hieroglyphs] kaīsrs.

[hieroglyphs] (E, 38, 9), [hieroglyphs] (Br., Dict.) } gau, V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] gau.

[hieroglyphs] (Abyd.), [hieroglyphs] (E) } gau, Var. di [hieroglyphs] ga.

[hieroglyphs] } gau (E), V. [hieroglyphs] ga.

[hieroglyphs], gau-īt V. [hieroglyphs] gauī.

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. geo. 371), (D. T. T., I, 102, 21), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Piānxi, l. 5), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 7), [hieroglyphs] (ib. g. e 31), [hieroglyphs] (E.), (Birch, Coffin of Am. XXVII, 16), [hieroglyphs] (Liebl.), (Cassa fun. dell' Ermitage, Pietrob.) } gūa, Var. di [hieroglyphs] gaūa. — Il gruppo [hieroglyphs], nel l. c. (Er.), designa uno speciale dolore di petto; respirazione corta, oppresso, anelante, ansante; oppressione di petto, di respiro; asma.
— (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, l. c.) head.
— L'ultimo gruppo è nel l. c. seguito da [hieroglyphs] casa di Ammone, e designa, secondo Lieblein, una funzione particolare nel culto del dio Ammone.

[hieroglyphs], gab, braccio, gomito; forma antiquata di [hieroglyphs] qb (V.) cogli stessi significati; oppure derivato da [hieroglyphs] gb, curvarsi, piegarsi. ϭⲃⲟⲓ, ϫⲫⲟⲓ, brachium; plur. o duale ϭⲃⲟⲉ.
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 35, b, 9), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Aless. II, l. 2, Bulac) } forme duali collo stesso significato. [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. l. c.; pr.),

forte di braccio, di braccia forti.

[hieroglyphs], ḡab (Nav. Todt. p. 220), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḡab.

[hieroglyphs], ḡab (Nav. l. c. prec., 38, A, 5, p. 104), V. [hieroglyphs] ḡab.

[hieroglyphs] ḡeb, curvarsi, piegarsi; forma semplice e sinonima di [hieroglyphs] àḡb (V.).
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] kp.
3) — Il 2º gruppo è anche equivalente a [hieroglyphs] gb-t.

[hieroglyphs], ḡeb, Var. di [hieroglyphs] qb; onde [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) = mnqb (V.). (Ä. Z. 1886, 2).

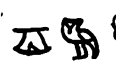
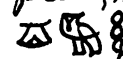
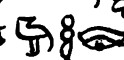
[hieroglyphs], ḡeb (Levi, Cassa Mummiforme di Brera) deperimento, corruzione, corrosione (di un cadavere).

[hieroglyphs], ḡeb (Denk.) foglia, foglie. ϭⲱⲃⲉ, ϫⲱⲃⲓ, folium; rabbin. כָּפָה foglia. V. [hieroglyphs] qb.

[hieroglyphs], ḡabba (VI dinast.). Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḡab.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 48, a; Sarc. Horemheb, Bul.) ḡeb-t, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ḡb, all. 1; s. f., la volta del cielo, il cielo. Confr. [hieroglyphs] kp.

[hieroglyphs], ḡeb-t (Edfu), V. [hieroglyphs] ḡb.

[hieroglyphs] geb-ti, ḡeb-dod-ui (?), forme duali di [hieroglyphs] ḡb, collo stesso significato; V. ib. ex.

[hieroglyphs], ḡebḡeb (Inscr. Pepi I, 289), (Masp.) trasalire.
— Confr. i due segg.

[hieroglyphs], ḡebḡeb. (E) morbus cruris, claudicatas.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 50, c) [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) ḡebḡeb, schiacciare, gualcire, tritare, tagliare in pezzettini, fare a pezzi, sminuzzare (anche coi denti).
ϭⲓⲃϭⲓⲃ frustum, fragmentum.
2) — Opprimere, uccidere, trucidare, macellare, scannare, abbattere; — far strage.

[hieroglyphs], ḡebḡebī (Champ. Not.

Descr., p. 185), nome di un animale. Brugsch confr. con ϭⲁϫⲓ (B.), ϭⲁϫⲓϥ (T.), ϫⲁⲡϫⲓⲡ, ϫⲁϥϫⲓϥ (M.) +, formica.

, gebgebu (Leps. Ausw. 1239), V. e , gbgb.

, gep (E, 102, 12) ϭⲟⲡ, nausea, nauseare.

(Stel. Pianxi, retto 24; verso 17, 20; D. H. T. II, 54, d, 3) (D. H. T. II, 54, a, 5) (Denkm. VI, 118) gep, forma semplice di , , āgp, ākp, (V.), collo stesso significato. — Inondare, coprir di acqua; versare, versar acqua.

— L'inondazione, la corrente che sale (D. H. T. II, 54, d, 3); rovescio d'acqua.

— Chab. lo assimila al copto ϭⲏⲡⲓ (M.) ϭⲏⲡⲉ (T.) (עָב), nube, nuvola; e trad. nuvole di pioggia e di temporale nel cielo.

— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G. 1871, 623) traduce: sorso d'acqua, e confronta con ϭⲟⲡⲉ sorbillum, גמא assorbire, bere.

— Io confronterei con גבא accumular l'acqua, onde גבא palude, cisterna, fossa.

— (D. H. T. l. c.), nessun terreno manca di inondazione.

, gepes (Brug., 3 Kal., Taf. X, l. 17), Var. di sgp o di sgb (V.).

(Z. 1866, 100) (Champ. Mon. 328) (Z. 1874, 31) (Z. 1886, 7) plur. (D. Flotte 2) , fem. (Champol. l. c.) gef, gefu, gef-t, identico all'ebr. קוֹף, sanscr. kapi, greco κῆπος, κῆβος, lat. cepus, scimia; — e precisamente il cinocefalo, o il babbuino. — Il gatto-mammone, il cercopithecus (Z. 1864, 9), l'abeleg o abeleñg degli Arabi e dei Nubiani.

e , gamu, Var. di qmt (V.), slogatura, lussazione, stortilatura, ecc.; — ed i verbi corrispondenti.

ϭⲱⲱⲙⲉ, detorquere, pervertere, depravare.

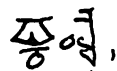
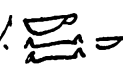
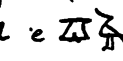
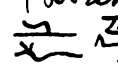
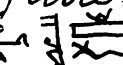
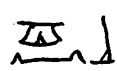
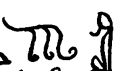
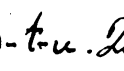
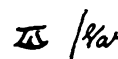
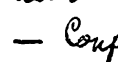
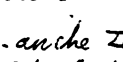
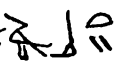
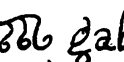
, gemes (Sarc. a Bul.), i capelli, opp. acconciatura di capelli.

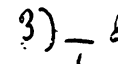
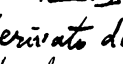
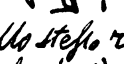
, gemḥ (Tomba di Seti I, Biban-el-Mol.), rara metatesi invece di ḥmg.

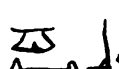
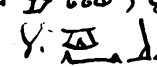
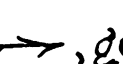
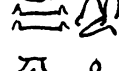
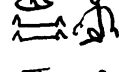
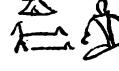
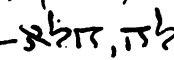
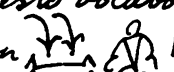
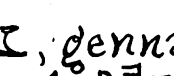
, gemeḥ (De Roug. Chrest.

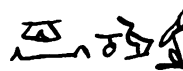
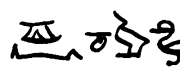
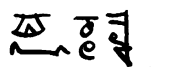
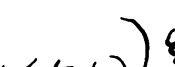
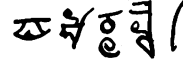
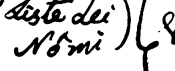
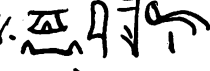
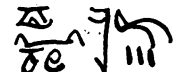
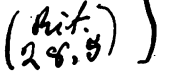
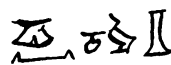
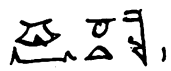
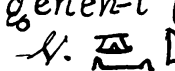
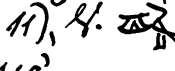
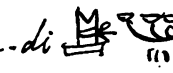
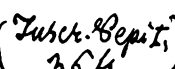
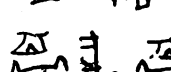
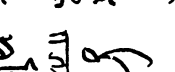
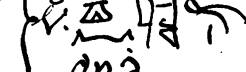
p. 84), Var. di [hieroglyphs] qmḥ.

[hieroglyphs], ḡemḥ (Inscr. Unas) Var. del prec., nel gruppo
[hieroglyphs], ḡemḥ-su, da Masp. (Rec. de trav. IV, 42) trad.: l'aquila dallo sguardo fisso.

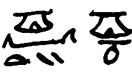
[hieroglyphs], ḡemḥu, Variante di [hieroglyphs] ḡmḥ.

[hieroglyphs], ḡemḥu (Inscr. Unas, 7), Variante di [hieroglyphs], qm-ḥ-t.
— (V. Lemm, Z. 1887, 13) il recipiente dell'olio, la parte della lucerna o lampada che contiene il lucignolo qmḥ-t.

[hieroglyphs], V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ḡmḥ.

[hieroglyphs], ḡen (Prisse IX, 4 e seg.), antica scrittura invece delle posteriori [hieroglyphs] kn e [hieroglyphs] knau. ϬΝΟΥ, ϪΝΟΥ, postulare, petere; ϪΝΕ, interrogare, sciscitari; onde ϪΝΟ, ΠΕ, interrogatio, inquisitio, ἐξετασμός. — Domandare, richiedere; investigare, esaminare, ricercare; — ed i sost. corrisp..

[hieroglyphs], ḡen (Rec. IV, 82, 1), V. [hieroglyphs] knn e [hieroglyphs] ḡann.

[hieroglyphs], ḡenà (Denkm. III, 194, l. 27), (Goodw., Z. 1867, 50 e seg.) memoria, ricordanza, rimembranza; scritto consacrato alla ricordanza del passato, cronaca, ricordo, memoriale, memoria; (Birch) titre.
[hieroglyphs] (Inscriz. Pepi I, 364), egli lascia le sue memorie fra gli uomini (V. Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 158).

[hieroglyphs], ḡeneb-t-u. Questo vocabolo si può supporre composto di [hieroglyphs] (Var. di [hieroglyphs]) e [hieroglyphs], quindi letteralmente aventi-treccia. Così erano designati i giovani principi egiziani, distinti pel riccio o la treccia che loro pendeva da un lato della testa.
— Confr. anche [hieroglyphs] ḡab-ti.
2) — V. [hieroglyphs] qnb-t.
3) — Derivato dallo stesso radicale [hieroglyphs] qnb che il vocabolo dell'art. prec.: lett. quelli che risiedono a lato, cioè nelle terre australi, gli abitanti della regione del Sud (جنوب), i popoli meridionali, gli abitatori di Punt, gli Arabi (Brugsch, Dict.).

[hieroglyphs], ḡenb-ti-u (Tomba di

Ramesse II, Abido), equiv. al prec., all. 3.

genb-tu (Karnac), v. gnbt.

genen, v. gn e knn.

(Stel. Metteru.) (E) genen, esser spossato, snervato, debole, fiacco, stanco, lasso, languido, frale, affralito, impotente; svenuto, tramortito, paralizzato, inerte; senza forza, senza energia. — Infermo, delicato. ϭⲛⲁⲩ (M.), ϫⲛⲁⲁⲩ (T.), morari, cunctari; pigritia, segnities; ϭⲉⲛⲛⲉ, ϭⲓⲛⲛⲉ (T. M.), piger, remissus; ϭⲛⲟⲛ (T. M.) mollis, tener, delicatus. — חלה, חלא, ammalare, esser infermo; esser debole, languido; divenir debole; esser fiaccato.
(D'Orb. 14, 2), e il cuore di lui era paralizzato (opp. inerte).
— Al Rit. 7, 3 questo vocabolo è posto in parallelismo con nn; (Birch) to crouch

gennà, v. gnn e qnnà.

gennu (V. Prisse IX, 4 e seg.), v. gn.

gennu (E; Beni-Hass.), secondo il Bilharz, designa l'uccello coracias garrula, che è anche chiamato surut.

(Liste dei Nomi) (Rit. 28, 3) gennu. v. gnà.

gennu (Stela Amada, l. 14), (Brugsch) Feuerständer, Lichthalter.

genen-t (Mar. Abyd.), v. gnà.

gens (J. de Roug. Edfu, 52, 11), v. gannus.
— (l. c. 21, 11) sinon. di hun.

(Iscr. Sepit. 364) gen-t, v. gnà.

gent (Naville, Myth. d'Hor. II),

Voce di dialetto invece di qnd.

, gentiq opp. gegent ? V. al fonetico ggnt.

, gend (Nav. Myth. d'Hor. II). Var. di qnd.

gengen-t (E, P. Med. 11,6), nome di un medicamento particolare. (Brug.) Forse identico al قيناقينا degli Arabi? — Confr. גרגר grano, bacca. — כרכם croco, zafferano.

ger, equiv. ed affine con Xr, con cui spessissime volte si scambia (Si confrontino i seguenti esempi con quelli dati all'art. Xr). Con, sotto; ed anche con senso relativo: che è con, che è sotto; quindi portante, avente, contenente, ecc.; — a soddisfazione, con soddisfazione, a sufficienza, sufficiente; (Masp.) a disposizione di... di competenza di, appartenente a; — ed altri significati prepositivi identici a quelli di Xr (V.), dei quali alcuni saranno meglio dimostrati dagli esempi che seguono. — Prende anche gli affissi pronominali.

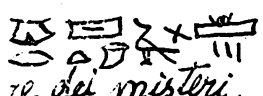
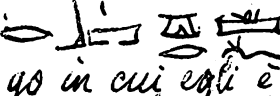
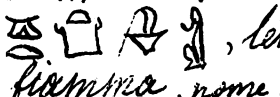
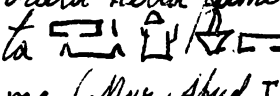
(Rit. 32, 8), essi sono sopra di me e sotto di me; (Pierr.: à l'instar du chef qui est en moi).

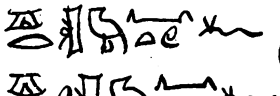
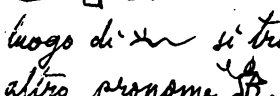
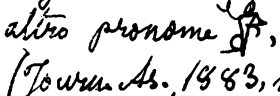
ger-s (ib. 32, 8), con esso.

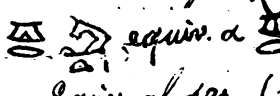
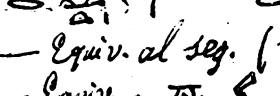
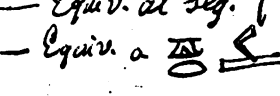
(ib. 68, 8), il corpo dell'Osiride è nella forma che gli compete, e segue: alias, regolare; (Pierr.:) le corps de l'Osiris N. est en passager bien équipé.

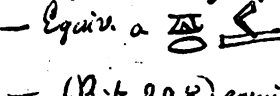
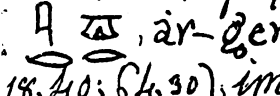
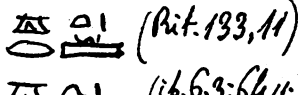
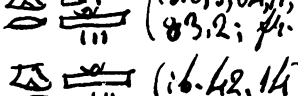
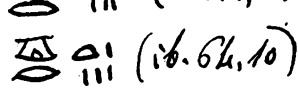
(ib. 15, 9), sotto la tua Maestà, cioè sotto la sovranità, il governo, l'autorità di tua Maestà.

(ib. 31, 7), a fianco di Osiride; (Birch) into the place where Osiris is; (Pierr.) que l'on tient auprès d'Osiris.

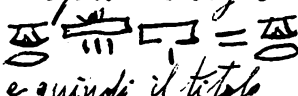
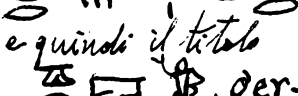
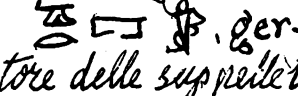
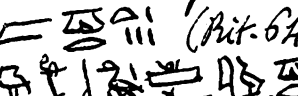
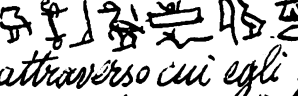
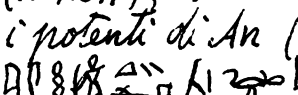
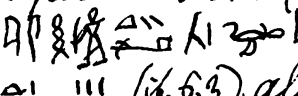
(ib. 33, 1), i monili avvolti sotto l'acconciatura.

(ib. 32, 4), sotto il sicomoro.

(ib. 42, 14), ha cura la bocca delle sue parole nella loro esattezza; (Birch) he made his mouth speak at its centre; (Pierr.) sa bouche combine ses paroles qui maintiennent son équilibre.

(ib. 17, 89), ogni dio è in spavento per......;

(ib. 64, 13), essa è di colui che apre la porta; (Birch) so it is while passing the Gate; (Pierr.) ceux qui sont à traverser le Riaou. —

(ib. 19, 41), essi non sfuggono alla guardia di Seb in eterno.

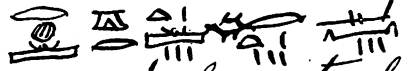
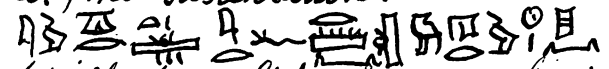
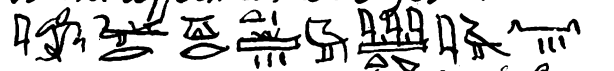
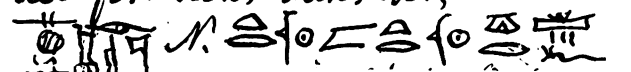
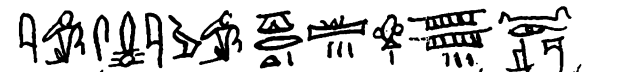
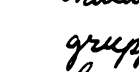
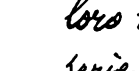
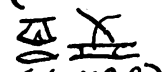
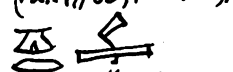
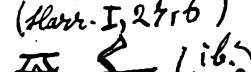
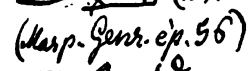
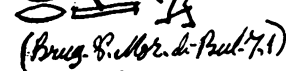
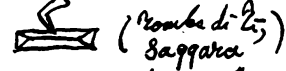
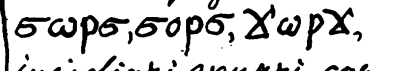
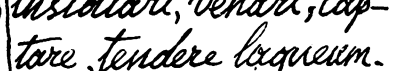
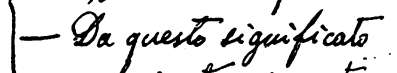
(ib. 120, 1) il portatore dei misteri.

(ib. 144, 21) al luogo in cui egli è; (Birch) to the place which holds him;

letter. portante la fiamma, nome di una divinità adorata nella camera del tempio chiamata camera della fiamma (Mar. Abyd. I, 43, l. 44).

(Goodw., Z. 1873, 40) con sua soddisfazione, a sua soddisfazione. (In luogo di si trova anche affisso un altro pronome, ecc.). — Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 15) traduce invece: a sua disposizione.

equiv. a (V. sotto χr).

2) — Equiv. al seg. (V.).

3) — Equiv. a gr,

4) — (Rit. 39, 8) equiv. a gr.

5) — Congiunzione; ma, però, quando, ora, ecc.; — freq. nell' espressione ȧr-ger (Rit. 17, 18, 30, 48, 66; 18, 40; 64, 30), imperciocchè, quando poi, se poi; (Birch) for; (Brug.) bezüglich, weiterhin; (Pierr.) or.

(Rit. 133, 11) (ib. 6, 3; 64, 11; 83, 2; ...) (ib. 42, 14) (ib. 64, 10) ger, il necessario, le sostanze, le proprietà, res, cose, affari, possessioni, arredi, suppellettili, ecc. (Birch) properties; (Pierr.) facultés, fonctions, sustentation, fonctionnement; — (Brugsch) Art; — (Goodwin) descendants.

— Prepos. equiv. al prec. all. 1 (Rit. 133, 11); — ma più freq. con senso relativo: ciò che è sotto —, con —, in —, su —, ecc. — e quindi anche i significati: dipendenza, particolarità, disposizione, soddisfazione; — specie; sudditi, ecc., come è dimostrato dai seguenti esempi.

— Equiv. al seg. come sost., onde = (V. art. seg.) e quindi il titolo

ger-pe, amministratore delle suppellettili e degli arredi di un tempio

(Rit. 64, 10) a piacimento.

(ib. 164, 10) attraverso cui egli penetra a suo piacimento; (Birch) through which he has passed (turned), they are his property; (Pierr.) à son passage il est pour les fonctions (du défunt).

(ib. 113, 4) i suoi sudditi diventano i potenti di An (V. sotto χr-t).

(ib. 6, 3) allora è abbattuto il male dall' individuo secondo la sua specie; (Brugsch) insofern als das Sündige an ihm beseitigt ist wie ein jeglicher nach seiner Art; (Birch) when the evil has dragged a person beneath it; (Lout) or il a chassé de lui toute souillure, il est en état; (Pierr.) alors lui est enlevé

tout principe mauvais comme à un homme maître de ses facultés.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 83,2), conoscendo le particolarità dei loro corpi; (Birch) knowing what they have in their bellies; (Wiedemann) erkennend ihr Innerster; (Pierr.) je sais ce qui est dans le sein des dieux; (Masp.) idem.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 124,7), le mie sostanze sono presso di me; (Birch) what I have by me; (Pierret) ma sustentation.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 144,34), egli ha il suo necessario fino a questo giorno; (Birch) they are retaining him till he waits for that day; (Pierr.) et ses facultés seront affermies dès ce jour.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 149,4) oh Grande delle proprietà (che sono) nella Campagna di Aanru; (Birch) oh Greatest of possessions in the Fields of the Aahenru; (Pierr.) o chef des fonctions dans etc.;
[hieroglyphs] N. [hieroglyphs] (ib. 142,14), fa scorrere l'Osiriano N. da lui uno dopo l'altro gli anni che sono in lui; (Birch) the Osiris N. turns over from time to time what is in him; (Pierr.) Les évolutions de l'Osiris N. de saison en saison sont ses fonctions et sont en lui; (Lefeb.) cet Osiris N. renverse année par année sous lui.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 144,2), o annunziatore di ciò che succede alle porte di Osiride ogni giorno!; (Birch) Oh! keeping the things which belong to the doors etc.; (Pierr.) oh! ceux qui commandent le fonctionnement des portes etc.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 133,11) si fa sotto di essa (barca) un cielo stellato.
— Dai precedenti esempi è facile il conchiudere il frequente scambio fra i gruppi [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] e fra le loro varianti. V. sotto XT un'altra serie di esempi a conferma di questo.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sep. I, 831), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 833), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17,60; 146,39), [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 27,6), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 10,10), (Masp. Genr. ep. 56), [hieroglyphs] (Brug. Not. Mor. di Bul. 7,1), [hieroglyphs] (Dend.), [hieroglyphs] (Tombe di 2. Saggara), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], a.

ger (Brugsch, nel Supplemento del suo Dizionario, propone la lettura ϭⲣϭ del geroglifico [hieroglyph] e sue varr.. Confr. le voci copte corrispondenti a questo vocabolo ed ai seguenti, ed alle varianti registrate al fonetico ϭⲣϭ). Il significato fondamentale è **prender al laccio**; — ed il passivo.
ϭⲱⲣϭ, ϭⲟⲣϭ, ϫⲱⲣϫ, insidiari, venari, captare, tendere laqueum. — Da questo significato sono derivati i seguenti:
1) — Prendere, cacciare, pescare, pigliare, togliere, levare,

coglere, afferrare, acchiappare, impugnare, abbrancare.
2) – Prendere, tenere, tener sodo, trattenere, conservare, fermare, prender possesso di, impadronirsi di, appropriarsi, prendere o attribuirsi la proprietà, il dominio, la padronanza; possedere; tenere, avere in proprietà. — Onde
3) Capire, contenere, avere, comprendere; — consistere, constare; — consistenza.
4) – Fermarsi, arrestarsi, conservarsi, abitare, essere stabilito, domiciliato; aver possessioni in...
5) – I sostantivi corrispondenti a tutti i precedenti significati: caccia, pesca, presa; possesso, possessione, proprietà, dominio, padronanza; — il contenuto, la capienza, la capacità, la consistenza; — domicilio, abitazione, stazione, ecc..
6) – Possedente, avente, tenente, contenente; onde la prepos. con.
— ϭωλ, ϭολ, ϭελ (M.T.) rapere, furari, colligere, obsidere, vindemiare; et similia; ϭωρϭ, ϭωρϫ, ϫωρϫ, habitare, habitari; ϭαλωοϭ habitare. כול comprendere, contenere; חרכ possedere; גור abitare, soggiornare, dimorare (specialmente come forestiero, straniero, pellegrino).
— 7) – Distendersi, stendersi, allungarsi, dilatarsi, tendersi, teso (C, 100, Louvre, parlando di mammelle). ϭωλκ, ϭολκ, ϫωλκ, extendere, extendi.
8) – Intraprendere, preparare, disporre, allestire, far pronto, stabilire, munire, provvedere, approvigionare, fornire, corredare, dotare, fornir di dote, far il corredo, dar la dote, ϭρηϭε, ϭρηϭι, ϭρηϫι, ϯ, dos; dote (Abido, Gioventù di Ramesse II, l. 68); corredo, armamento, arredo, mobiglio, ecc.
— Esser pronto, preparato; — disporsi (Chab. Egyptologie I, 121).
זקרז, קרז, קרזז, כון, disporre, preparare, fornire.

ger ta-ui, frequente titolo o nome di onore dei faraoni; letter. che ha preso possesso delle due terre; oppure provveditore, fornitore delle due terre o delle due regioni.

(Rit. 27, 2), signori dei secoli, possessori dell'eternità, titolo dei quattro genii funerarii; (Birch) Lords of the age, holders of eternity; (Pierr.) Seigneurs de la perpétuité du temps, qui possèdent l'éternité.

(P. Abbott, 4, 3) (Brug. Z. Mor. di Bul. 8, 6) (Mar. Dend.) (Rec. III, 69, 3) ger-pe, arredo, mobiglio, le suppellettili della casa, il contenuto della casa; gli oggetti (mobili ed arnesi ed utensili) che si trovano in casa.

— Ed anche il governo, l'amministrazione, l'economato della casa; onde il titolo [hieroglyphs] (V. art. prec.). [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 84, 3), le mie escursioni alle città e possessioni; (Masp.) mes expéditions contre les régions de la fraude (V. all. 13); (Pierr.) ma circulation dans les villes, la préparation (de ma marche, [hieroglyphs]).

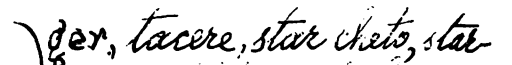
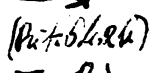
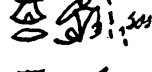
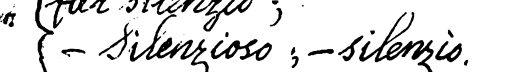
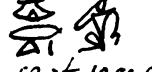
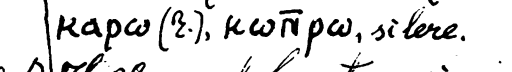
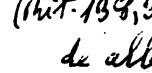
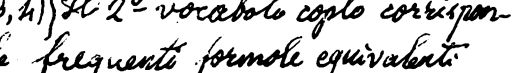
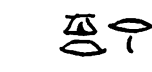
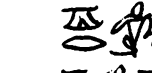
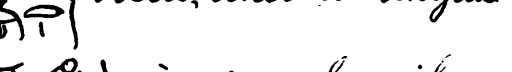
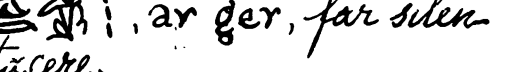
— 9) — Il plur. [hieroglyphs] e quello citato all'es. prec., significano più freq. res, cose, beni, proprietà, affari.

10) — Il 2° di questi plurali (Nav. M. d'H. VII, 8) designa un pezzo speciale dell'armatura o attrezzatura di una nave. Brugsch trad.: Leitersprossen (piuoli)?, e confr. col copto ϭⲗⲟϭⲉ, ⲧⲉ, scala.

— 11) — Anche prep. equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḳr, specialmente nel senso di sotto, inferiormente.

12) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḳa.

13) — Equiv. al seg. (Rit. 17, 80; 146, 30); i plurali citati all'all. 9, usati freq. come sostantivi sing.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 80), quelle cose che gli Dei abbominano sono il calcolo e i suoi inganni; (Birch) things of a nature hateful to the Gods are trick and craft; (De Rougé) les choses que détestent les dieux, c'est le compte de sa malice; (Pierret) ceux que détestent les dieux, ce sont ceux dont on suppute le mal.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 3 e 7; Sall. II, 10, 4), [hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 17, 6), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1870, 79), [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 36) — ḳer. in connes. col significato fondamentale del vocabolo precedente, significa: tutto ciò che quasi tende ad un laccio, ciò che è proprio ad adescare nel laccio; — quindi: insidia, agguato, astuzia, inganno, furberia, frode, trappola, falsità, truffa, mariuoleria, baratteria, malizia, artifizio; ruse, malice; (Birch) craft; — bugia, menzogna; — (Pierr.) mal.

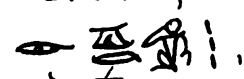
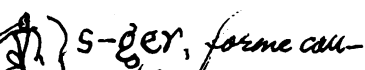
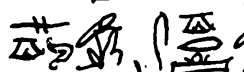
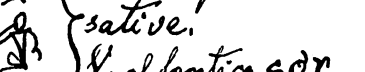
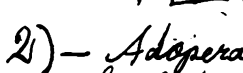
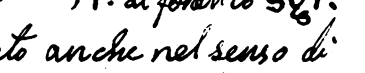
— Ingannatore, gabbatore, truffatore, mariuolo, barattiere, impostore, bugiardo, mentitore, raggiratore, furbo, intrigante, astuto, malizioso.

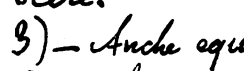
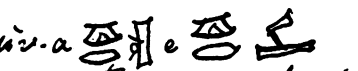
— Insidiare, prendere, cogliere, acchiappare, cattivare, ingannare, gabbare, mentire, frodare, defraudare, truffare, raggirare.

— ϭⲟⲗ (ⲉ, ⲡ), mendacium; נכל agir con frode, defraudare, ingannare, macchinare, onde נֵכֶל insidia, macchinazione, inganno; כֵּלַי, כִּילַי fraudolente.

[hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. l. c.), oh! la mentitrice!, così apostrofa Batau, trasformato in persea, la sua moglie infedele.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 3), commettere falsità (oppure frode)

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 64, 36), dire parole insidiose (contro ..., [hieroglyph]), dire menzogne o falsità (Pierr.: de perfidie) contro qualcuno.

(Rit. 125,7) (ib. 125,15) m-ger, falsamente, proditoriamente, a tradimento, con frode, con inganno, con astuzia, ecc.

(Rit. 125,3), io non ho commesso nè falsità nè menzogna verso gli uomini; (Bierr.) je n'ai fait perfidement de mal à aucun homme; (Birch) I have not privily done evil against mankind; (Hinks) I have committed no fraud or injustice to any man; (Brug.) nicht habe ich gesprochen eine unrechte Rede zu einem Menschen; (Rein.) ich habe nicht begangen Lug und Trug vor den Menschen; (Pleyt.) je n'ai pas commis de péchés (la fraude) envers les hommes; (Masp.) je n'ai commis aucune fraude contre les hommes.

(ib. 125,7), io non ho ordinato l'assassinio per tradimento. Io non ho commesso tradimento verso (o contro) nessuno; (Brug.) nicht habe ich jemand getödtet um eines Unrechts willen, etc.; (Rein.) nicht habe ich in Arglist Befehl zu einem Morde gegeben; ich habe keinen Betrug begangen an den Menschen. — V. ib. 125,18 la frase affine ..., io non ho ucciso uomini a tradimento.

(ib. 125,35), non v'ho falsità nei loro petti; (Bierr.) le mal n'est pas dans votre sein. — E analogamente ... (ib. 126,3), viventi di verità, pascentisi di verità, privi di menzogna, sono chiamati i quattro genii cinocefali.

(ib. 125,22) io non ho detto il falso (opp. io non ho mentito).

(Rit. 54,2), ... sen ger, tacere, star cheto, starsene zitto, tener il silenzio; far silenzio; — silenzioso; — silenzio. καρω (T.), κωπρω, silere.

(Rit. 138,3,4) Il 2° vocabolo copto corrisponde alle frequenti formole equivalenti:

ger-ro, ger-m-ro, letteralmente: tacere della bocca, tener la lingua.

..., àr ger, far silenzio, tacere.

s-ger, forme causative. V. al fonetico sgr.

2) — Adoperato anche nel senso di sordo (Rit. 78,4; An. V, 23,4); come dall'ebr. חרש tacere, חֵרֵשׁ sordo. κουρ (M.) surdus, ερ-κουρ obmutescere.

3) — Anche equiv. a ... e ... ger, nel senso prepositivo, e specialmente

con, avente, avere; sotto, inferiormente, ecc.

(Stela Bokenxons), io ho la verità, cioè: io sono verace, veritiero, amico della verità.

, avente la testimonianza della verità.

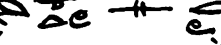
(Rit. 149,30), io sono questo struzzo che sta ritto su una gamba dentro di essa (dimora ȧa); oppure, secondo la variante , che sta sul canale che vi si trova (o che le appartiene) (E. Naville, l. 1886).

4) — Equiv. a ga.

5) — (Pierr.) parlare, proclamare, gridare.

, ger-u (Rit. 134,5), probabilm. equiv. al prec. nel senso di silenziosi, muti:

(l. c.) i muti (e) i sordi.

— Birch lo riferisce al prec. all. 3 e traduce those who possess.

— Pierret lo identifica al prec., all. 5 e traduce proclamer.

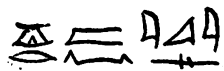
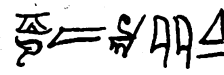
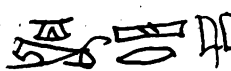
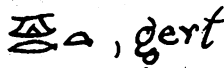
, ger (Brugsch), variante di gr, all. 8.

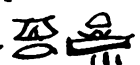
, ger-às (Rit. 119,4), (Lefeb., Mythe Osirien, 21) comme—, en qualité de...

, geru, equiv. alla prepos. gr, col senso relativo e riferentesi a nome plurale: quelli che sono con.., sotto..., ecc.

2) — (Rit. 39,8) plurale di gr, ingannatori, ecc.

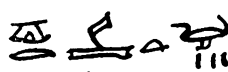
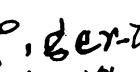
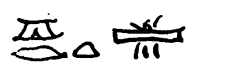
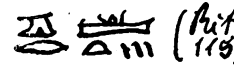
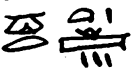
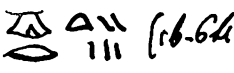
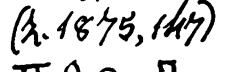
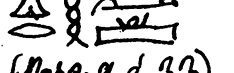
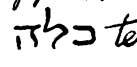
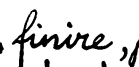
(Rit. l. c.), da essa sono avviliti gli ingannatori eternamente; — (Birch) it has failed in its power for ever; (Pierr.) malade par le venin qu'il contient éternellement.

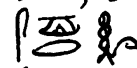
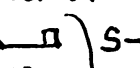
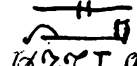
, geru (L. 1873,40), V. gr.

, geru (Masp. Genr. epist. 30; Abido, gioventù di Ramesse II, l. 68), V. gr.

, Cleopatra.

, grobatusa, nome di un capo di nazione asiatica in guerra cogli Egiziani.

, l'imperator Romano Galba.

, germi, (Champoll.) κρανι (M., πι) apium silvestre, cartamus.

— Confr. כרם vigna.

[hieroglyphs]) Germanicus, Vars. di krmntqs (V.)

[hieroglyphs], gelseri (P. Rhind), V. klāsr.

[hieroglyphs], gert, (Erman, Z. 1882, 165) equivalente a [hieroglyphs] gr, congiunzione: ma però, ma quando, ecc.
2) — (Z. 1868, 72) il dio Ἀλδος delle trascrizioni greche.
3) — ger-t, equiv-a [hieroglyphs] grt.

[hieroglyphs], ger-t-u, forma plurale di [hieroglyphs] gr, sost.

[hieroglyphs] ; [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 118, 4) ; [hieroglyphs] (ib. 64, 11) ; [hieroglyphs] (ib. 161, 10)) ger-t-u, ger-ti-u, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] gr.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1875, 147) ; [hieroglyphs] (Masp. g. d. 33) ; [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 100, A, 3)) gereh, caricare, aggravare; esser caricato, aggravato. — Portare, reggere (Rec. l. c.).
2) — Terminare, completare, eseguire, compiere, condurre a fine, finire, provvedere completamente. — Compiuto, finito, eseguito, terminato. — Esecuzione (Masp. l. c. pp. 33, 52).
כלה terminare, finire, perfezionare, compire; כָּלָה, כָּלָה, לְכָלָה, definitivamente, totalmente, del tutto.
3) — Essere quieto, tranquillo, pacifico, posato; riposare, dormire; — requie, pace, riposo, tranquillità, sonno.

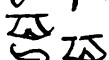
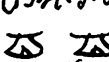
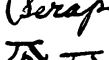
[hieroglyphs] ; [hieroglyphs] (Stel. 46, Bul.) ; [hieroglyphs] (A. Z. T. I, 95, 16)) s-gereh, forme causative: acchetare, calmare, tranquillare, pacificare, mettere in pace; ricondurre allo stato di quiete, di tranquillità; calmar l'agitazione; render esente da turbamento, da perturbazione.
сϭраϩт, сϭрєϩт (M.). quiescere; π- quies, tranquillitas, solitudo, vita ascetica.
4) — Deriv. dall' att. prec.: ciò che noi chiamiamo pausa, negli squarci di scrittura, nel passaggio da un tema, soggetto od argomento, ad un altro (Sall. I, 4, 5; 5, 4 e 11, ecc.). In questo senso si usava mettere nei papiri il segno [hieroglyphs] per indicare il luogo di una pausa, per separare i periodi, le strofe, i versetti, ecc.; e quindi usato come segno d'interpunzione, equivalente al nostro a capo (V. P. Harr. 500, verso). Questo segno è sostituito in altri papiri da un grosso punto ■ (P. Mag. Harris), o da tre tratti ☰ (P. Mor. di Bulaq). — E tutti questi segni sono ordinariamente in inchiostro rosso.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 18, 36) (ib. 17, 41. 52; 78, 16; 125, 46) (ib. 145, 23) (ib. 19, fr.; 20, fr.) (fr.) b.e. (Z. 1869, 47) [hieroglyphs] plur. (Rit. 15, 12) — gereḥ, g. m., derivato dal precedente, all. 3; propr.: il tempo del riposo, cioè la notte, ϭⲱⲣϩ, ϭⲱⲣⲁϩ, ϫⲱⲣϩ (M.), ⲉϫⲟⲣϩ, ⲉϫⲱⲣϩ (M., Τ), nox. [hieroglyphs] durante la notte, durante il giorno, in ogni tempo; modo di dire equivalente a: sempre, continuamente. [hieroglyphs] di notte e di giorno (Rit. 125. 46) espressione equiv. alla precedente; (Pierr.) de la nuit au jour; (Birch) from night to day.

[hieroglyphs] gereḥ, gereḥ-t (Trans. 1877, 295), l'elemento aria divinizzato in maschio e femmina accoppiati.

[hieroglyphs], gereḥ (D. Brugsch. Taf. X), Var. di [hieroglyphs] qrḥ.

[hieroglyphs] gerḥu (Masp., Genr. épis. 52), V. [hieroglyphs] grḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 45, 49, 52; ib. 18, 2) (ib. 131, 1) (ib. 17, 11; 18, 6; 140, 5) — gerḥu, gerḥui, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] grḥ.

[hieroglyphs] gerk (Dend. Pronaos; Mar. Dend. I, 13, c), Varr. di [hieroglyphs] gr (V. all'art. [hieroglyphs] gr l'osservazione di Brugsch sul valore fonetico di questo segno).

[hieroglyphs] (Edf.) (B.H. 760, 2) (Serapeum) (ib.) — gerg, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] gr (V. ibidem l'osservazione di Brugsch sul valore fonetico di [hieroglyphs]). Brugsch (Z. 1886, 22), dopo aver dichiarato che questi gruppi hanno il significato fondamentale di prendere, pigliare, possedere, ecc., però probabilmente con un valore rafforzato, — soggiunge che essi si potrebbero collegare col copto ⲕⲱⲣϫ, caedere securi, ascindere, frangere, χειραλκιάω, e tradurre decapitare, decollare, fendere, spaccare; — decapitazione, decollazione, spaccamento.

[hieroglyphs], gerg, Variante di [hieroglyphs], gr, e del prec. (trad. di Brugsch, Z. 1886, l.c.)

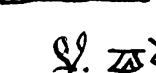
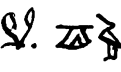
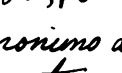
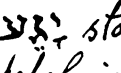
, gerg (opp. geger?) (Esneh), verbo che esprime una lieta disposizione d'animo; rallegrarsi, giubilare, emettere grida di allegrezza.

, ges (Inscr. Pepi I, 661), ?

, gasa, V. .

(Inscr. Pepi I, 406, 675) (ib. 678) (ib. 376) } gasmo, lato, parte, côté (Masper. Rec. de trav. VII). Onde le preposiz. (ib. 674) (ib. 438) (ib. 406) } al fianco, al lato, au côté, à côté (de ...., ..., oppure coll'accusativo, ib. 671); sul lato, sulla parte, sul fianco (orientale od occidentale, destro o sinistro).
, a questo lato di ....

, ges (P. Tor. Louvre I, 123), nome di un serpente mitologico così raffigurato:

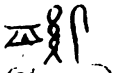
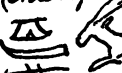
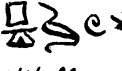
, ges (Liste dei Nomi), Variante di gas, e di ks.

, ges (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXXI, 8) cry, or call; grido, chiamata.

, gesa (D'Orb. 7, l. ult.), acuminare, aguzzare; acuto, aguzzo, tagliente, affilato, pungente. ⲕⲁϣ, ⲕⲱϣ (M.), ⲕⲱⲱϣⲉ (T.), frangere, disrumpere.
Confr. le radici ebraiche equivalenti od affini: חדד, קצץ, קצב, קצה, כסח, חצב, חרץ, קרץ, גזר, גזז, גדע, קרש, קוט.

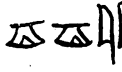
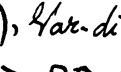
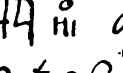
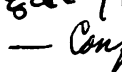
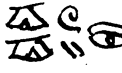
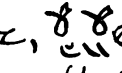
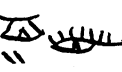
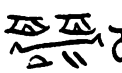
Egli prese un coltello affilato e tagliò il suo membro.

, gat (Karn., Sala delle statue), designa un unguento importato in Egitto dall'Asia; — ed anche il vaso che lo contiene.
Confr. גת tino, כד secchia.
— Brugsch confr. ϭⲟϫ pigmentum, ϭⲏϫⲓ purpura.

(Géog. I, N. 694) (ib. N. 689) } get, g. f., peschiera. ϭⲱⲧ (T., T), piscina, receptaculum acquae lapidibus exstructum.
— Confr. גדה riva, lido, sponda, spiaggia.

[hieroglyphs] (Geog. N. 110) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 109) [hieroglyphs] (Deni.) get opp. ga-t, armadio, stipo, arca, forziere, cassone, cassa. — Cappella, reliquiario di una divinità. ϭωτ, receptaculum. V. [hieroglyphs] ga e [hieroglyphs] ga, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], getās, l'imperator Geta.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] b.e. geh, originalmente significa: esser di vista corta, d'ingegno ottuso, di spirito corto, di intelligenza corta, limitata; — e quindi
2) — esser negligente, trascurato, pigro; — perdersi d'animo. — Negligenza, trascuratezza, pigrizia, accidia.
3) — (L. 1866, 86; 1868, 46; — Rit. 64, 18; 147, 9) sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] nn (V.); essere stanco, abbattuto, afflitto; stanchezza, abbattimento, afflizione; (Lepage Ren.) to fail, faillir, manquer; (Birch) to fatigue, prostrate, wearied; (Pierr.) défaillance, affaissement.
יגע stanco, faticato, spossato; דכה debole, indebolito, abbattuto, affranto.

[hieroglyphs], geh, (E.) ϭαϩ, damula.

[hieroglyphs], gehu, (E.) morbus pedicularis.

[hieroglyphs] (Champ.) [hieroglyphs] (D. K. T. 94) gehes (L. 1364, 22), gazzella, Gazella dorcas; origa, becco selvatico. — (Chab. Voy. 122) antilope. ϭϩοc, ϭαϩcε, ϭαϩcι (T., M.) τε, δορκάς; — צבי capra. — Anche una specie di lioncorno.

[hieroglyphs], gegau, così deve essere scritto al Rit. 64, 25, invece di [hieroglyphs] pgau, che è certamente un errore dello scriba. V. ggui. Var. di [hieroglyphs] qaqa.

[hieroglyphs], gegī (S. Sutimes, VII, 2), Var. di [hieroglyphs] gatu, di [hieroglyphs] qaī e di [hieroglyphs] gaī (Rit. 26, 2). — Confr. [hieroglyphs] gàu.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (b.e.) [hieroglyphs] gegui, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] ggau, al Rit. 64, 25.

[hieroglyphs], gegenti (Trans. 1874; Altare di vino, E, 14), (Birch) bottiglia o piccolo vaso di vino.
— V. gt, gatà, ga, gaī.

●, χe, 1) Variante della preposizione ● χr, e perciò identico al copto ϩⲁ, ϧⲁ. ... àmeχi χe..., frequente invece di àmeχi ..., V. per es. il sarcofago di Thotmes II.
2) — (Tomba di Ti). Var. di ... χ.
3) — (Rosellini, Mon. 44,12), Variante di ●△ χt.
4) — Un altro valore ancora incerto ha questo geroglifico nell'iscrizione della piramide di Pepi I, nelle frequenti forme plurali ●● (l. 712), ○○ (ib.), ●● (656, 663), ○○○ (737); per es. alla l. 663 si legge: ..., apre Horo .... di Set. Forse le fauci? (V. ●● χχ).

... χe (Rit. 42, 1, 15; Rec. 4, 35), essere giovane, essere un fanciullo; — fanciullo, m. e f. (Rit. l.c.); — fanciullezza, gioventù, giovinezza, infanzia.
2) — Esser eguale, pari, simile, somigliante; ecc., in locuzioni come: ... àn ki her χe m ran-f, nessun altro (dio) è eguale alla sua essenza, cioè a lui,
..., che non ha il suo eguale.
..., nessuno eguaglia questo dio.
le quali espressioni designano il dio Horo in Edfu.
..., cui eguaglia nessun'altra (dea), frequente designazione di Hathor di Dendera.

..., χe (Z. 1870, 20), il firmamento; probabilmente derivato dal seguente, e perciò letter.: l'alto serbatoio delle acque.

... χe, innalzare, elevare, sollevare, gonfiare. — Essere alto; alto; — altezza, elevazione, lunghezza.
Equiv. ad ... āχ ed a ... χi.
— Frequenti le forme causative
... s-χe (D. H. T. 65) far alto, innalzare, alzare, rialzare, ingrandire,
... du-χe (ib. 115) accrescere, aumentare, allargare, ampliare, amplificare. — Alzare il capo.
— ϣⲱⲓ (T. M., π) pars superior, summa altitudo: ϣⲓⲁⲓ, ϣⲓⲏ (M.), produci, protendi.

●, χe, Var. di ●△ χt.
2) — (Z. 1875, 27), Variante di ●⌋✕ χb.

, χe-u (D Orb. 7,6), plur. di χt. , m-ket-χe-u (l. c.), altrimenti, letter. in altre cose.

, χe (Inscr. Pepi I, 432), sera o notte (Masp.)
Var. a. di χaui e di χu.
2) — V. χa.

, χe, Var. di χd.

χe. Questo segno avea originalmente il fonetico χr, che esso riprese nuovamente nelle ultime epoche, nelle quali si trova frequentemente usato con valore ideografici eguali a quelli di , , e , χr (V.), ed anche con semplice valor sillabico eguale a e χr.
2) — Var. di , , χ, come per es. nell'espressione
χe-n-neneh, ϣe-n-noϩ (M.). σχοινισμα. V. sotto nnh.
3) — (Chab.) contenere, rinchiudere, comprendere, equivalente cioè a χr, all. 1, senso verbale e relativo (V.), onde l'espressione
, m-bu-χe (opp. χer) -t (Rit. 145, 6), letter. nel luogo in cui tu sei.
4) — (Rec. de trav. II, 13, Rit. 142, 23).
Var. del seg.
(Rit. l. c.), Tum, toro del gruppo del grande ciclo degli Dèi; (Pierr.) Toum, taureau du flanc de la troupe des grands dieux.

(Rit. 83, 2) χe, V. χt.
(Inscr. Pepi I, 576), àm-χe, con molte varianti (V. sotto àm), gli intestini, le viscere, ecc.
(Rit. l. c.), conoscendo le particolarità dei loro corpi; (Birch) knowing what they have in their bellies; (Wiedemann) erkennend ihr Innerster; (Pierr. e Masp.) je sais ce qui est dans leur sein.

(Rit. 28, 3) χe, ϣe (M. B., T), lignum, baculus, planta, silva, crux, compes; legno, albero, pianta.
(Denkm. VI, 119, 38; Grébaut, Hymne à Ammon, 48). (Inscr. Pepi I, 431) (Gréb. l. c.) legno od albero della vita, cioè la pianta alimentare; forse albero fruttifero; (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) albero di vita. V. sotto ānχ.

(An. III, 2, 3), (Loret, Rec. de trav. VII, 110) jardin fruitier.

, albero da cui si estraeva l'incenso Ahem.

(Edfu) (P. Vienna) } xe-mer, xe-meri, V. sotto mr.

, xe-n-sen V. sotto sn.

, xe-n-tesepes, V. sotto , tsps.

} xe-deb, xe-tab, xe-tb-t (Z. 1870, 137; D. Bauges. Tav. 16; Edfu), forma di legno per far mattoni. (V. sotto db).

, xe-hez (Düm. Rec. IV, 86 e seg.), letter.: albero o legno bianco; sorta di ānti ( ) di color d'oro, che cresceva in Etiopia. Esso non era impiegato nelle funzioni sacre, ma solo privatamente per la preparazione dell'olio odoroso hekennu, al cui scopo serviva parimenti il xes o xs-xs.

} xe-qem, Varianti di qm (V.); il legno nero, l'ebano; (Brug.) l'ontano.

} xe-n-qedten, Varianti di , V. sotto zt, all. 2.

, te-xe (P. Rhind, 17, 3), altare o tavola di legno, su cui si deponevano le offerte; — in parallelismo con lā-t.

2) — Bastone, canna, pertica.

(Rit. 99, 11) (Bianxi, verso, 13) } l'albero della nave, l'albero maestro. Confr. ϣⲧⲉ (Z., π), malus, arbor navis.

3) — Una determinata misura di lunghezza, analoga alla moderna pertica, canna. Secondo Lepsius (Z. 1865. 90), corrisponde all' orgya di sei piedi.

300 pertiche nella sua lunghezza e 30 pertiche nella sua larghezza (Rit. 149, 13 e 14).

— Misura di lunghezza in generale, nelle espressioni

} xe-n-neneh, V. sotto nnh.

4) — Il legno mistico che era conservato nei templi (V. Plutarco, De Iside et Osiride, Cap. 42). Lo stesso senso ha in Rit. 153, 5, dove si parla di un legno che è nella mano di Iside. — Ed il medesimo senso ha probabilmente nella espressione xe-n-ānx citata all'alinea 1.

5) — Equiv. a x.

6) — Un significato speciale ha nel gruppo , r-xe (An. IV, verso, 16, 5) che significa: sotto la guida, la direzione, l'amministrazione, il governo, il maneggio, la giurisdizione, ecc. Lo stesso senso pare abbia in Rit. 28, 3:

[hieroglyphs], riposa questo mio cuore, e piange da se innanzi ad Osiride sua guida; (Pierr.) mon coeur s'affaisse et pleure sur lui-même devant Osiris. Sa force (nxt, V.).
7) — Equiv. al seguente, specialmente nelle espressioni [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs].
8) — Nelle b. e. usato frequentemente come forma accorciata di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], xr, con tutti i significati di questi gruppi.

[hieroglyphs] } xe, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] xt.

[hieroglyphs] (Philae), [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) } xe (app. xet), V. [hieroglyphs] xt.

[hieroglyphs] } xe (P. Med. 3, 11; Rec. I, 36, 1), un albero od arbusto non ancora determinato.
Confr. ϢⲒⲚⲦ tribolo, cardo, spino.

[hieroglyphs] } Il valore fonetico di questo segno è generalmente quello della sillaba [hieroglyphs] xa, ma trovasi esso frequentemente come var. della semplice lettera alfabetica [hieroglyph] x.

1) — Segno rappresentativo del numero 1000, mille, ϣⲟ (T. M.), ϣⲁ (B.), mille; — migliaio; un migliaio.
— Si costruisca il più frequentemente con [hieroglyph], e talora anche con [hieroglyph]:
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 69, 7), un migliaio di pani e un migliaio di bevande.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 99, 2 e 3), terra in cui si contano a migliaia le città.
Si osservi la seguente costruzione: [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 592), le tue mille stoffe di lino fino, i tuoi mille tessuti.
2) — Contare, misurare colla numerazione; — od anche: contare a migliaia; — determinare la quantità di un cumulo di persone o di oggetti.
— Ed i sost. corrisp.: conto, misura, calcolo, contabilità, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] } mer-xa (Denkm. II, 131, 132), il capo contabile, il tesoriere.

[hieroglyphs], hā xa (ib.), principio del conto, primo capitolo del conto.

[hieroglyphs] (Roug. Edf. 61, x), [hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, verso), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (El-Kab), [hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 4, 11), [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 27, 12) } xa-n-ta, xa-ta, xa-ta-ui, g. m., propr.: la terra misurata; il terreno o il pezzo di terra misurato: il campo; ϫⲓⲛϭⲓ (†) agger demensus.
— In Roug. Edfu, 25, x, questa espressione è sinonima di [hieroglyphs] sā, sabbia, arena.

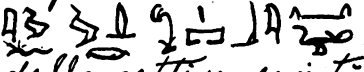
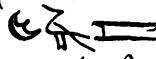
terreno sabbioso, pianura sabbiosa; — terreno di inferior qualità.
3) — Esser numeroso, molto; grande numero, grande quantità; — molti. — ϣⲁⲓ (?) moltiplicare.
4) — Equiv. a [hierogl.], χa.
5) — Equiv. a [hierogl.], χa.
6) — Equiv. a [hierogl.], χa.

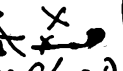
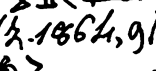
[hierogl.], χa (Inscr. Pepi I, 592), mille. V. il prec., all. 1, ubi ex..

[hierogl.] (E.) [hierogl.] (E) [hierogl.] (Dict. géo. 843) — χa, la pianta; detto in particolare delle piante aromatiche [hierogl.] χau dell'Arabia. — Sostanza odorosa, erba odorosa, gli ingredienti odorosi, i profumi, le essenze odorose, che si impiegavano nella preparazione del Kyphi.

[hierogl.] — χa, χa-u, la costellazione mille stelle, la costellazione di molte stelle, χόου della lista dei Decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion, il 30° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista. (V. Leps. Aegypt. Chronol., p. 69; Brugsch, Astron. Inscr.).

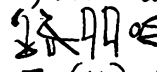
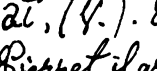
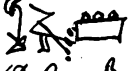
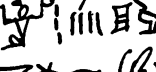
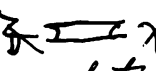
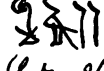
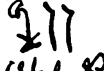
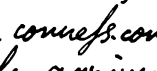
[hierogl.], χa-u (Rit. 89, 2), migliaia, plur. di [hierogl.] χa, all. 1 (V. ib. ex)..

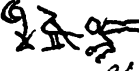
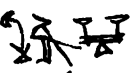
[hierogl.] a. — χa, equiv. a [hierogl.] χa in tutti i suoi significati. 2) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 603, 615, 651 e fr.), Equiv. a [hierogl.] χa, altare, ecc.

[hierogl.] (Chab. Mél. 1873, pl. XIV, l. 5; Stat. Naofora, Vatic.) [hierogl.] (Rit. 164, 8) [hierogl.] (An. I, 4) (P. Abbott, fine) [hierogl.] (Chab.) [hierogl.] (Denkm. III, 13) [hierogl.] (Mél. Arch. 1873, 257) [hierogl.] (Z. 1877, 32) [hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 351) [hierogl.] (Chab.) — χa, deriv. da [hierogl.] χa all. 1; un luogo dove si trova riunito un grande numero di persone o di cose; oppure la grande e spaziosa casa con molte camere; — sala, palazzo. — Dimora, locale; magazzino, fondaco, locale di deposito, deposito. — Archivio, biblioteca.
2) — Detto anche delle persone insieme raccolte od abitanti in un luogo: riunione, adunanza, assemblea, collegio: ϣⲉ, synodus; [hierogl.] stuolo, adunanza.
— Concilio.
[hierogl.], χa n pe-ānχ, il collegio dei jerogrammati.

[hierogl.] (P. Abbott, fine) [hierogl.] (Harr. I, 26, 9) [hierogl.] (Dict. géo. 1135) — la biblioteca, gli archivii; la sala per la scrittura, lo studio, il banco, la cancelleria.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 164, 8), proteggendoli contro la cattiva compagnia degli

spiriti del dio fascinatore; (Pierr.) qui les sauves du lieu funeste pour les âmes où se tient le Terrible de face. La stessa espressione uza r xa ban è ripetuta a 163,6:
[hieroglyphs], egli è salvo dalla cattiva società; (Brugsch) sie (die Mumie) ist geschützt von der Zahl des Schlechten; (Pierr.) il passera dans le lieu funeste.

3) – (Chab. e Birch) altare, variante di [hieroglyphs] xa. Onde la frase precedente del Rit. 163,6 è tradotta da Birch: he is sound at the evil altar; da Chabas: il est sauf contre l'autel affreux.

— [hieroglyphs] s-xa, forme causative, 4. al fonetico sxa.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64,17) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1864, 91) [hieroglyphs] (E) xa, determinare la quantità colla misura e colla numerazione (V. [hieroglyph] xa, all. 2); determinare un grande numero di cose (per es. grani di frumento, di biade), determinare una grande quantità con una misura; Misurare, contare, in generale. — Misura, conto, quantità, numero, estensione.
ωι (T. M.) ponderare, appendere, metiri.

2) – Accumulare, ammassare, ammucchiare.

3) – Misurare una località, cioè circondare, chiudere, serrare, rinchiudere, investire, bloccare (Sallier IV, 17, 2). — Esser chiuso, rinchiuso (Rit. l. c.), circondato, cinto, serrato, assediato, bloccato, ecc.

4) – (Chab.) Guardare, custodire.

5) – (Stern, E.) offendere, tangere; inspicere, quaerere de morbo.

6) – Abbattere, atterrare; ed i passivi. Affine con [hieroglyphs] xaī e [hieroglyphs] xaī, (V.). Ed in questo senso interpreta Pierret il gruppo del Rit. l. c., che egli traduce ceux qui gisent.

[hieroglyphs] (De Roug. Inscr. d'Ahmès, 44) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64,11) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 103, a) xa, equiv. al prec., all. 1. [hieroglyphs] (Rit. l. c.), essendo milioni e bilioni la sua estensione (nelle cose [hieroglyphs]).
2) – Equival. a [hieroglyph] xa.
3) – Il Pierr. ritiene il 2° gruppo var. di [hieroglyphs] xa e perciò traduce il passo precedente del Rit.: quatre centaines de mille et quattre millions (de choses, [hieroglyphs]) sont sur son autel.

[hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Vienna) [hieroglyphs] (Stela Pianxi) xa, equiv. al prec., all. 1, e rare forme semplici di [hieroglyphs] e varr., māxa, (V.), con gli stessi significati.

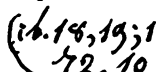
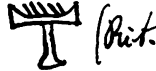
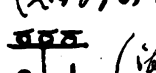
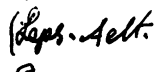
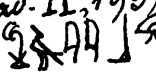
[hieroglyphs], xa (D. T. I, 50, 3; 89, 2 e 3; — Brugs. Z. 1870, 155), in conness. con [hieroglyphs] xa; signif.: la corda agrimensoria, la

corda servente a misurare.
Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] ūar.

[hieroglyphs], xa (Mar. Karn. pl. 55),
V. il più freq. [hieroglyphs] xaī.

[hieroglyphs], xa, propr.: misurare la (propria) strada, pesarla, compassarla; signif.: andare, camminare con passo misurato, compassato (Brugsch).

[hieroglyphs], xa (An. I, 8, 6), ?
Forse equiv. al seguente?
— (Brugsch) Forse deve riferirsi al copto ϣⲉ perjurantis, e tradursi: invocare sotto scongiuro, scongiurare, esorcizzare, incantare.

[hieroglyphs], xa (E. 1, 18), essere piccolo, bisognoso, necessitoso, manchevole, mancante; — essere debole, impotente, cagionevole.
— Piccolezza, mancanza, bisogno; debolezza, impotenza, deliquio, in seguito a scemamento o perdita di forza.
ϧⲁⲏ, ϧⲁⲉ, ϧⲁⲓⲉ, ultimus, novissimus, extremus; ultima, extrema finis; — ultimum, inferiorem, minorem esse; ⲉⲣ-ϧⲁⲉ indigere, deficere, onde ⲉⲧⲉⲣϧⲁⲉ indigus, indigens, + ⲙⲉⲧ-ⲣⲉϥⲉⲣϧⲁⲉ, egestas, defectus, inopia.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Lepsi I, 332), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 44, 5), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 63, 1), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 140, 14), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 145, 76), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 14, 19; 19, 9; 72, 10), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 3), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 133), [hieroglyphs] (ibidem), [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text. 10), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 165, 6) — xa, la tavola dell'altare, l'altare; soprattutto l'altare o la tavola dei sacrifizi, l'ara.
ϣⲏⲟⲩⲉ, ϣⲏⲟⲩⲉ, ϣⲏⲟⲩⲓ (M., ϯ, T), altare, ara.
— Anche la tavola delle offerte, nei templi e nelle anticamere delle tombe.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 76), i signori dell'altare, sono gli Dèi.
— Il gruppo [hieroglyphs] tradotto altare da Chabas e da Birch, sembra erroneo invece di [hieroglyphs] xa.

[hieroglyphs], xa (Leps. Aelt. Text. Taf. 3; Brugsch, Z. 1867, 33, 7), designa il fazzoletto da capo o turbante di questa forma [hieroglyphs].
2) — V. [hieroglyphs] xaī.
3) — Masp. (Rec. de trav. II, 195) lo ritiene una variante di [hieroglyphs] xaīb ombra; e l'espressione [hieroglyphs] (Stela della collezione Belmore) è tradotta da Masp.: all'ombra della tua faccia.

χa, (Brugsch) la vedova.

χa, Var. di χe. — Lepage Renouf lo fa derivare da χa, e traduce legno caduto.

(Rec. IV, 10, 59; 82, 4) (Z. 1882, 99) (fr.) χa (?), b.e., Varianti di χa, all. 1.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

(An. IV, 3, 4) (Z. 1870, 45) (ib.) χa (?) (Alcuni leggono sa [V.]. Masp., Trans. 1880, 28, crede che il fonetico di questi segni sia hq, (V. hq-t), equivalente al prec. all. 1. — Ma più frequentemente designa una determinata misura di capacità per le materie aride (D. H. T., 40, B, freq.), g. f. (Rec. IV, 10, 59; 82, 4). — Secondo Dümichen equivale ad $\frac{1}{3}$ di hn, cioè a centilitri $15 + \frac{1}{6}$ (V. Z. 1882, 99).
2) — (Rec. IV, 82, 4) La misura effettiva, cioè il vaso o il recipiente della stessa capacità.
ϣιω (M., ⲧ) olla.

χa [secondo Brugsch (Dict. géogr. 1160; Z. 1881, 25), il fonetico primitivo di questo segno era χr (Confr. i vocaboli copti corrispondenti ai seguenti geroglifici). Ma già sotto la XII dinastia la pronunzia dello r era caduta in abbandono, e nelle epoche tolomaiche il segno è usato come pura variante fonetica di ⊚ o di (V. Z. l. c. p. 30 e 31). — Onde noi, con Ebers (Z. 1882, 47 e seg.) e con altri egittologi, riteniamo per questo segno la semplice lettura χa].
1) — Il significato primitivo è: fregare, stropicciare, sciogliere, decomporre, scomporre, tritare, disfare, raschiare, levare raschiando (Düm. Rec. IV, 67, 20), dissolvere.
2) — Piagare, ferire; — forare, bucare, perforare, traforare.
χολ (M.) foramen, specus, ϧελϧελ transfigere; οιν χολχολ foraminibus pertusum esse.
3) — Esser perforato, traforato, trafitto, bucato; — esser piagato per fregagione; — essere estirpato, distrutto, rovinato, perduto; — essere cambiato da un buono stato in uno cattivo. — Onde
4) — detto per es. degli animali e delle piante: infracidire, imputridire, putrefarsi, corrompersi. — Anche ciò che è levato pel fregamento, come per es. il trasudamento di un albero balsamifero, gomma, resina, ecc. — Detto dei metalli: arrugginire, irrugginirsi; ruggine.
ελϩαλι (B.) putrescere, corrumpi; ερϩολι rodi a tinea, putrescere, corrumpi, οιν ϩολι (M.) putridum esse; ϩοολε (?, ⲧ) tinea; aerugo. ϩοειλε, ϩοειρε, ϩοιρε, ϩαιρε (?, ⲧ), ϩωιρι,

ϥⲱⲣⲓ (M. ϥⲱⲣ), stercus, fimus, excrementa. — E quindi

5) — Equiv. al seg.

— Quanto alle voci semitiche equivalenti, confr. [ebraico], fregare, stropicciare, strofinare, togliere fregando, aprire fregando, estirpare, rovinare; — ed i passivi. — [ebraico], [arabo], idem; vulnerare, piagare, ferire, decomporre, dissolvere, contaminare, rompere. — [ebraico] buco, foro, caverna, spelonca, antro, speco; [arabo] buco.

[geroglifici] (Rit. fr.; Stel. Metter.) — [geroglifici] — [geroglifici] (Rit. 17, 66; 125, 10; 127, 2) — [geroglifici] (ib. 64, 24) — [geroglifici] — [geroglifici] (Sall. IV, 1, 7) — [geroglifici] (Harr.) — [geroglifici] (Rit. 86, 7)

ΧΑ, sost. g. f., derivato dal precedente: ciò che è scomposto, disfatto e che va in putrefazione, in corruzione, ciò che è in atto di dissoluzione (Rit. 125, 10); e quindi:

1) — Corpo morto, cadavere, carogna.

2) — Sterco, escremento, fimo, letame; — detto anche in senso di disprezzo dei nemici morti (Denkm. III, 130). [geroglifici] (Trans. VII, 222) dejectiones ab alvo.

3) — Corpo in generale; corpo di un animale vivente qualunque, ma specialmente corpo umano. — Quindi non di rado usato come semplice sostegno pronominale (V. Prefazione, p. XVI, a). [geroglifici] (Rit. 113, 7), e siano ancora essi (lett.: i loro corpi) con te.

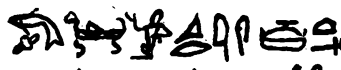
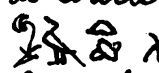
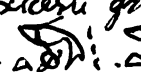
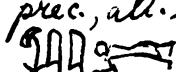
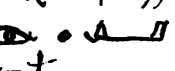
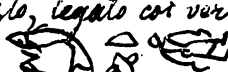
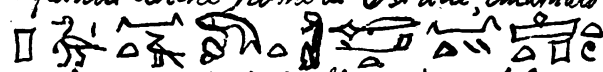
— Frequente la distinzione fra il corpo e l'anima nel Rituale dei Morti, ove continuamente si fanno invocazioni perchè l'uno sia sempre coll'altra in ogni mummia.

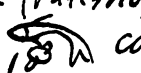
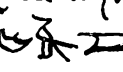
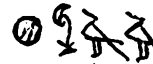
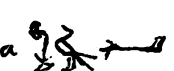
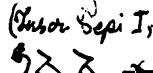
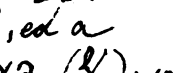
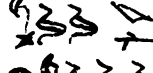
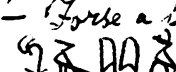
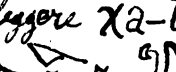
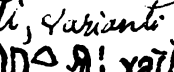
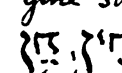
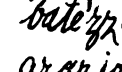
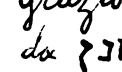
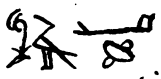
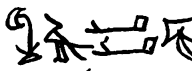
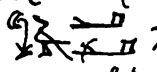
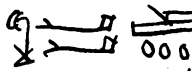
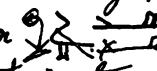
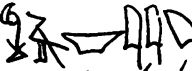
[geroglifici] (Rit. 163, 8), è formata l'anima sua (dell'Osiriano) dentro il suo corpo.

[geroglifici] (ib. 28, 3 e 6), la mia anima non è separata dal mio corpo alle porte dell'Amenti.

Il Capitolo 89 porta per titolo [geroglifici] Capitolo di congiungere l'anima di lui (Osiriano) col suo corpo nel Neter-xer.

E lo stesso Capitolo termina così: [geroglifici], (se questo capitolo è conosciuto) non è annientato il corpo del defunto, nè è allontanata l'anima sua dal suo corpo, convenientemente in eterno.

— [geroglifici] (ib. 154, 10), la confusione dei numerosi corpi viventi per la recisione della vita, è il brulichio dei vermi che si sviluppano nel cadavere appena cessata la vita.

— Il senso di cadavere si trova nei seguenti passi: [geroglifici] (ib. 129, 9), è considerata l'anima sua nell'uscire ed entrare nella barca di Rā; il cadavere starà nel suo luogo.

(ib. 86,4), il mio cadavere è seppellito.

— 4) — Ebers (Z. 1882, 52) e Stern (E. 8,13) ritengono i primi gruppi come designanti il mal di ventre, il mal di corpo, la colica. E Stern li connette con χat (Prisse, 10,2). Ma, secondo Brugsch, questi due vocaboli sono radicalmente affatto diversi.

5) — Questi gruppi, specialmente al plurale, e varr., si trovano anche equiv. a χa-t (V.), in connessione col vocab. prec., all. 2.

6) — Equiv. a χat (V.), e come questo, legato coi verbi . V. χat.

χa (Rit. 163,3), g. f., letteralmente corpo divino (V. il prec.), detto specialmente del corpo del dio Osiride. — E quindi anche nome di Osiride, chiamato (Rit. 162,7), l'anima del grande divino corpo che riposa in Eliopoli, oppure (ib., 163,1), la divina anima del grande corpo divino che riposa in Arohabu.

χa (Rit. 140,7), equivalente al precedente corpo, oppure al prec. corpo divino, nel l. c. detto di Rā.

χaa-u (Rit. 146, c), plur. di χa; gli altari.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 701) (E.) pl. (Inscr. Pepi I, 494) — χaa, equiv. a χa, all. 5 e 6, ed a χa (V.); specialmente come participio: abbattuto, atterrato, ecc. (Pepi I, 701), tu precipiti atterrate le loro teste.

2) — Forse a leggere χa-ti, variante di , χatti.

χaànàu (Burton, Excerpta, 42, col. 46), (Brugsch), secondo ogni verosimiglianza, un vocabolo d'origine straniera ed identico all'ebraico חן, חין, חנינה, grazia, favore, garbatezza, cortesia, gentilezza; חנון, grazioso, pietoso, clemente, benigno, da חנן aggraziare, far grazia, esser benigno, ecc.

χaàsabu, χaàsabuna, V. al fonetico χàsabu.

χaā (D. H. T. II, 35, b, 2, 20; Lepsius, Ausw., Taf. IX; Stela del Louvre), vocabolo di senso ancor incerto. Pare designi la posizione di uno che è caduto o buttato a terra, che vi è steso, disteso.

Confr. il seg.

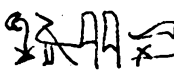
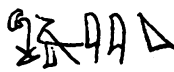
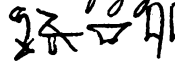
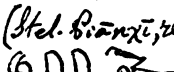
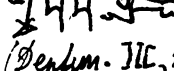
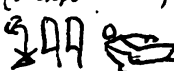
(Rit. 34,3; 163,6 e 12) (D.Z.T. I, 80,11; 80,4) (Barc., Tebe) (Stela Bianchi) (Lotta d'Horo, Edfu) (Chab.)

xaā, deporre, metter giù, coricare, gettar giù, gettare, collocare, buttare.
2) – Abbandonare, lasciare, lasciare indietro, rigettare, ributtare (Chab., Egyptolog. II, 204).
3) – I passivi corrispondenti ai precedenti attivi.
κω (T.), χω (M.), χⲁ (M), ponere, permittere, demittere, derelinquere.
4) – Bandire, proscrivere (Brug., Viaggio alla Grande Oasi, 17, tav. 22), esser bandito, proscritto, esser in proscrizione (Harr. I, 75,3); – proscrizione, bando, esilio.
5) – Gettarsi, lanciarsi, ritirarsi, schivarsi, fuggire; – arrestarsi, fermarsi (a…, …). – Cadere, far cadere (Chab. Recherch. 10).
6) – (D.Z.T. I, 80,11), procurare, produrre.
— Ora alcuni esempi.
… (D.Z.T. I, 50,4), porre il fondamento, le fondamenta, la pietra fondamentale.
… (ib.), secondo Brug., ha lo stesso significato della frase precedente: gettar le fondamenta.
…, gettar nell'acqua.
…, gettar sulla polvere.
…, lasciar sulla via, nel senso di: interrompere, lasciar incompleto (Stela di Kuban; Chab., Les Inscr. des Mines d'or, p. 25).
… (D.Z.T. I, 80,11), procurar le dovizie in derrate.
… N. …, (Chab., Égyptol. II, 204) laisser, quitter, abandonner, délaisser, renoncer à…, laisser derrière…, rejeter derrière….
…, forma causativa, abbandonare, lasciare nell'imbarazzo o nell'impiccio.
… (Z. 1872, 31), letteralmente: diventare abbandonato o perduto, corrisponde all'inglese lass-term, escheat, lapse, la reversione della proprietà al donatore o venditore, quando vengono meno le condizioni della donazione, della cessione o vendita; la successione del feudatario alle terre o ad altri beni, per confiscazione od alla morte del vassallo o surrogato senza eredi.
… (Rit. 163, 12), non abbandonarlo solo, oppure non lasciarlo (poichè) egli è solo.

…, xaā, (E) alvi dejectio, l'evacuare, deiezione; in connessione col prec., all. 1 e 2. In parallelismo con … pexa-xe e … uses.
… (E, II; 6, 18), purgante?

[hieroglyphs], χaāā (Inscr. Bianχi, retto, 32), derivato da [hieroglyphs] χaā, gettare; è il nome di una macchina da guerra, che serviva a lanciar pietre: fionda, frombola, balista, balestra, catapulta, o un quid simile.
Confr. קלע tirar colla fionda, gettar sassi colla fionda; fionda, fromba, frombola.

[hieroglyphs], χaāā (J. de Rougé; Edfou, I, N.VI, 6), derivato da [hieroglyphs] χaā, propr.: ciò che è gettato in terra; significa la semente delle biade.

[hieroglyphs], χaā-īt, sostantivo derivato dal predetto verbo χaā, signif.: lo stender morto, lo stender per terra; - disfatta, sconfitta, rotta (dei nemici).
הִכָּה sconfiggere, battere, percuotere, atterrare.
— V. [hieroglyphs] χaī.

[hieroglyphs], χa-ād-t (Louvre, S. Sutimes, VIII, 5), Brugsch (Z. 1881, 35), che dà questa lettura, identifica col copto ϩⲉⲗⲟⲧ, ϩⲉⲗⲗⲱⲟⲩ, ⲫⲁⲣⲁⲅⲝ, e traduce: paese basso, valle in un dato terreno, il wadi degli Arabi.
— Lepage Renouf (Trans. VIII, 222) legge [hieroglyphs] χa-set il gruppo del Sep. citato, dichiara erronea la comparazione e la traduzione di Brugsch, e traduce: la fossa in cui è sotterrata la mummia.
— Ebers (Z. 1882, 54, nota) è dello stesso parere di Lepage Renouf, e traduce: fossa, tomba, sepoltura, necropoli, o simile.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. IV, 17, 2; Rec. IV, 17, 102), [hieroglyphs] (Tav. Statist.; Bianχi, retto, 5) — χaī, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] χa. — Nel S. Sallier, l. c., nel senso dell'all. 3.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — χaī, affine col seguente; abbattere, atterrare, stender per terra, sconfiggere.
— V. [hieroglyphs] χaāīt.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Bianχi, retto, 28), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 129), [hieroglyphs] (Ramesseum), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. etiop.; Bul.), [hieroglyphs] — χaī, cadere, essere abbattuto, atterrato, sconfitto, distrutto, disfatto, rovinato — cadere in rovina, andare in decadenza, in sfacimento, in distruzione, in sfacelo.
2) — I sost. corrispondenti, g. f.: rovina, sconfitta, decadenza, distruzione, sfacimento, sfacelo.
ϩⲉ, ϩⲉⲓ, cadere, decidere; casus, lapsus, plaga, ruina.
— Come sostantivo è sempre legato coi verbi [hieroglyph] du o [hieroglyph] àr (o loro varr.),

e costrutto con [hier.] od [hier.]; onde la frase [hier.] oppure [hier.] } xaī.... { [hier.] ... opp. [hier.] ..... significa fare o dare una sconfitta di.... sotto...., cioè sconfiggere, disfare....

Brugsch confr. questo ār-xaī col copto ⲣⲱϧⲧ, ⲣⲁϧⲧ, ⲣⲉϧⲧ (M.), ⲣⲱϩⲧ, ⲣⲁϩⲧ (T.), evertere, dejicere, percutiendo dejicere, percutere, prostrare, rumpere, frangere; eversio, destructio.

— Confr. [hier.] xaā-it.

[hier.] (P. Med. 18, 4; Sall. IV, 23, ult.) [hier.] (P. Bul. N. 3, 27) xaī, g. f. (Rec. IV, 10, 59; 62, 4), equiv. a [hier.] xa, all. 1 e 2. 2) — (P. Med. l. c., nella forma pl. [hier.]) designa una parte del corpo animale; (ϣⲥⲟⲓ (M., T.) sinus, pudenda); opp. 3) — Varr. di [hier.] xa-t.

[hier.], xaī, equiv. al prec., all. 3.

[hier.], xaī (An. V, 13, 4), vaso di pelle, misura di capacità di pelle, otre; — in connessione con [hier.] xaī, all. 1.

[hier.], xī (P. di Bul. N. 3, 27), V. [hier.] xa.

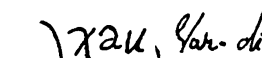
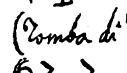
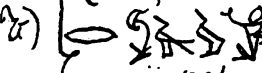
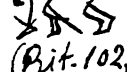
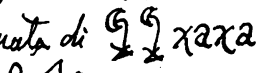
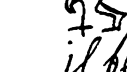
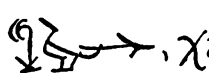
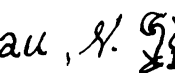
[hier.], xaī (Stela Dongola, l. 5), g. m., il diadema, la corona reale. — V. [hier.] xa.

[hier.], xaīu (Sall. IV, 16, 6), V. [hier.] xa.

[hier.] [hier.] (Stel. etiop. Nastasenen) [hier.] (Rit. 91, 2; 92, 2 e 5; 125, 17; De Rougé, Z. ä. 1877, pl. 35) [hier.] (Z. 1871, 131) [hier.] (Rit. 92, 7; 125, 17) (Rit. 64, 4; Sharpe, E. I. I, 40, 41) [hier.] (Sharpe, l. c.) [hier.] (Ins. di Unas; Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 63) pl. xaīb, xaīb-t, g. f., ombra, rezzo.

ϧⲏⲓⲃⲓ (M., T.), ϩⲏⲓⲃ (T.), umbra, σκιά.

Nella Stela etiopica Nastasenen si trova il gruppo [hier.], letter.: ombra della penna, ombra del flabello, nella frase: sedersi sul trono d'oro all'ombra del flabello. — Il grande ventaglio di piume era in Etiopia, come in Egitto e in tutto l'Oriente, l'insegna della sovranità.

2) — Anche ombra degli spiriti qa, dei xu e degli Dei (De Rougé, l. c.). L'ombra supponevasi fosse il leggiero inviluppo dell'anima, visibile ma non tangibile; ed è spesso menzionata in connessione coll'anima (bā) (Rein. Mir. p. 70). L'ombra attaccata all'anima e al qa, sotto la forma di un'ombra o parasole [hier.], appare nei testi collocata sopra od accanto a rappresentazioni dell'anima. — L'anima si supponeva vagasse sulla terra, andando alla tomba, visitando coloro che le appartenevano, godendo le offerte dei suoi parenti, e

quindi sparendo entro il corpo nella tomba.
Il seguente passo dimostra che l'ombra era pure uno degli elementi del defunto:
[hieroglyphs] (Sarc. reos, Louvre), Purificazione, bis, al tuo qa, al tuo corpo, alla tua anima, alla tua ombra, alla tua mummia.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64,18) le ombre dei mâni.
[hieroglyphs]
Capitolo di aprire la tomba all'anima e alla (sua) ombra, titolo del Cap. 92 del Rit.; (Pierr.)..... all'anima dell'ombra.
Ma il passo seguente dello stesso Capitolo (col. 5) dimostra che l'anima e l'ombra sono considerate distintamente.
[hieroglyphs], non rinchiudete l'anima mia, non impacciate la mia ombra; aperta è la via all'anima mia ed alla mia ombra.
Uno dei quarantadue giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride porta il nome di [hieroglyphs] (125.17) divoratore di ombre.
I custodi e portinai del regno d'Osiride sono chiamati
[hieroglyphs] (92,4) custodi delle anime, carcerieri delle ombre dei dannati.
— 3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] qb.
4) — Difendere, proteggere, חבב; — difesa, protezione, appoggio.
חפא, חפה, חפף, coprire, celare, occultare, proteggere.

[hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text. 26, 8), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 19, 39), [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Nexthorheb, Brit. Museum) xaïb-u, xaïb-ti, xaïb-ut-u, equiv. al prec., all. 2; gli ultimi due in senso cattivo: ombre di dannati, opp. (Birch, Trans. VIII, 394) ombre disgraziate, miserabili.
Gli spiriti che sono nella 5ª edicola àa ([hieroglyph]) del Duau
[hieroglyphs]
(149, 19) si nutrono delle ombre degli stanchi (opp. dei dannati).

[hieroglyphs], xaibsī-u (Esne), Variante delle b. e. del plur. di [hieroglyphs] xabs.

[hieroglyphs], xa-īt (Obelisco di Costantinopoli) Var. del seg.

[hieroglyphs], xa-īt (Edfu), sostantivo equival. a [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], xaï.

[hieroglyphs], xa-īt (Stela di Dongola, 10, 11), equiv. a [hieroglyph] xa, all. 2, una misura, un vaso per misurare per es. il latte.

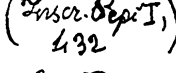
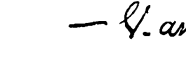
[hieroglyphs], xa-īt-u (Z. 1871, 62), forma plur. di [hieroglyphs] xa-t.

[hieroglyphs], xa-īt-u, forma plurale di [hieroglyphs] xa-t.

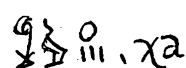
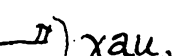
Golenischeff (Conte égypt., p. 6) traduce: ciò che resta di un uomo bruciato, cioè: le ceneri, mucchio di cenere.

, χaīti (Med.-Abu, 2a corte), (Chab., Antiq. préhist., 237) sconfitta? massacro? (Confr. il seg.).

(l.c.), la forza loro (degli Egiziani) sul nemico e di farlo curvare come la sconfitta (?) (che appresta) Sexet. — Brugsch dà questo vocabolo come affine a χa-t, e traduce: debole, barcollante.

(Sall. IV, 10, ult.) (B. Sutimes, Louvre) (Rit. 149, 24) χaī-ti, varianti di , χaī, sostantivi; e di χaā-ti.
— Propr. nome d'agente: distruttori, abbattitori, ecc. (Rit. l.c.).
— (Chab.) Var. del prec.

(Tomba di Ti) (Rit. 102, 4) χau, Var. di , χa, all. 1. (Rit. l.c.) nella (oppure per la) mia misura. — Il 1° è nel l.c. una variante antiquata di χaχa; ivi è la frase χu-seget, sventolare il bertovello o la nassa nella pesca.

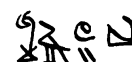
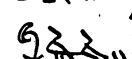
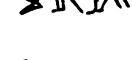
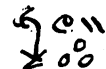
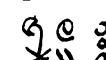
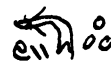
, χau, V. χa.

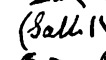
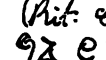
χu, Varr. di χa.

(E.) (ib.) (Rit. 149, 61) χau, V. , χa; misurare, ecc. (Stern, E.) colligere, miscere.

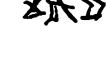
(Inscr. Pepi I, 581) (E.) χau, (Stern, E.) ϣχιο, olla. — (Brugsch) Giesskellen (?), mesciroba, cucchiaio; e confr. con ϣορο fluere, defluere. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. VIII, 89), vaso dell'altare (Confr. χaut). — V. χaīt.

(Stela, Gurnah) (Inscr. Unas, 512) (Inscr. Pepi I, 432) χau, sera; (Masp.) notte. Var. di χaui. — V. anche χu.

, χau, pianta aromatica; — oppure aroma o profumo, importato dall'Arabia. — V. χaui.

χau, V. χa.

, xau, *probabilmente equivalente a* xaui.
— *Brugsch lo fa derivare dal preced., all. 4, e lo identifica col copto* ϥⲟⲟⲗⲉ (*Z. T*), *ebr.* , *aerugo, ruggine.*
— *Ebers però (Z. 1882, 31), mentre contesta questo significato della voce copta, nega qualsiasi relazione fra essa e la geroglifica.*

xau, *equiv. a* xa; *ed al prec. nei gruppi* xau-nu-xemet, *dati da Brugsch, che li traduce: ruggine di rame, cioè verderame.*

, xau (*P. Harr. I, 78, 2*), *deriv. da* xa, *all. 2. bucare, forare, ecc., signif.: grotte, caverne, ecc. di metalli, cioè cave, miniere, mine.* — *V.* xat.
Confr. le voci copte e semitiche sotto il predetto xa.

(*P. Rhind, 23, 5*), (*Canopo, 20*), (*Rit. 18, 18*) xaui, *Varianti di* xa.

, xaui (*Sall. III, 2, 8*), *V.* xa.

(*Rec. IV, 82, 4*), (*Philae*) xaui, *V.* xau.
2) — (*Brugsch*) *Var. della s. e. del seg.*

, xaui (*Edfu; D. T. I, 75, 1*), *etimologicamente deriv. da* xa, *all. 1: fregato, stropicciato, raschiato, raso, levato via raschiando, nettato; detto specialmente di diverse sorta di balsami.*
— *I grani staccati dagli alberi balsamiferi (Confr. il prec., all. 1).*

, xaui-u (*Rit. 102, 4*). (*Pierret*) *i vegetali.*

(*Sall. IV, 21, 10*), (*Rit. 84, 7*), (*Sall. II, 1, 9*), (*Sarc. Hetar*) xaui, *il fine del giorno, la sera, la serata.*
— (*Masp.*) *la notte.*
Confr. xu

, xauu (*J. de Rougé, Edfou, 27, XVI*), *plur. di* xat (*V.*), *nel gruppo* , *le secche, le basse di Natho.*

, xaubes (*Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXVIII, 18*), *Var. di* xbs.

xaut, *V.* xa.

(hieroglyphs), (hieroglyphs) (Brit. 146, 18, 19; 130, 30) (hieroglyphs), (hieroglyphs) (ib. 153, 4; — 2, 1; 18, 3) (hieroglyphs) (Denkm. II, 69, 70) (hieroglyphs) (ib. 28) (hieroglyphs) (Canop. 26) } χa-ut, V. (hieroglyphs) χa.

(hieroglyphs) (Harr. I, 49, 8) (hieroglyphs) (ib.) } χa-ut-u, in connessione col prec.: vasi di altare. — Plur. di (hieroglyphs) χau.

(hieroglyphs), χa-ut (Harr. I, 27, 1), affine col prec., designa il guscio o piattello della bilancia.

(hieroglyphs), χa-ut, participio di (hieroglyphs) χa (V.); ciò che è fregato, stropicciato, raschiato, ecc.

(hieroglyphs), χa-ut-u (Denkm. III, 140, 6), plur. di (hieroglyphs) χa-t.

(hieroglyphs), χaut (opp. χauχet?) (Inscr. Zetà 144), (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 18) due vasi (Confr. (hieroglyphs) χaut) pel sangue?

(hieroglyphs), χauχ. V. al fonetico χuχ.

(hieroglyphs), a. (Prisse, 13, 12) (hieroglyphs) (hieroglyphs) (hieroglyphs) (P. Rhind, 29, 6) (hieroglyphs) (Stel. V. 40, Leyde) (hieroglyphs) (Mar. Dend.) (hieroglyphs) (ib.) } χab, piegare, curvare, incurvare; detto freq. delle braccia nell'abbassarsi per saluto, venerazione, rispetto, ecc. Onde la frase: (hieroglyphs) (hieroglyphs) (hieroglyphs) } letter. curvare, abbassare le braccia (......), significa fare un saluto, una riverenza (a qualcuno), salutare, onorare, riverire, rispettare, ecc. (qualcuno).

2) — Curvarsi, incurvarsi, storcersi, piegarsi, ripiegarsi, inchinarsi, umiliarsi, abbassarsi.

3) — Lasciar cader le braccia, perder coraggio, perdersi d'animo, avvilirsi, prostrarsi.

4) — Gli aggettivi corrisp.: curvo, piegato, storto, ripiegato, incurvato, inclinato, inchinato, umiliato, abbassato, chino, prostrato, avvilito, abbattuto, scoraggiato, disanimato.

— Confr. le equivalenti radici אכף, כפף, קבב, גבב, גב, גוב, גפף, כפף, כפז, כף, חבא, e i vocaboli derivati; arab. قفّ, indo-germ. ku, kvi, essere cavo, concavo; pers. كفتن inclinare; greco χαμπω, κύβη.

(hieroglyphs) (hieroglyphs) (Dend. Mar.) } χab, Varianti di (hieroglyphs) χaīb.

xab, Variante di xb. (Edfu)

xab, deriv. da ... e da ..., xab; propr.: il curvo, il torto, l'obliquo, lo sbieco, lo storto, la curvatura, la tortuosità, la storteзza, ecc. in senso morale; — quindi: peccato, colpa, fallo, errore, mancamento, malizia, malignità, malvagità, male. (Var. al Rit. 125, 20) (Z. 1881, 31) (ib.)

Confr. עקב sedurre, ingannare, frodare, onde עָקְבָּה insidia, inganno, frode.

Brugsch confr. con xpoq (M.), κpoq (T.), κpaq (B.) dolus, insidiae.

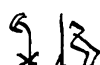
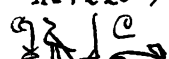
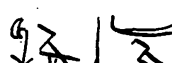
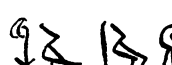
(Rit. 125, 4) io non mentii in tribunale.

2) — (Brugsch, Z. l. c.) i tre ultimi gruppi sono anche equiv. al copto xepeb (M.), qpb (T.) [Leggi l'osservazione in principio dell'articolo xa], figura, simulacrum.

Non rara nei testi della epoca tolomaiche la formola

...., àr xab m...., che Brugsch traduce: prendere, assumere la forma, la figura di ....; cambiarsi, trasformarsi in....

Detto però costantemente in relazione alla trasformazione di demoni cattivi e nocivi (onde il determinativo ...). Quindi è che anche il copto qpb è preso pure nel senso del greco φάντασμα.

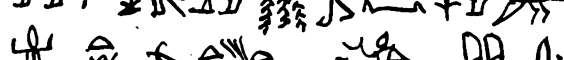
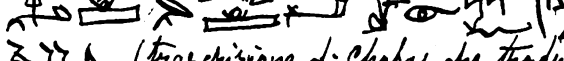
Secondo Brugsch questo vocabolo fu formato relativamente tardi; ed è provenuto dal più antico ... xpr, con eguale significato.

xab, deriv. da ... xab, propr. la curvatura, significa la nuca, la cervice. — Sinon. di ... nhb-t. (Gensler, Theban. Grabtaf. Z. III)

xab, xabu, il significato fondamentale è lo stesso di ... xab; essere incurvato, curvo, torto, storto, contorto, piegato. (Denkm. III, 53) (Z. 1881, 31) (ib.) (Boh., L. d. T., tav. 10 e 66)

2) — l'uncino curvo, nome dell'ornamento ... sulla corona ... del Basso Egitto.

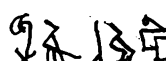
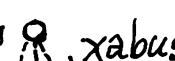
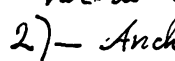
xabu, deriv. dal prec., signif. fondam.: lo strumento incurvato, contorto, per tagliare; la falce, il falcetto, la falciuola.

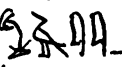
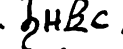
Brugsch (Z. 1881, 31) confr. xpobi (M., T.) falx, κopbi (M., T.) scalprum, culter.

Confr. חֶרֶב coltello tagliente, scalpello, spada.

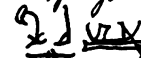
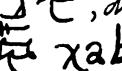
xabu, V. ..., xab. (Rit. 125, 4)

(Rec. de trav. III, 220) (Z. 1880, 98) (An. III, 5, 11) (An. I, 13, 1; V, 14, 7) — χabu, 1) — Var. di χab. 2) — (Z. l. c.) designa una parte del carro egizio; letter. la piegatura, la curvatura, l'incurvatura del carro, oppure la parte curva, curvata, ecc. del carro. 3) — Il 1° (Rec. l. c.) è var. del seg.

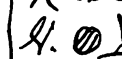
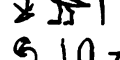
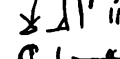
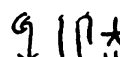
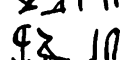
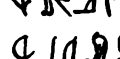
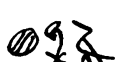
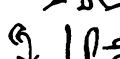
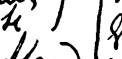
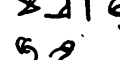
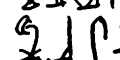
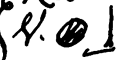
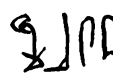
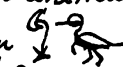
(Iscr. Unas, 302) (Sarc. a Stoccolma) — χabu, Varr. di χab.

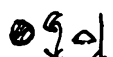
χabu (S. Mor. di Bul., 9, 13), secondo Brugsch, derivato da χab, signif. propr. andar curvo, piegato; essere o divenir curvo, storto; incurvare, ecc. per calore; — onde seccare, inaridire; essere seccato, secco, inaridito; ϣⲱⲃ B. q. arescere, exsicari.

— Chab. invece lo considera come una var. di χaīb, ombra. Nel l. c. si legge (trascrizione di Chabas, che traduce) Il legno rotto (morto), restato nel campo e colpito dal sole e dall'ombra [(Brugsch) lo colpisce il calore e lo inaridisce], lo raccoglie l'artista e lo fa diritto. — Brugsch si appoggia appunto sull'opposizione fra e per tradurre esser incurvato, contorto, pel calore.

χabusa, Var. di χbs.

χabusa (An. II, 5, 6), Var. di χbs. 2) — Anche equiv. a χbs.

χab-ut, Var. al Rit. 125, 20. invece di χb-ti-u, ed equival. a χab, all. 1.

χabu-tt (Schiap., L. d. F., tav. 10 e 66), Variante di χab.

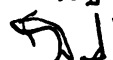
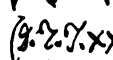
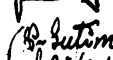
χabeb (Medin. Abu, 2° corte). V. χbb.

χabes, g. f. (Rec. IV, 25, 149), derivato da χbs (V.); propr. la torta, contorta, incurvata, arricciata; designa la barba, e precisamente la treccia della barba al mento, la quale usavano gli Egiziani apporsi come barba posticcia in certe solennità.

χabes (Rit. 130, 6), (Brug.) padiglione, tenda della nave.

2) — (Brug.) equiv. a χatb; confr. ϢΗΒⲤ obumbrare.

— Forse è il nome di una barca?

— L'espressione del Rituale l. c. pare indichi che è qui una var. di, e che il vocabolo è una var. di, di cui abbiamo la forma χabsī (V.).

— Pierret non traduce questo vocabolo, e Birch non fa che trascriverlo come nome proprio.

(Rit. 130, 21) (l. c.) , pl. (Rit. 136, 6) , pl. (ib. 130, 5) — χabes, V. χbs.

(Rit. 109, 8) (ib. 130, 21) (ib. 127, 6) — χabes-u, forme plur. di χbs.

(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXVIII, 4) (J. de Rougé, Edfou, 65, XVIII) (Inscr. Pepi I, 565) — χabes, V. χbs.

(Tomba di Ramesse III) (Brugsch) — χabes, V. χbs.

χabesī (Champoll., Not. descr. 185), nome di un animale.

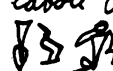
Forse, in connessione con χabs (V.), l'animale barbuto?

— Oppure, forma deriv. da χab, l'ippopotamo?

χab-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 596), V. χab.

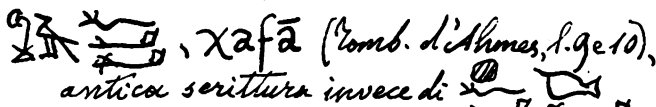
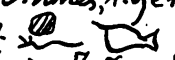
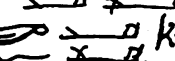
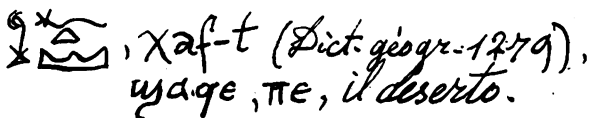
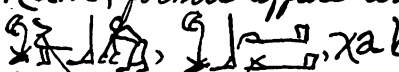
2) — Var. di χab.

3) — Var. di χbt.

4) — Equiv. al seg..

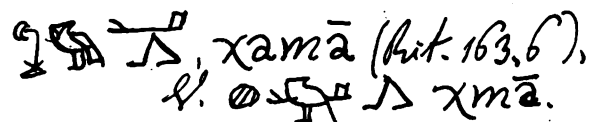
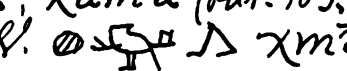
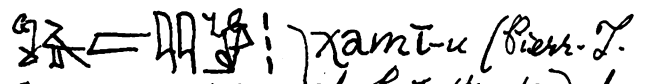
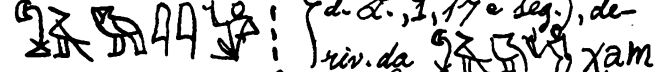
χab-t. V. χab.

χab-tt (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. 86, d, 4), V. χab.

(G. T. T. XXX, 6) (B. Sutimes, al Rit. 110) (Rit. 135, 1) — χa-pe, tuono, temporale, tempesta, procella o burrasca tempestosa; nembo, rovescio, pioggia.

— Brugsch, ritenendo la lettura χr del segno (V. osservazione sotto questo geroglifico. al fonetico χa), fa questi vocaboli omofoni e sinonimi di χeru-m-pe-t, ϩⲣⲟⲩ ⲙ ⲡⲉ, ϩⲣⲟⲙⲡⲉ letteralmente: vox coeli, vox e coelo, tonitru; — ϩⲟⲙⲃⲉⲛⲧⲉ pluvia. — Confr. anche

con ϩⲣⲟⲣⲃⲁⲓ (?), ϩⲁⲣⲁⲃⲁⲓ (M.), tonitru (Ä.Z. 1872, 49 e 74).
— (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 63), fulmine, folgore.

[hieroglyphs], aperto ha l'Osiriano la pioggia e la procella del cielo; (Brugsch) es öffnet sich dem (―, secondo altre redazioni) Osiris Regen und Sturm; — (Pierr.) Osiris ouvre la nuée qui est le corps du ciel; (Birch) the Osiris has opened the wound (in) the body of the heaven.

[hieroglyphs], xafā (Tomb. d'Ahmes, l. 9 e 10), antica scrittura invece di [hieroglyphs] xfā (B.), ed affine con [hieroglyphs] kfā (B.); far operare il pugno, essere forte di pugno. — Il pugno.

[hieroglyphs], xaf-t (Dict. géogr. 1279), ϣⲁϥⲉ, ⲡⲉ, il deserto.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 42) [hieroglyphs] (Var.) [hieroglyphs] (Pierr. Ét. I, 18) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 57, 5) [hieroglyphs] (B. Brisse, V) xam, forma affine con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] xab (B.); piegare, curvare, per es. il braccio (ϭⲓⲱⲙⲉⲙⲟⲟⲩ, ϭⲓⲟⲙⲉⲛϭⲓϫ, articulus manus, πῆχυς, cubitus, brachium); lasciar pender giù, lasciar pendere le braccia, le mani, per es. per saluto; abbassare, abbassarsi, pendere, inchinarsi in segno di sommessione; esser nell'umile posizione dell'adorazione; essere sottomesso, umiliato, vinto, domato, represso. — Quindi designazione del nemico e dell'avversario (Pierr. l. c.).
2) — Accasciamento, abbattimento, prostrazione, depressione, ecc., che cagionano le sciagure.
3) — Lasciar cascar le braccia; essere inoperoso, ozioso, pigro; non far nulla; esser negligente, trascurato; riposare, riposarsi (Sall. III, 4, 9, Chabas).
4) — Inchinare, curvare, piegare, abbassare, ecc., in generale.
5) — Muovere (specialmente il braccio); muoversi, agitare, smuovere, dimenare, rimescolare, maneggiare, toccare, tastare. — Mostrarsi od esser mobile, muoversi, dimenarsi, agitarsi (Harr. I, 57, 5).
ⲕⲓⲙ movere, commovere, movere se, et passiva; — tangere, percutere; ⲕⲓⲙ-ⲛϭⲓϫ manu innuere, ⲕⲓⲙⲛⲃⲁⲗ nutus oculi.

[hieroglyphs], xamā (Rit. 163, 6), v. [hieroglyphs] xmā.

[hieroglyphs] xamt-u (Pierr. I. d. L. I, 17 e seg.), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] xam (B.); propr. gli umiliati, i vinti, cioè i nemici; — (Brugsch) coloro che si

agitano, cioè i ribelli, i sediziosi, i faziosi, il popolo tumultuante. — Nel Poema di Pentaur è sinonimo di xru, i nemici, ecc. (V.).

xamt, xamu, xamut, (Harr. I, 57, 5) (ib. 8, 7) (D. H. I. 2, 4; A, III, 8, 5) varianti di xam. 2) — Equiv. al prec. (Sall. III, 8, 9)

xamem (Inscr. Lepsi I, 474), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) agile. V. xam, all. 5.

xamemu (Chab.), Var. di xamu.

xa-mer (?), titolo d'un funzionario civile e religioso

xames (D. H. T. 94, 14), (Brug.) nome di una sostanza, che, mescolata coll'acqua, serviva per purificare, per ripulire il tempio.

xam-t, cacio, formaggio. Confr. חמא esser coagulato, onde חֶמְאָה, siriaco חמאה, latte coagulato, butirro, cacio, formaggio. Brugsch (Z. 1861, 32) confr. con ϩⲁⲗⲟⲙ (T, M) caseus.

xam-t (Stela 94, Bul.), Var. del prec.

xanaxi (An. II, 7, 1), (Masp., Genr. épist. 34) forse il vincastro, la verga o il bastone dei pastori egiziani.
— Brugsch fa derivare questo vocabolo da xax, xaxa, e lo identifica col copto ϣⲁϣ, ϯ, vannus quo ventilatur frumentum, il ventilabro per mondare il grano.

xanini (Sall. I, 8, 4), (Masp., Genr. épist. 27) pulpe, per es. nell'interno di un cocco.
— V. xann-t.

xanen (Z. 1870, Tav. II, l. 25 e seg.), Variante rara di xnnu.

xanen (Géog. I, 188), Var. di xn.
2) — חלל (cald.) scavare, incavare; — ϧⲉⲗⲗⲟⲧ, ϩⲉⲗⲗⲟⲧ, vadum, torrens.

, xanen-t (Rec. I, 36), il nocciuolo, il grano, l'interno (confr. il radic. XN) di un frutto, il midollo, la polpa.

, mem-n-xanen-t (Goodw., Mél. di Chab., II, 240) la palma della noce del cocco, l'albero del cocco.

(Sall. III, 7, 4; Karn.-Testo di Menephta col. 74) (D.H.T. 6, 74) (ib. 23) xañuro, signif. fondament.: essere perduto, smarrito; perdersi, smarrirsi; fallire, mancare, sparire.
2) — Rimuovere, scostare; fare che qualche cosa sia allontanata, rimossa dal suo luogo; riuscire a buttarla a terra; — togliere, torre, levar per forza (Sall. I, 11, 3), far sparire. — Allontanare, scartare, rilassare. — Ed i passivi corrispondenti: essere rimosso, scostato, allontanato, scartato, rilassato, disperso, sparso, separato, disunito; sparito, scomparso; paralizzato, tolto, levato, strappato via (An. IV, 5, 3).
Con questo vocabolo è designata la sparizione della paglia portata via dal vento (Rec. I, p. 54, l. 1, Brugsch); la caduta della freccia che s'arresta impotente prima di raggiungere la mira (Sall. l. c.).
ϣⲱⲗ (T. M.) auferre, diripere, depredari, spoliari, evacuare; ⲡ- praeda, spolia, manubiae.
3) — (D.H.T. l. c.) equiv. al seg.

— V. anche XNR.

(Sall. II, 14, 6; An. IV, 5, 3) (An. I, 11, 3) xañuro, equiv. al prec., ma specialmente nel senso generale di: perdersi, deperire; secondo Chab. (Voy. 46; 154), verbo che denota uno stato di estrema infermità, facente ostacolo al funzionamento degli organi; quindi lo stato della voce che non può articolare le parole, onde: esser fioco, rauco, roco (ϧⲱⲗ raucescere), ed anche muto (Voy. 154); — la paralisia, l'impotenza della mano che non può più servire alla difesa (D.H.T. 6, 74); — ma anche lo stato dell'uomo agghiacciato, paralizzato dal terrore, dallo spavento, dalla paura (An. I, 11, 4).
ϣⲏⲗ paralyticum esse, ϣⲱⲛⲉ infirmitas. — חול, חיל, essere infermo o dolente, tremare; חִיל, חִילָה, dolore, tremore, timore; חלחל tormentare, addolorare, far tremare. — חלה ammalare, ammalarsi; esser infermo, debole; indebolirsi, indebolire; חָלֶה languido, ammalato; חִלָּה affliggere, rendere ammalato, חָלָה divenir debole, esser fiaccato; חֳלִי, חֹלִי, infermità, malattia, languore, dolore, affanno, doglia. — כלא vietare, impedire, chiudere; כרא o כרה (cald.) venir meno.

(Chab.) (Brug.) xañuro, secondo Chabas, designa uno strumento di agricoltura.

Confr. כְּלִי strumento, arnese, arme.
— Brugsch lo identifica con [hierogl.] χnr.

[hierogl.], χanur (Z. 1879, 37).
Var. di [hierogl.] χnr.

[hierogl.], χanuroza (An. I, 22, 6), Chab. (Voy. 201) inclina ad identificarlo con (חֲרֹשֶׁת הַגּוֹיִם) חֲרֹשֶׁת, la città di Sisara generale di Jabin re di Azor (Giudici, 4, 1); (קִיר) חֲרֶשֶׂת città Moabitica.

[hierogl.], χansa (P. Mor. di Bul. 23, 10), (Chab.) désagréable, sâle, dégoutant, répugnant.
— Confr. [hierogl.] χns-it-u.

[hierogl.], χa-n-ta (Dend. Mar.; J. de Rougé, Edfou, 61, X), V. [hierogl.] χa-ta.

[hierogl.] (Sall. I, 9, 10; An. IV, 11, 9), [hierogl.] (Dict. géo. 557): χar, g. m., ϧιρ, ϩιρ, πι, bivium, via, platea, vicus.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.]: χar, la Siria.
Stern (Z. 1883, 26) vede in questo gruppo i חֹרִים Coriti della Bibbia (Genesi 14, 6), i quali abitavano sul monte Seir, nel Sud, finchè ne furono scacciati dai figli di Esaù (Deuter. 2, 12, 22).

[hierogl.] (Rit. 136, 2) nella espressione [hierogl.], che è forse a leggere n-χar-tepu-f e tradurre: fra un migliaio dei suoi capi.
Nè Birch nè Pierret non traducono questa espressione.

[hierogl.], χar, (E) ϧρη, cibus, puls.
— Var. di [hierogl.] χr.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 107, 2), [hierogl.] (ib. 109, 1), [hierogl.] (ib. 149, 6): χaro, una specie di oca.
— Oppure χa-ro, mille oche.

[hierogl.] (Stela in Miramar), [hierogl.]: χar, (Brugsch, Z. 1881, 30) identico al copto χηρα (M. †), ἡ χήρα, la vedova.
— Anche affine con ϧελλο (M.), ϩλλο (T.) πι, senex, f. ϧελλω (M.), ϩελλω (T.) †. — Molto probabilmente, osserva Brugsch a questo proposito, la vedova è chiamata dagli Egiziani la vecchia per eccellenza, per figura rettorica.
— Si noti che il vocabolo omofono ebraico כַּלָּה significa sposa.

[hierogl.], χar (?), Erman (Z. 1882, 174) traduce Rost? gratella?

Il parallelismo con [hieroglyphs] uha-t, caldaia, mostra che il vocabolo in questione deve designare un apparecchio per arrostire.
Il determinativo è un piccolo forno od una stufa con due anelli metallici, cui erano attaccati i pezzi di carne da arrostire.

[hieroglyphs], χarū-u (Z. 1873, 29), חרים, חור, regione montuosa ai confini dell' Idumea.
— V. [hieroglyphs] χar.

[hieroglyphs], χarumā, חרמה, nome di una città cananitica.

[hieroglyphs], χarb (Z. 1879, 19; Dict. geo. 513), V. [hieroglyphs] χab, e confr. il copto corrispondente e l'osservazione di Brugsch sul fonetico di [hieroglyph].

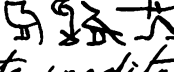
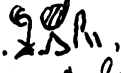
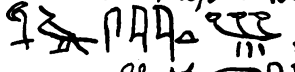
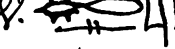
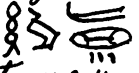
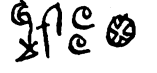
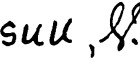
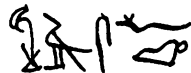
[hieroglyphs] } χarm, χarmā (Z. 1876, 127), designazione del coccodrillo.
2) — Nome di un canale nell' VIII Nomo del Basso Egitto, detto anche il lago dei coccodrilli.

[hieroglyphs], χarer (Denkm. III, 229), V. [hieroglyphs] χrr.

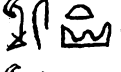
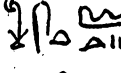
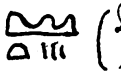
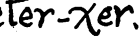
[hieroglyphs], χalsatā (Rit. 162, 5), nome di un dio o genio infernale.

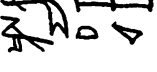
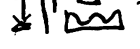
[hieroglyphs] (Beni-Hassan: XII e XIII din.)
[hieroglyphs] (opp. [hieroglyph]) (C. 26, Louvre)
[hieroglyphs] (opp. [hieroglyph]) (Tomb. Saf-āb, Osiut)
[hieroglyphs] (Dict. geo. 139 0, 20, 3)
} χar-t, V. [hieroglyphs] χar.

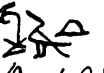
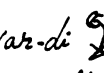
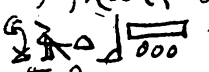
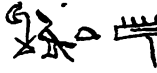
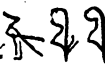
[hieroglyphs], χarqetu, חלקות città levitica della tribù di Asher.
— Oppure (חלקת הצרים) presso Gibea.

[hieroglyphs], χarkaka opp. χarokka, Maspero (Z. 1879, 55) lo identifica con חלך nome della Cilicia Oreana.

[hieroglyphs], χarχar-pe (Londra. S. Amen-m-āpu), forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] χa-pe (V.), temporale ecc., collo stesso significato.

[hieroglyphs] (Camp. di Thotm. III)
[hieroglyphs] (Karn.)
} χas, correre spedito, veloce; affrettarsi, andarsene in fretta; essere un veloce corridore; correre.
In opposiz. a [hieroglyphs] χs e [hieroglyphs] ūrd.
חוש, חיש, sollecitare, affrettare, affrettarsi; חיש prontamente, sollecitamente, subito.
ϢϹΝⲈ (T.) repente, subito, continuo.

m-χas, frettolosamente, speditamente, velocemente, in fretta, presto, subito.

χasi (Chab. Voy. 300) equiv. al prec., agget. veloce, rapido, ecc. - V. al fonetico χaχsi.

χas-it-u (E.), V. χsi.

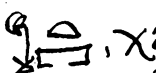
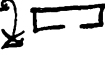
χasu (D. H. T. II, 35, d, 5), V. χas-t.

χasu (?) (Bergm., Buch vom Durchw. d. Ewigk., 21), ricchezze. Sinonimo di hu (V.), con cui ha probabilmente comune anche il valore fonetico.

χasuu, V. χas-t.

χasef (E. 99, 21), ϣⲁϥⲉ, ϣⲟϥⲉ, tumescere, onde ϥⲛ ⲙⲁⲉⲧϣⲟϥⲉ, οἰδήματα, tumores. Dal determinativo si dovrebbe presupporre un significato in legame coll'idea di respirazione, fiato, alito, respiro.

(Rec. IV, 53), (Dict. géo. 629), (Brug. Dict.), (Dict. géo. 1287) χas-t, terra, terra straniera; deserto (?); - e i suoi abitanti: gli stranieri.
2) - Suolo, terreno, in genere (Rec. l. c.).
3) - (D. H. T. II, 36, d, 3) la città dei morti, la regione delle tombe, la regione funeraria; necropoli, ipogeo, tomba. - Il mondo sotterraneo, il regno dei morti, l'inferno, l'Hades; sinonimo di neter-χer.

χa-set (Parigi, S. III, 93), equiv. al seg.

(Trans. VIII, 222), (L. 18461, 35) χa-set (?), V. χa-ād-t.

χasχet (Dict. géo. 1288), Var. di χas-t.

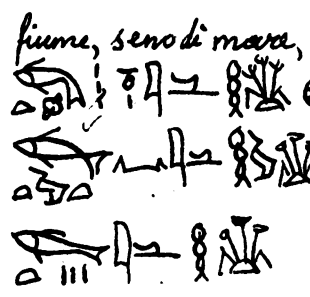
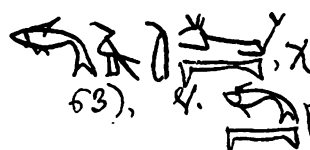
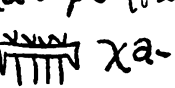
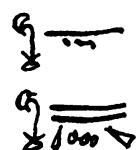
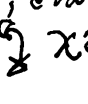
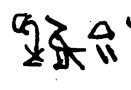
V. χsiarša.

(Tombe di Ti), (Champ. Mon. 390) χa-t, equiv. a χa, alloнеа 2, 3, 4.
2) - Il 1° var. di χaχ, nell'espressione χat-beś, farina subacta?
3) - Il 2° nel l. c. var. del seg.

χa-t, V. χa.

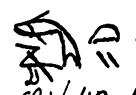
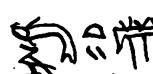
χa-t (Dict. géo. 1135), V. χa.

, χa-t (P. Prisse X, 2), più frequente nelle forme plurali χa-ī-u, χa-īt-u (id.); la diminuzione, lo scemamento, il venir meno delle forze, l'abbandono delle forze, la crescente debolezza; debolezza di malattia od in seguito di malattia. — La malattia nelle sue diverse forme; in oppos. a snb, salute.
— Ebers (Z. 1882, 52) ritiene questo vocabolo identico a χa-t, nel senso di mal di ventre, colica.

(Trans. 1840, 22) (Abido) (Denkm. II, 129, a) (ib. II, 92) — χa-t. varianti di χa.

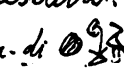
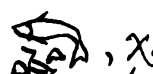
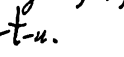
(Mar. Karn., pl. 22) (Denkm. III, 130) — χa-t, sost. corrispondente a χa.

(P. Ebers, 8, 13) (Rit. 17, 11) (ib. 113, 7) pl. (Bul. Stel. 58; D. T. I. 9, 3) (Stel. 53, Buli) — χa-t, id. χa.
2) — I primi quattro gruppi, spec. al plur., si trovano equiv. a
3) — Equivalenti a χa-t.
4) — Golenischeff (Conte égypt. p. 6) traduce il plur. dei primi gruppi: ciò che resta di un uomo bruciato, cioè: le ceneri, mucchio di cenere.

, χa-t-u (Denkm. III, 130), plur. del prec., all. 1 e 3.

(El-Kab) — χa-t, var. di χa, ma spec. nel senso dell'all. 1 ed in quello dell'all. 4, sinonimo di χaī. e di χaī (id.).
— Anche come verbo: abbattere, atterrare, ecc.; — ed i passivi.

(Z. 1867, 91) (Silsilis) (ib.) pl. — χa-t [al plur. anche χauu, χat-ut], derivati da χa (id.); caverna, spelonca, antro, speco, ecc. di una petriera; petriera, cava di pietre; cava, mina, miniera.
— Buca, buco, foro, fossa, cavità, scavo, in generale.
— Apertura di una sorgente, buca profonda.
— La bassa, il basso fondo.
2) — Le forme plur. significano: le basse, le secche, i bassifondi; le bocche del Nilo versanti nel mare, specialmente al lato orientale del Delta.
Brugsch confr. con חוֹרִים, خور, bassa, affondatura, scavamento, profondità, valle, terreno basso, sbocco, bocca di un

fiume, seno di mare, golfo; valle profonda

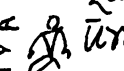
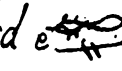
le secche, le bafse di Natho, l'imboccatura delle secche di Natho.

, χat (Rit. 162, 7, 11; 163, 1), V. χa.

, χa-t-pe (Rec. de trav. III, 63), V. χa-pe.

χa-ta, e varr., V. sotto χa.

, χa-ti (An. VI, 3, 8); Var. di χa.
— (Brugsch) Equiv. a χad.

, χa-ti (Rit. 112, 1), nome di una località, residenza del dio omonimo (V. il seg., all. 1); — (Birch) Oxyrincopolis.

(Rit. 112, 1) (Z. 1874, 38) χa-ti, nome di un dio, residente nella località omonima (V. il prec.).
2) — Uno dei nomi di Osiride.
Equiv. a χa.

, χa-ti, V. χa-pe.

, χa-tu, (Masp., Trans. 1880, 22) piedestallo.
— Probabilmente Var. di χa-t, altare.

, χa-t-ut (Dict. géo. 95, 98), Variante di χa-t-u.

, χa-tt, V. χa-ti.

, χat-ke-àb (?), Var. di χak-àb.

, χad (P. Rhind, 3, 8), consumare, consumarsi, calare, declinare, venir meno, svanire.
— Consumarsi, struggersi di affanno, dimagrare, emaciarsi, affievolirsi.
- essere affannoso, mesto.
— Gramezza, affanno, cordoglio, pena, angoscia, tribolazione.
— Sinonimo di ȗrd e χesi.
Confr. חתת esser fiaccato, rotto in pezzi; essere spaventato, spaventarsi; terrore, spavento, ruina. חת, חתת, rotto, costernato; costernazione, spavento, paura, terrore; כִּיד rovina, danno, esterminio, disgrazia.
— Forse affine con ϩⲁⲧ (M.) excoriare,

ϧιϯ (M.), ϥετι, ϥιτε (T.), detrahere pellem, פתז staccare.

[hieroglyphs] ϫaz (Denkm. II, 96, co; 105, b), pasta.
ϣωϯ, ⲡⲓ, massa, farina, farina subacta; ϣωτε fermentum.
[hieroglyphs] (ll. cc.) impastare la pasta.
— Affine con [hieroglyphs] ϫazaϫaza.

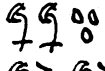
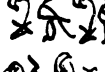
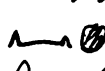
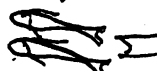
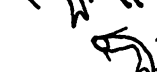
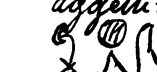
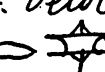
[hieroglyphs], ϫaza (Rit. 146, 37), ?
Forse affine al prec. ed al seg., significa comprimere? opprimere?

[hieroglyphs], ϫazaϫaza (Edfu), spremere, comprimere, stivare, stringere insieme.
ϥοϫϥεϫ, ϥοϫϥϫ (T. M.), premere, comprimere, arctare.

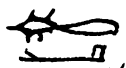
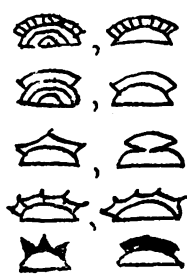
[hieroglyphs] ϫak, ϫaku, (Stern, P. Eb. Gloss., p. 60) ϧωκ, cingere, obvolvere; onde la forma causativa [hieroglyphs] nella frase [hieroglyphs], che Stern traduce: inviluppare in stoffe.
— Ma secondo Brugsch (Z. 1881, 32), il quale rifiuta la trascrizione e la comparazione copta di Stern, l'azione indicata da s-ϫak si riferisce a certe sostanze, che formano una ricetta completa e sono per lo più ridotte in una massa liquida per mezzo di cottura o per unione con elementi liquidi; e perciò sono passate per lo staccio, colate, filtrate. — E Brugsch traduce precisamente la precedente frase: far passare attraverso un setaccio ([hieroglyphs] oppure [hieroglyphs] hbs) una massa poltigliosa composta di parecchi ingredienti. — Quindi il verbo ϫak significa, secondo Brugsch, premere, spremere, comprimere; opprimere (in senso morale), onde è derivato il vocabolo seguente.

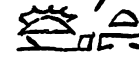
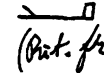
[hieroglyphs] (P. del Duau, Lanzone, Tav. II, A.)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 20)
[hieroglyphs], b. e. (Edfu)
[hieroglyphs] plur. (Karn.)
[hieroglyphs] plur. (St. Piānχi)
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Stela di Thotm., Bul.)
[hieroglyphs] (Schiap. L. d. F. IX, 5), pl.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 65, b, 1)

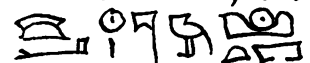
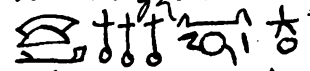
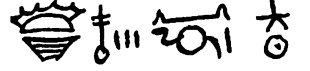
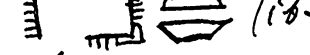
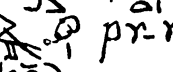
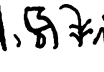
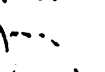
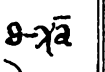
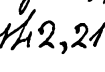
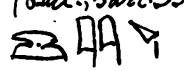
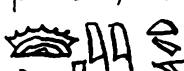
ϫak-àb, derivato dal prec., designa uno, il cui cuore è oppresso, spremuto, premuto. — un detestabile scellerato, un malvagio.
— Anche soprannome di disprezzo del nemico.
— (Birch al Rit. l. c.) cowards (?); (Pierr.) les réprouvés.

(Stel. Horemheb, Vienna) (Chab. Voy. 300) χax, signif. fondamentale: allargare, stendere, distendere, allungare, detto sopratutto dello stendersi del braccio nella pugna e dei piedi nel correre.
ϣⲉϣ, ϣⲁϣ, ϣⲱϣ (T. M.) spargere, dissipare; ⲉⲧϣⲏϣ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ (M.) sparsus, porrectus, se extendens. —— Onde
2) — Affrettarsi a, correre a (...), affrettarsi, aver fretta, andar in fretta; esser veloce, presto, rapido, spedito, pronto.
— L'avverbio corrisp.: presto, subito, prontamente, rapidamente, velocemente, speditamente, in fretta.
— I sost. corrisp.: fretta, velocità, rapidità, speditezza, prontezza.
3) — Nome di uno dei sette dèi Χàs (V. Z. 1872, 6).
V. χχ.

(Tomba di Ti) (ib.) (Inscr. Pepi I, 602) χaχa (V. Z. 1868, 133; 1869, 27), affine col signif. fondamentale del prec. e del copto ivi citato: detto particolarmente delle biade trebbiate, le quali sono mondate dalla pula e da altre lordure per mezzo dello spargimento e dello sventamento (Confr. ϣⲱϣ +, vannus); onde
χaχa-àt (Tomba di Ti; Z. 1869, 27) sventare, ventolare l'orzo.
— Ma anche nel significato generale, come (Inscr. Pepi I, 602), che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VIII, 92) traduce: aux mamelles ballantes. letter. dalle mammelle allungate, cascanti per soverchia lunghezza.

χaχa, derivato da χa-t, terreno traforato, scavato, sconvolto; regione scavata, regione bassa, terra; — letto di un fiume con buche, scavi, bassi fondi, secche.
Brugsch (Z. 1881, 30; Dict. géo. p. 621, 630) confr. con ⲟⲓⲛ ⲭⲟⲗⲭⲟⲗ perforatum esse, ⲫⲉⲗϩⲱⲗ transfigere, ⲫⲟⲗϩⲉⲗ transfixio.

χaχa-t, χaχa-ti (Dict. géo. 1116), forme raddoppiate di χa-pe, collo stesso significato.

χaχu, V. χax.

χaχesi (Chab. Voy. 300), variante di χas, nel senso di aggettivo: veloce, rapido, ecc.
..., più veloce che il vento.

χàs'abu, χàs'abuna, חֶשְׁבּוֹן, città dei Moabiti, capitale

degli Amorrei ai tempi di Mosè.

} χā opp. χaā, V. al fonetico χaā.

, χā (Mél. di Chab. II, 333), stuprare, violar una donna, stuprar con violenza, violare; — sedurre, travizre, prostituire, contaminare, profanare, polluere; render immondo, polluto.
— E i passivi corrispondenti.

, χā, probabilmente affine col prec., nel senso di violentare, fare violenza; violenza.

} χā [Nelle b. e. questo segno probabilmente si leggeva šā, lettura adottata da Champollion e dai primi suoi discepoli, a cagione dell'omofonia delle voci copte equivalenti a tutti i vocaboli formati con questo geroglifico. Gli Egittologi odierni preferiscono la lettura χā, sia perchè frequentemente si trova var. di , sia perchè non di rado nelle b. e. è variante della lettera].
Il valore ideografico di questo geroglifico è quello del vocabolo seguente in tutti i suoi significati.
— Si trova pure questo segno come variante di χā-t.

(Rit. 82, 6) (Rit. fr.) , b. e. (Dendera) } χā, signif. fondam.: andar su splendendo, salire immergendo nella luce, apparire con splendore. — Onde
2) — Levarsi (dei pianeti), spuntare, nascere, sorgere, comparire, apparire, manifestarsi, emergere.
3) — La levata del sole, il levar del sole; levante, oriente.
(Rit. 133, 1), sorge Rā (opp. spunta il Sole) dal suo orizzonte.
} χā-nefer-u-n-rā, l'apparire della magnificenza del sole, una delle designazioni della prima ora del giorno (Ł. 1865, 6).
— ϣⲁ (T.), ϣⲁⲓ (M.), nasci, oriri (de sole dicitur), λάμπειν, splendere, περιαστράπτειν, circumfulgere, ortus (solis).
— 3) — L'apparire pieno di splendore, il presentarsi splendente delle immagini delle divinità fuori delle loro cappelle nelle processioni; esodo, processione, uscita, apparizione, manifestazione della divinità, ἡ ἔξοδεια dei traduttori greci.

(Ramesseum) (Esnè) (Dendera) (ib.) } usex-χā la sala della processione, nome della 2ª sala del tempio.

4) — e sono frequentemente usati come sinonimi di

pr, e talvolta anche di ... pr-r-ḥā e di ... pr-r-ḥa (V. sotto pr, ḥa e ḥā).
5) — Frequentissimamente nel senso di: esser re, presentarsi od apparire come re; giunger al trono, salire al trono, arrivar al regno, esser fregiato del diadema di re, esser incoronato re. — Dominare (Z. 1874, 58 e 59); — dominante, dominatore — Ed anche nel senso attivo: coronare, incoronare (Rit. 91, 1), ornare della corona, fregiare del diadema di re; costrutto con ..., od anche semplicemente con ...
Nel senso attivo è però più propriamente usata la forma causativa ... s-χā (Harr. I, 47, 5; Bul., Stela del Sogno).
... (Rit. 44, 4) io sono incoronato re.
..., coronato (o fregiato) del diadema del Sud, coronato del diadema del Nord, qualificazione di Horo.
..., coronato colla corona bianca e colla corona rossa, cioè coronato colle due corone dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto, del Sud e del Nord.
... (Z. 1874, 58 e 59), ricevi il pedum (... ḥq) ed il flagrum (... nχχ), e domina con essi (oppure forse splendi o sii ornato di essi).
... } suten-χā, χā-suten (Denkm. III, freq.; De Roug. Et. 124, 133, 136, 137),
letter.: apparizione reale, opp. incoronazione reale, assunzione al trono; nome di una festa speciale.
6) — In generale: ornare, fregiare (di ..., ...), ed i passivi; splender di ..., — Brillare, esser luminoso, splendente; splendore (Rit. 82, 6).
ϣⲁ splendere.
7) — Equiv. al copto ϣⲁ (T.), ϣⲁⲓ (M.), ⲡⲓ, dies festus, festivitas; ⲉⲣϣⲁ (T.), ⲉⲣϣⲁⲓ (M.), diem festum agere, celebrare. Ma specialmente festa ad esodo, festa di processione (Rit. 142, 21).
8) — Equiv. al seg. In questo senso Lepsius, Birch e Pierr. traducono al Rit. 142, 21.

..., χā, g. m., diadema, corona, ciò che orna il capo del re; elmo.

..., χā (Tav. Stat.), designa o lo stesso che il prec., o le armi in generale, quasi le lucenti; le splendenti.

... } χā (Leps. Ausw. 16, 10, 11) [plur. ... (S. di Torino; Dict. géo. 1134) e ...], ogni sorta di masserizie, strumenti, arnesi, utensili, siano per lavorare, siano per combattere (detto sopratutto delle armi da percuotere

e da tirare).

, arnesi di armatura, oppure strumenti od utensili del lavoro, del mestiere.

, χā, la splendente, nome della piramide di Osortesen II.

, χā (?), (Chab. Mél. 1873, 196) caldaia. — (Masp., Genr. ép. 51) rogo pei delinquenti.

, χe-āa (opp. χāa) (Z. 1873, 71; Harr. I, 20, b. 2), una specie di uccello; (Birch, Z. l. c.) oca.

, χāā, Var. di χā. , egli sorge ad aprire gli occhi dei mortali.

, χaāā opp. χāā, V. al fonetico χaāā.

, χāāī (Dend.), Var. di χāī.

, χāāu, ciò che è raschiato, fregato di un oggetto, cioè: dei metalli, la ruggine (E. 74, 17); — delle cose di terra, la raschiatura (ib. 64, 6).

(Stela Pianχi)
(Grande Calendario di Edfu)
(Edfu. Lotta di Horo)
(Edf. fregi; B. H. T. 71, 4)
, raro (B. H. T. 71, 3)
χāī, Var. di χā.

(Ramesseum)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 614)
(Z. 1883, 129)
χāī, Varianti di χā, specialm. come participio.

, χāī (Rit. 145, 84), Var. del prec. nel senso di ornare, fregiare; ornamento, fregio.

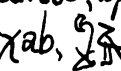
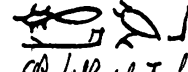
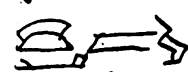
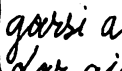
(Rit. 145, 84), io ricevetti la mia corona d'ornamento e mi collocai sul mio trono al posto di mio padre; (Birch) I have taken my crown when crowned, I place myself on my throne of my father; (Pierr.) Je reçois à mon lever le diadème et m'en couronne sur mon trône, dans la demeure de mon père.

[hieroglyphs], xāī (Sall. IV, 12, 3), nome di un quadrupede.
Brugsch confr. ϣⲁⲣ (M., ⲡⲓ) felis.

[hieroglyphs] (Bul., Sarc. 53) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. I, 100, 5) [hieroglyphs] xāī, xā-īt, territorio, proprietà, terreno, su cui si trova un tempio od un'altra costruzione.
2) — Fusto, tronco, colonna, puntello, appoggio, sostegno.
ϣⲁⲣ (T.) truncus, columna.

[hieroglyphs], xā-īt, V. [hieroglyphs] xā-t.

[hieroglyphs], xā-īt (Rec. IV, 100, 3), casa, abitazione, tempio.
Secondo ogni apparenza è scrittura erronea invece di [hieroglyphs] āa-īt.

[hieroglyphs], xāu (P. Prisse, XV, 5), piccolo, minuto, vile.
ϩⲁⲉ in ⲉⲣϩⲁⲉ inferiorem, minorem esse.

[hieroglyphs], xāu (Harr. I, 63, e, 7), equival. od affine a [hieroglyphs] xāī (V.); nel l. c. usato come sost.: fregio, ornamento.
— Var. del seg.
— (Brugsch) Bündel?, fagotto, fardello, fascio, mazzo?

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. pl. 18) [hieroglyphs] (Stat. d'Horus, Torino) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1874, 59) xāu, varianti di [hieroglyphs] xā; diadema, corona reale fregiata dell'uraeus.

[hieroglyphs], xāu (An. II, 6, 7) V. [hieroglyphs] xā.

[hieroglyphs], xā-ba letter. apparizione (opp. splendore) dell'anima, nome della piramide di [hieroglyphs] Sahu-rā, faraone della V dinastia.

[hieroglyphs], xām (E.), spalla, cervice, nuca, collo.
— Affine od in connes. col seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 3, 9; Luqsor, Pentaur, col. 34) [hieroglyphs] (P. di Berl. I, l. 53) [hieroglyphs] (Masp. Gen. ep. 22; Abyd., Gioventù di Ramesse II) xām, xāmu, affine con [hieroglyphs] xab, [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] xam, significa: incurvarsi, curvarsi, piegarsi, inchinarsi, inclinarsi, piegarsi all'ingiù, calare, dar giù, sprofondarsi, affondare, cader a terra, precipitar a terra, precipitar giù. — Essere abbattuto, atterrato, rovesciato.
2) — Atterrare, precipitare giù, far cadere, piombare addosso, precipitarsi su, verso — (e---).

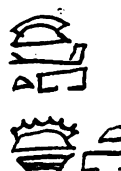
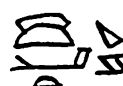
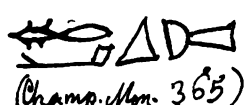
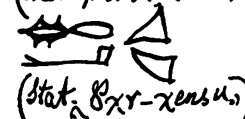
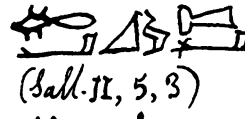
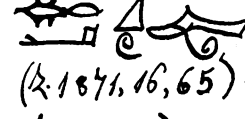
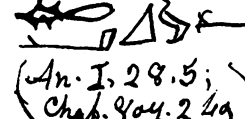
fondre sur. --
Confr. ϣⲱⲙⲉ, ϣⲱⲱⲙⲉ (T.), praecipitium. — שמם, שמד, שׁמט, שׁמם, atterrare, distruggere, rovinare, gettare a basso, precipitare.
— Confr. il seg.

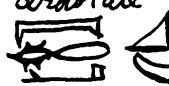
, xāmu (Harr. I, 77, 10). (Brugsch) חרם, خرم, tagliare, segare, trafiggere, traforare, trapassare, fendere, spaccare, distruggere; ϧⲱⲙ (M.) rumpere, frangere; ϧⲉⲙϧⲱⲙ, ϧⲉⲙϧⲉⲙ, ϧⲟⲙϧⲉⲙ, frangere, confringere, conterere.
— Affine con xm (V.).
(l. c.) nessun infortunio l'avea danneggiata.
— Probab. var. del prec.

, xā-nefer, la bella apparizione, nome della piramide di Rā-mer-n (VI din.), vicina a quella di Pepi I, il qual nome ha probabilmente dato origine al seg.

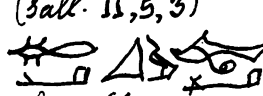
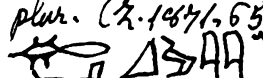
, xā-nefer (Confr. il prec.), uno dei nomi della città di Menfi.

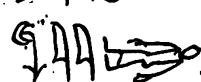
, xār, oppure xer, variante delle b. e. della particella xr, preposizione ed avverbio.

(Rec. IV, 30) (Stel. Bianxi) (ib.) xār, designa l'improvviso arrivo di una sventura, di un male, di uno stato infelice, miserabile, di uno stato anormale e cattivo qualunque.
2) — Sbuffare di furore, di stizza; essere infuriato, in sulle furie, nelle smanie; essere in furore, furibondo. — Adirarsi (contro.., per.. ..., ... e più raro ..... [Stela Mettern.]); esser in collera o in furore, esser infuriato (per.. .., di.. ..) (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 53). — Furore, smania, stizza, collera, ira, sdegno, ecc.

(Abusimbel) (D. H. T. 2, 15) xāra, xārau, Varianti del precedente, nel senso dell'all. 2.

, xā-t (B. Sutimes, al Rit. 79, 7), Sost. corrisp. a xā.

, xā-t (Rit. 11, 3), nome di una dea.
— Brugsch lo considera come femminile di xā, all. 5, e traduce regina.
— Pierret, appoggiandosi ad una variante del N. 3082 del Louvre, traduce orné de l'uroeus.

, xā-t, equiv. a xā, all. 3,

processione, uscita, manifestazione della divinità ; all. 7, festa ad esodo, festa della processione. — Ed anche all. 2, lo spuntare del sole.

[hieroglyphs] xā-t, la sala della processione, la seconda sala dei templi egizi, chiamata anche [hieroglyphs] usex-t-xā, con molte varr. V. sotto [hieroglyphs] xā, all. 3.

[hieroglyphs], xā-t, V. [hieroglyphs] xāī.

[hieroglyphs] (Champ. Mon. 365) [hieroglyphs] (Stat. Sxr-xensu, Torino) [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 5, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1871, 16, 65) [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 28, 5; Chab. Voy. 249) xāq, xāqu, grattare, raschiare, raspare. Tagliare, troncare con uno strumento affilato, rintuzzare, togliere, levar via, far sparire affilando — Consumare, usare.
— Tosare, radere, tondere, fare la barba.
2) — Rasoio, coltello da radere, da tosare, — arma tagliente; — raschiatoio, grattoir.
3) — Equiv. al seg., per es. nel titolo sacerdotale
[hieroglyphs], her-xāq (Torino, l. c.), mastro tosatore, capo-barbiere.

ϩⲱⲕ, ϧⲉⲕ, ϩⲱⲕϥ (M.), ϥⲱⲕ (?), radere, tondere (ovem, caput), tonsio. פרק incidere, scolpire, intagliare, ‏פלח‏, خلف, lisciare, lustrare.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 5, 3) [hieroglyphs] plur. (Z. 1871, 65) [hieroglyphs] xāqu, xāquī, deriv. dal preced.: tosatore, barbiere; ⲉⲧϩⲱⲕ, tonsor.

[hieroglyphs], xi (Denk. VI, 118, 28), Variante di [hieroglyphs] xiī (V. ib. l'es.).

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) xi, xī, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] x.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. J. I, 82, 5) xi, xī, V. [hieroglyphs] x. [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], frase equival. a [hieroglyphs] (V. ibidem)
2) — (Dend.; Lauth, Zodiac., Taf. III, a, col. 1) nome di uno dei quattro sostegni del cielo, e sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] hā-īt, [hieroglyphs] dūa-t e [hieroglyphs] fa-īt. — g. f.
3) — Il 1º gruppo, g. f., designa l'altezza per eccellenza, cioè l'altezza del cielo, il cielo.

[hieroglyphs], V. al fonetico xaī.

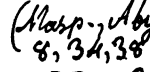
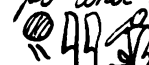
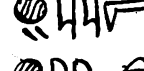
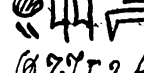
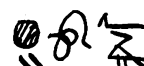
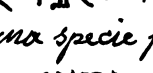
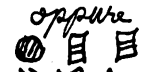
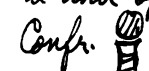
, ,) xī opp. xaī,
,) V. al fonet. xaī.

, V. al fonetico xaī.

, V. ibidem.

, V. ibidem.

, V. ibidem.

, xiau (Stela Piānxi, verso, l. 41), Var. di x.

(Masp., Abyd., 8, 34, 38) (Sall. III, 6, 8) } xiī oppure xī (V. anche An. IV, 10, 10; Sall. III, 6, 9; 8, 1), posto due volte di seguito in una frase, significa così.... come...., come... così..., tale... quale...., quale... tale..., tale... tale.... ϫⲉ (M.) sicut, sic, ita; ϫⲉ, ϯ, ϥⲉ (T., B.), modus, ratio. — כֹּה così, כְּ come; assiro ki quando, siccome.
(Denkm. VI, 118, 28), (Pierret) tu descends tel que tu es monté, litter.: tu es monté tel, tu descends tel.
, come tu, così è colui che uscì fuori del mio seno.
, tale il figlio, quale colui che l'ha generato, cioè: tale il figlio quale il padre.
— In Sallier III, 6, 8 si trova il 2º gruppo una volta solo nella frase , che Brugsch traduce: così è la virtù compita.
— 2) — Brugsch dà al 2º gruppo anche il significato di parlar alto (in conness. con il seg.), cioè parlar forte, parlare ad alta voce.

(Rit. 163, 5) (D. T. I, 2, A, 3) } xiī opp. xī, xi-īt opp. xī-t, Varr. di xi
— Il 3º nel senso dell'all. 3 (D. T. l. c.).

, xiūanaāa (An. III, 3, 6), una specie particolare di bevanda. Confr. חָבִיצָה latte coagulato.

, V. al fonetico xaibsī.

oppure } xipenpennu oppure xipedpennu (An. IV, 15, 9), nome di una specie di pesce.
Confr. xpnn.

, ximāu (Chab.),

deriv. dal seg., propr.: il demolitore; designa il garzone del muratore, il manovale. — V. [hieroglyphs] χmā.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1876, 106). [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) } χimāu, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] χmā. — Chab. li fa equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], χimā, (Chab.) demolire, distruggere, ecc.
Var. di [hieroglyphs] χm.

[hieroglyphs], χimāza (D. H. T. 23, 27), g. m., (Brug.) l'amara, l'agra sorte di una persona o di una nazione.
Identico a חָמֵץ חמץ essere o divenir acido, fermentare, essere inasprito, irritato, esacerbato; inasprire, irritare, esacerbare, inacidire; — opprimere, violentare; esser oppresso, violentato. — חוֹמֵץ oppressore, violento, חָמוֹץ oppresso.
— Confr. anche ϩⲉⲙϫ acidus.

[hieroglyphs], χiñur (P. Mor. di Bul. IV. 10, secondo Chab.), Variante di [hieroglyphs] χanr e [hieroglyphs] χnr (V.).

[hieroglyphs], χiñur, (Chab.) parte speciale dei fornimenti della pariglia di cavalli, forse le redini.
In generale finimenti, bardature.
— V. [hieroglyphs] χnr.
Confr. כַּר bardella, basto, sella, harnais; חֲלִי, plur. חֲלָאִים, ornamenti, finimenti.

[hieroglyphs], חֶלְבּוֹן, حلب, ܚܠܒ, χαλυβὼν, Aleppo.
Nöldeke (Z. 1876, 10) assimila a חֵירְבוֹן. — Erman (ib. p. 40, nota) assimila a חָרְבָה deserto, solitudine; onde חֹרֵב seno desolato, nome di un giogo del Sinai, l'Horeb della Bibbia; — ed all'arabo خرب esser devastato, desolato.

[hieroglyphs], χirroba (Stela Dongola), specie di vaso metallico.

[hieroglyphs], qirqatātā, g. f. (An. I, 25, 9), Chab. (Voy. 262 e seg.) lo assimila all'ebr. חֲלָקוֹת, variante חֲלַקְלַקּוֹת, luoghi levigati, sdrucciolevoli, lubrici; sentiers glissants sur lesquels il est facile de tomber.

[hieroglyphs] } χīsarsa, Xerse.

[hieroglyphs], V. al fonetico χaīt.

[hieroglyphs], χīt (D. R. I. 42, 2), V. [hieroglyphs] χī, all. 2 e 3.

[hieroglyphs], V. al fonetico χaīti.

[hieroglyphs], χizana (Harr. I, 19, a, 13), pare designi una specie di frutto a grappoli.

[hieroglyphs], χīχ (Inscr. Pepi I, 826), V. [hieroglyphs] χaχa.

[hieroglyphs], χiχi (Z. 1868, 133), Var. di [hieroglyphs] χaχa.
2) — Var. del seg.
3) — Equivalente a [hieroglyphs] χχ, equilibrio, eguaglianza, parità, ecc. (V.) (Stela Rā-ḥotep, Bul.).

[hieroglyphs] (Burt., Excerp. 45, col. 59)
[hieroglyphs] (Rosell. Mon. stor. 114)
χiχi, V. [hieroglyphs] χaχ e [hieroglyphs] χχ.

[hieroglyphs], V. al fonetico χau.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
V. ibidem.

[hieroglyphs], V. ibidem.

[hieroglyphs] (Stela in Gurnah)
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 512)
V. al fonet. χau.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 194, 32)
[hieroglyphs] (Sch. d. d. F., p. 76)
[hieroglyphs]
b. e. (D. H. I. I, 72, 3)
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. III, 103)
χu, ritenere, impedire, distorre, חוס. — Riparare, proteggere, difendere, guardare, preservare, guarentire, scampare, conservare [da ..., contro ..., [hieroglyphs] ..., [hieroglyphs] ...] (D. H. I. II, 36, 6; Stel. Kuban; Rit. 125, 63)]. — Guardarsi ....

[hieroglyphs] (Cartello di Traiano) (Cart. di Marco Aur.) (Cart. di Caracalla) (Cart. di Antonino) (Cart. di Tito)
nt-χu, nti-χu, protettore, difensore, titolo frequente nei cartelli degli imperatori romani. — In un cartello di Nerva si trova semplicemente [hieroglyphs]: Nerva protettore.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 19), mettendo in festa le provincie e le città tutte e tutti i templi protetti da te; (Birch) making festive all countries, gates and houses daily supported by thy goodness; (Brugsch) es feiern Freudenfeste alle Städte und alle Tempel, welche unter dem Schutze deiner Herrlichkeit stehen; (Leféb.) (toi qui) mets en fête les nomes, toutes les villes et tous les temples, bienfaisant par tes bontés; (Pierr.) tu mets en

fête la totalité des nomes, des villes et des temples; ton éclat favorise (la préparation des aliments, [hierogl.]).

2) — Curare, fovere, salvare; dirigere, prender cura di; governare, reggere; — Governo.

3) — Consacrare (Rit. 124, 6), benedire, per es. doni [hierogl.] (Z. 1876, 92); far cosa sacra, venerabile, degna. — Anche sotto la forma caus. [hierogl.] s-xu (Schiap. l. c.). — Ciò che è consacrato, sacro, santificato, benedetto, elevato, distinto; ragguardevole, notabile, nobile. Detto dell'autorità, del credito, della stima, della riputazione, ecc., non che degli animali, degli alberi, ecc. annessi ad un tempio o ad una divinità. Come per es. [hierogl.] xu-pe, sacra casa, tempio.

— Quindi affine a [hierogl.] xu (V.), risplendere, splendere, rilucere, ecc.; [hierogl.] xu-ze-f (Düm., Z. 1872, 101), metallo il cui corpo risplende, riluce, cioè il rame o il bronzo; espressione dell'epoca tolomaica sinonima di [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.].

4) — Ma anche il significato opposto: far cosa infame, commetter peccato; — infamia, impurità, sozzura, ecc.; e quindi equiv. a [hierogl.] xu (Vedi Schiap. l. c.)

5) — Ricovero, propr. luogo dove uno è guarentito, difeso, protetto, ecc.: [hierogl.], letteralm.: il ricovero del fico, designa il faraone, il re.

6) — I gruppi senza i determinativi [hierogl.] [hierogl.], e i geroglifici [hierogl.], [hierogl.] e varr., rappresentano e designano il flagrum, il flagello, lo scudiscio, la disciplina, la frusta, lo staffile. — Quindi il titolo nti-xu e varr., dato all'all. 1, può anche significare letter.: colui che ha il flagrum, che tiene (in mano) il flagello, cioè il faraone.

[hierogl.] xu, Varianti dell'epoca romana del prec., freq. nei cartelli degli imperatori nel titolo nti-xu e varr. (V. all. 1). V. anche De Rougé Ét. p. 96.

[hierogl.] (Dend. Pr.) 2) — Il ventaglio di penne, portato da ufficiali d'ordine elevato nella gerarchia egizia, i quali erano perciò chiamati [hierogl.], zaī-xu (Champ. Gramm., p. 358), porta-ventaglio, pteroforo.

— V. al fonetico mh.

[hierogl.] xu (Rougé Ét., p. 96), Varr. del prec., all. 1ª (l. c.).

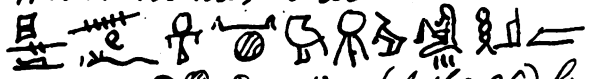
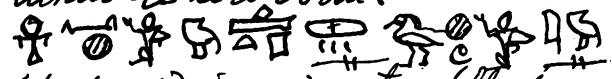
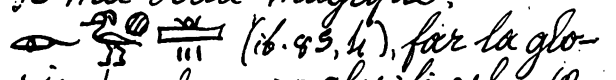
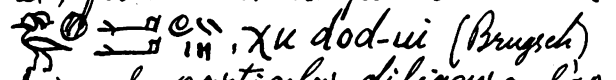
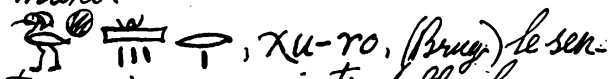
[hierogl.], xu (Descr. V, 40), derivato da [hierogl.] xu, all. 2; colui che governa, che regge, che dirige la barca solare; il direttore, la guida, il pilota della barca del sole.

XU [plur. evarr. XUU], impurità, lordura, sozzura, immondezza fisica e morale; peccato, colpa, male, iniquità.
Si osservi l'alliterazione
XUU xet r-XU-t-k, i mali sono tenuti lontani dalla tua dimora.

XU. Estesissimo è l'impiego di questa radice nel significato fondamentale di splendere, lucere, rilucere, risplendere; esser chiaro, luminoso, lucente. — Illuminare (Rit. 15,20), rischiarare (ib. 41,1).
(Rit. 149,37) (ib. 3,1) (Sarc. Vienna) (Rit. 82; 10,1) (Rit. 21,1) (Z. 1865, 9) (Rit. 118,1) (ib. fr.)

2) — Quindi anche in senso morale: esser buono, bello, eccellente, squisito, distinto, segnalato (Rit. 149, 26, 37), virtuoso, degno; — esser utile, profittare.
— Questi significati principali sono modificati da gradazioni, sia pei determinativi, sia pei vocaboli cui questo XU è unito. I più frequenti significati secondarii sono:
3) — Valore, merito, gloria, splendore, onori, felicità, beneficio, utile, vantaggio, bene, bontà, bellezza, favori, benefizii, beni; tutto ciò che è buono, bello, favorevole, profittevole, salutare, piacevole, illustre, luminoso, risplendente; — tutto ciò che diletta i sensi e lo spirito (D. K. I. 66, a). — (Z. 1870, 63) intelligenza, intelligenza pura, virtù.

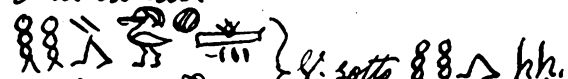
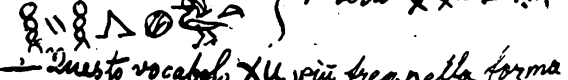
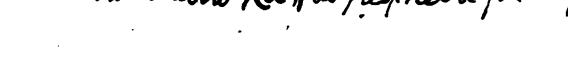
(Continuazione)
(Rit. 148,15) (ib. 13,31; 17,51) (ib. 136,3; 136,4) (ib. 129,3)

4) — Possanza, forza o virtù magica, potere magico; operazione magica, magia, formola magica, sentenza magica.
5) — Gli aggettivi corrispondenti ai sostantivi dei due allin. prec.
6) — Anche in generale: onorare, beneficare, render felice (Lepsius. al Rit. 15, 20), piacere, compiacere, dar piacere.
7) — Varr. di XU.
8) — Varr. di XU (Rit. 10,1; 30,4; 73,3; 145,45).
9) — (De Rougé Et. 95), non di rado nelle b. e. Varr. di XU, specialmente nel senso dell'all. 6.
— Ed ora alcuni esempi.
(Rit. 118,1), mi sono dati onori da quelli che sono fra le mummie nella stanza della purificazione di Osiride; (Pierret) ceux qui sont parmi les momies me donnent des incantations favorables dans le lieu saint d'Osiris.
N. (ib. 144, 6), l'Osiriano N. onora il Signore dell'intelligenza, onorando ciò che io faccio; (Birch) the Osiris N adores the Lord of Light. He adores what I do; — Pierret non traduce questo passo.
(ib. 144, 34), pertanto ciò è un merito pel XU che l'ha fatto;

(Pierr.) car il sera favorise des faveurs qu'on lui a faites; (Birch) while the Spirit has attended to what he has to do.

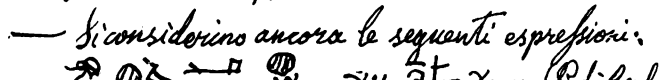
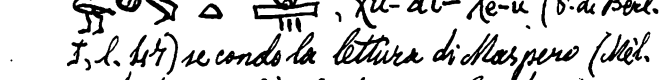
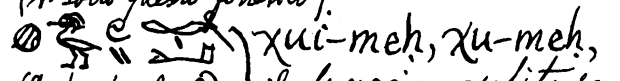
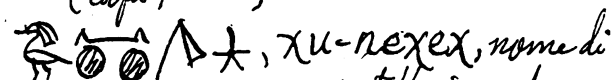
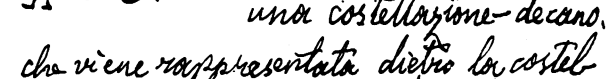
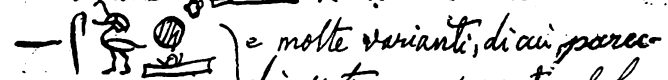
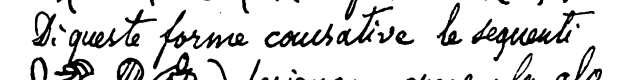
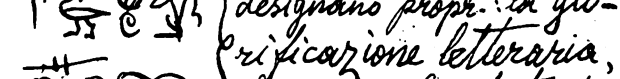
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 149, 25) la sua schiena si nutre di xu, annientando le loro virtù.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 149, 37), io mi nutro delle sue offerte ed io sono felice in essa; (Pierr.) je vis de ses pains et j'y puise ma vertu magique.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 83, 4), far la gloria di qualcuno, cioè glorificarlo; (Pierret) faire les choses favorables à....

[hieroglyphs], xu dod-ui (Brugsch) designa la particolar diligenza, l'apparescente forza o attività delle mani.

[hieroglyphs], xu-ro, (Brug.) le sentenze, i pronunciati della bocca.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 9, 4) mummia perfetta e compita

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 30, 4) io vi sono spirito eletto (xu) per sempre.

[hieroglyphs] (Düm. Resultate, pl. 22, 12), una curiosa alliterazione che designa perifrasticamente la dea Hathor: xu-t nefer neb xu s-xu-s xu m xu-f, la benefica bella, signora dei beni, che favorisce il defunto nella felicità di lui.

[hieroglyphs] } V. sotto [hieroglyphs] hh.

— Questo vocabolo xu, più freq. nella forma plur., è usato sostantivamente per designare le gesta segnalate e le azioni degne di fama di un re (P. Harr. I) o di una divinità (Stela Metternich).

— Si considerino ancora le seguenti espressioni:

[hieroglyphs], xu-āt-xe-u (P. di Berl. I, l. 47) secondo la lettura di Maspero (Mél. d'Arch. II, 76), che traduce la direzione degli affari? — Brugsch però legge nel l. c. [hieroglyphs] uu-āāt (V. sotto questo fonetico).

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 1393), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1396, c), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1393), [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) } xui-meh, xu-meh, il braccio o cubito sacro, misura di lunghezza, impiegata nella costruzione dei templi e degli altri monumenti consacrati agli Dèi.

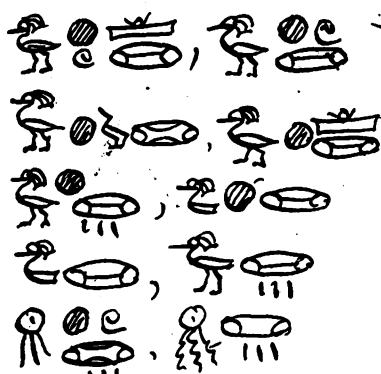
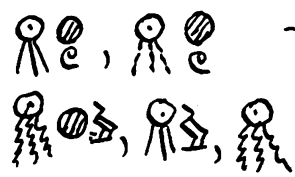
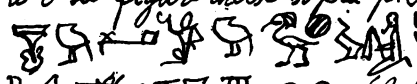
[hieroglyphs], xu-nexex, nome di una costellazione-decano, che viene rappresentata dietro la costellazione [hieroglyphs] her-ābuà.

— [hieroglyphs] } e molte varianti, di cui parecchie si trovano segnate al fonetico sxu (V.), forme causative col senso generale di glorificare, glorificazione, ecc. (V. al fonetico sxu).

Di queste forme causative le seguenti [hieroglyphs] } designano propr. la glorificazione letteraria, il poema laudatorio, l'inno, ec., che è rivolto all'indirizzo di un dio o di una persona eminente (P. Harr. I, 3, 2).

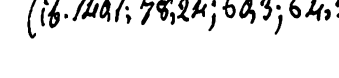
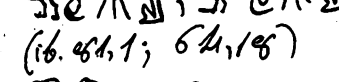
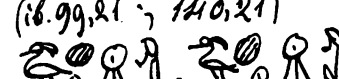
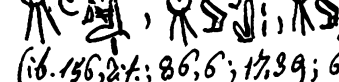
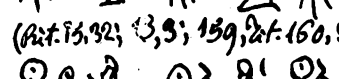
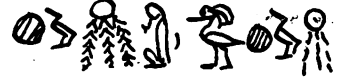
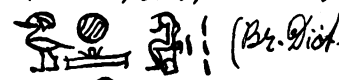
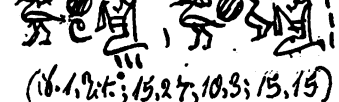
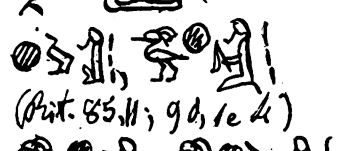
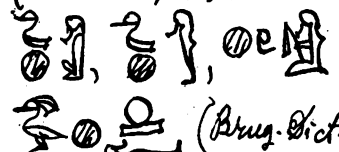
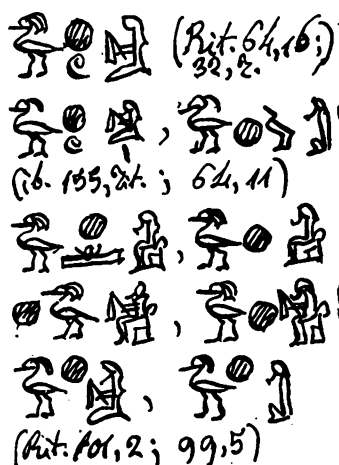
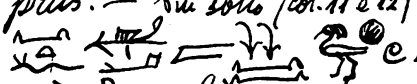
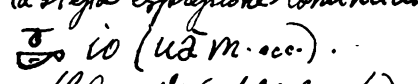
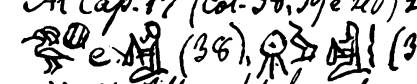
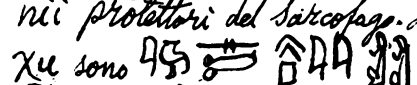
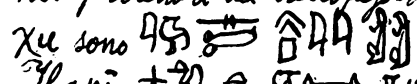
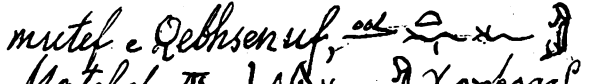
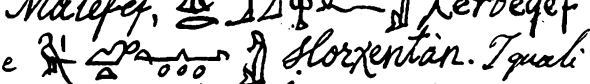
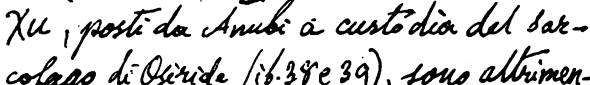
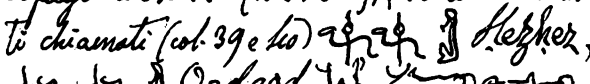
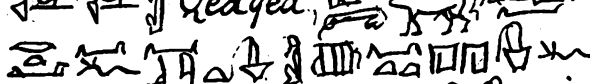
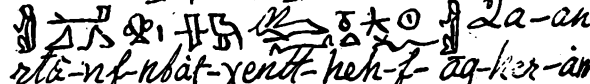
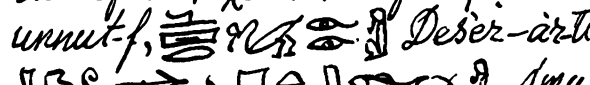
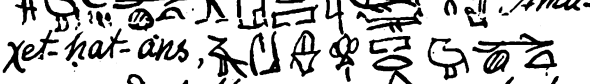
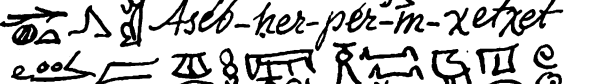
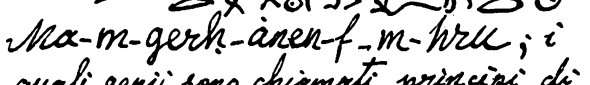
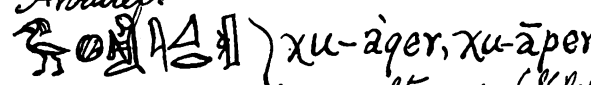
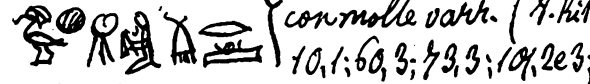
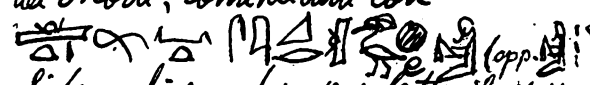
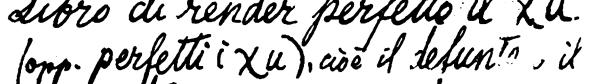
[hieroglyphs], XU, forma plur. del prec., nel senso degli all. 3 e 4. — V. es. pag. prec., col. 1.

[hieroglyphs] XU, equivalente al precedente [hieroglyphs] e varr., all. 3, specialmente nel senso di utile, benefizio, favore, vantaggio, bene, ecc.; e i loro plurali.

[hieroglyphs] XU, varr. di [hieroglyphs] XU, in tutti i suoi significati.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 53, 2; 55, 1; 74, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 34) [hieroglyphs] XU, equiv. al precedente, specialmente nel senso di brillare, splendere, risplendere, lucere, rilucere, scintillare; essere chiaro, luminoso, lucente; illuminare, rischiarare.

— Gli aggettivi corrispondenti: brillante, scintillante, risplendente, raggiante, splendido, lucente, chiaro, luminoso, —

— Ed anche illustre, bello.

— I sost. corrispond.: luce, splendore, raggio di luce, chiarore, ecc.; — il disco solare, lo splendore per eccellenza.

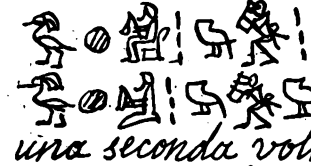
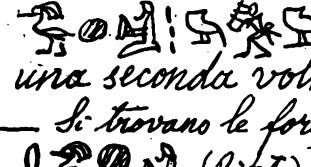
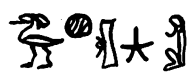
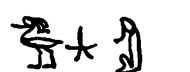
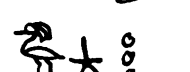
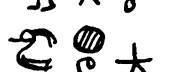
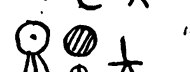
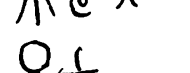
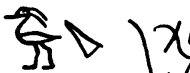
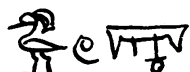
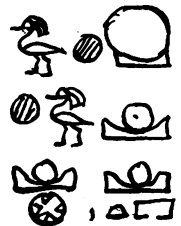
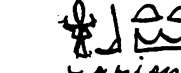
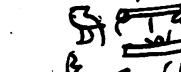
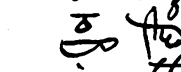
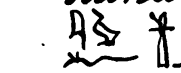
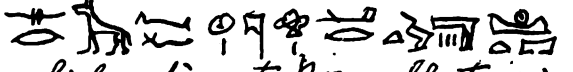
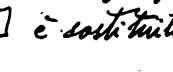
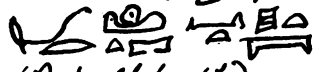
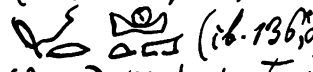
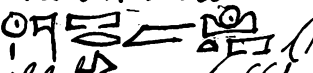
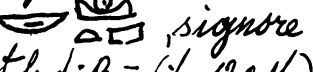
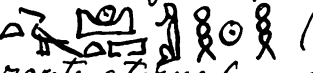
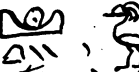
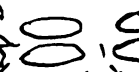
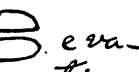
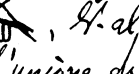
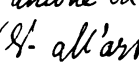
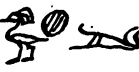
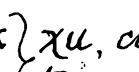
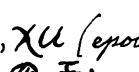
2) — (Rit. 15, 34) equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 16; 32, 2.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 133, 2 t.; 64, 11) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 101, 2; 99, 5) [hieroglyphs] (Brug. Dict.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 85, 11; 90, 1 e 4) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1, 2 t.; 15, 27, 10, 3; 15, 15) [hieroglyphs] (Br. Dict.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 32; 13, 3; 139, 2 t. 160, 3) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 156, 2 t.; 86, 6; 17, 39; 65, 1) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 99, 21; 140, 21) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 41, 1; 64, 18) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 140, 1; 78, 24; 60, 3; 64, 29) XU, derivato da [hieroglyphs] XU e dal preced.; propriam.: il risplendente, il luminoso, l'illuminato, l'illustre, l'eletto, ecc. (Brugsch) der Verklärte; (Pierr.) le devenu lumineux, denominazione speciale del defunto. — Defunto o mane revivificato, giustificato (mā-xru).

— Antenato.

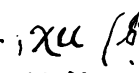
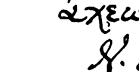
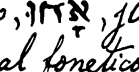
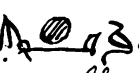
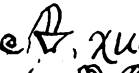
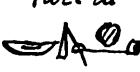
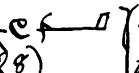
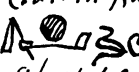
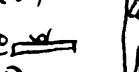
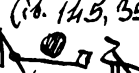
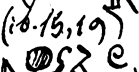
— Le forme plurali designano i defunti, i mani, gli spiriti, i genii (Rit. 17, 38-40).

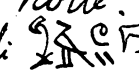
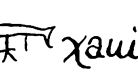
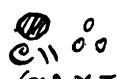
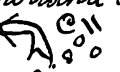
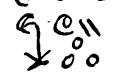
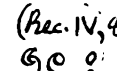
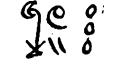
— Gli antenati.

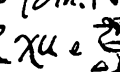
— Deveria traduce le forme singolari anche: la partie immatérielle de l'être, l'intelligence; il quale ultimo senso è pure ammesso da Pierret (V. Z. 1870, 63).

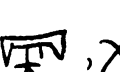
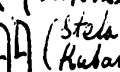
Confr. [hieroglyph] XU, all. 3.

frequente nel Rit. l'espressione , detto su una figura del defunto, espressione che si riferisce a certe preghiere e invocazioni particolari, che si dovevano fare su figure dipinte su tela o su papiro o sopra statuette o su figure incise sopra pietre preziose.
(Rit. 15,15) che io mi riunisca coi mâni augusti e perfetti della divina Regione Inferiore, aspirazione costante di ogni devoto egiziano.
(Rit. 78,11) egli è fra gli spiriti che sono fra gli illustri; (Birch) he is among the Spirits attached to Light; (Lefeb.) il est parmi les esprits qui sont dans l'esprit; (Pierr.) il est celui qui est parmi les mânes et les purs esprits. — Più sotto (col. 11 e 12) la stessa espr.: , egli è uno di quegli spiriti che sono cogli illustri; (Dever.) Il est (pour je suis) l'une de ces intelligences qui sont dans la lumière; (Brugsch) er ist einer von diesen Dämonen welche sind bei dem leuchtenden Gotte; (Lefeb.) je suis un bienheureux lumineux. — Alla col. 10 v'ha la stessa espressione cominciante però con io (ua m. ecc.).

Al Cap. 17 (col. 38, 39 e 40) sono chiamati (38), (39) i sette Genii protettori del Sarcofago. Questi sette Xu sono Amset e Hapi, , Duamutef e Qebhsenuf, Matefef, Xerbeqef e Horxentàn. I quali Xu, posti da Anubi a custodia del sarcofago di Osiride (ib. 38 e 39), sono altrimenti chiamati (col. 39 e 40) Hezher, Qedqed, Qa-an-rta-nf-nbàt-xentt-heh-f-àq-her-àm-unnut-f, Deser-àrti, Àmu-xet-hat-àns, Aseb-her-per-m-xetxet Ma-m-gerh-ànen-f-m-hru; i quali genii sono chiamati principi di Anrutef.

xu-àqer, xu-àper, con molte varr. (V. Rit. 10,1; 60,3; 73,3; 101,2 e 3; 124,10; 127,9; 136,13; 146,44). Xu perfetto, compito; (Pierr. Ét. I,74) una mummia perfetta, en état, cioè imbalsamata nelle condizioni prescritte e munita di tutte le salvaguardie necessarie per l'altra vita, sia in talismani, amuleti, ecc., sia in preghiere su tela o su papiro ecc. — Onde i titoli dei Capitoli 133, 141, 142 e 148 del Rituale dei Morti, comincianti con (opp.) Libro di render perfetto il Xu (opp. perfetti i Xu), cioè il defunto, il suo spirito.

— Nel senso di morto, si osservino le denominazioni

…, morti dannati; … i morti una seconda volta, i morti dannati.
— Si trovano le forme causative … (Rit. I, Rit.) … (ib. 17, 2 it.) S-XU, cogli stessi significati: i mâni, gli spiriti, i defunti, ecc.

… XU, XEV, XV della lista dei Decani di Hephæstion, nome del 22° dei 36 Decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista. (Leps. Aeg. Chron. p. 69). Secondo Brugsch, questo decano è costituito di due stelle o di una stella doppia. V. … XUXU.

… XU, g. m., la terra, il terreno, il suolo. … XU r-uu-f, la terra nella sua ampiezza, cioè tutta la terra (Rec. I, 77, 1).
2) — (D. R. U. II, 47, e, 7), g. f., il Nilo.

… XU, la notte, nel gruppo … neb-t-XU, letteralm.: signora della notte, rara designazione dell'8ª ora della notte.

… XU, g. f., propriamente, secondo Brugsch, la sfera di luce del mondo sublunare illuminata dal sole (Rit. 17, 50; 78, 33). — Il punto del cielo nel quale il sole sorge, ed il punto dove il sole tramonta, onde le frequenti forme duali XU-ti (V. qui sotto).
— L'Orizzonte (Rit. fr.).
— Il firmamento (Rit. 17, 50; 78, 33; 108, 9).
2) — Ogni fabbricato splendente, sia tempio, sia tomba (Brug., Dict. géog. 314, 1, 5 inf.).
— … (Rit. 15, 2 it.) Adorazione di Rā Hor-XU-ti che spunta dall'orizzonte orientale del cielo (opp. quando splende sull'orizzonte ecc.). Confr. 17, 5 dove è la stessa espress. … (Rit. 19, 7), dinnanzi ai grandi principi che sono nell'orizzonte occidentale.
… (ib. 149, 32), io attraverso l'orizzonte settentrionale.
… (ib. 72, 4), egli penetra all'orizzonte orientale del cielo, egli penetra all'orizzonte occidentale del cielo.
… (ib. 82, 2) io mi fermai quà nel lato occidentale dell'orizzonte.
… (136, 9) nella frase

[hieroglyphs], egli ha disposto Rā sulle torri dell'orizzonte; (Birch) he has put asides the Sun in the corner halls of the horizon; (Pierr.) dirigeant Ra vers les stations de l'horizon. (Al Cap. 144, 15 v'ha la stessa frase, in cui ad [hieroglyphs] è sostituito il vocabolo [hieroglyphs]).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 144, 15) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 136, 9) distenditore [(Birch) preserver, or the rock; (Pierr.) préparateur, préparation, disposition] dell'orizzonte del cielo, titolo di Horo.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 11, 2 e freq.), il Sole esce dall'orizzonte, spunta dall'orizzonte o all'orizzonte.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 14) generando se stesso senza esser generato nell'orizzonte, spuntando nel cielo superiore.

[hieroglyphs], signore dell'orizzonte, titolo di Rā (ib. 139, 14).

[hieroglyphs] (P. Abbott), l'orizzonte eterno (opp. dell'eternità), designa l'ipogeo, la tomba di un faraone.

— I duali [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] e varianti, χu-ti, i due orizzonti, sono usati come singolari femminili, cioè coll'art. [hieroglyphs]. V. al fonetico χu-ti. Frequente l'unione di [hieroglyphs] ḥor con questo duale (V. all'art. [hieroglyphs] ḥr).

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } χu, cibo, alimento, nutrimento, pasto.

[hieroglyphs], χu (epoca greco-romana), il cuore [hieroglyphs] (L. 1875, 117), la camera del cuore, designazione di una determinata sala del tempio di Edfu.

[hieroglyphs], χu (P. Rhind, 26, 3), ⲁϧⲓ, ⲁϫⲓ, ⲁϫⲉⲱ, אחו, juncus, calamus. V. al fonetico àχu.

[hieroglyphs], χuàu (Rit. 145, 18), Var. di [hieroglyphs] χu-t. [hieroglyphs], signora della fiamma, nome della V. porta (sebex-t) del dio Urd-het o della Campagna di Aanru.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 28) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 145, 35) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 19) [hieroglyphs] aggett. e sost. (ib. 146, 4) } χuau, χuaui, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] χu. [hieroglyphs], protettore del suo corpo, nome del guardiano dell'8ª porta (sebex-t) della Campagna di Aanru.

[hieroglyphs], χuà (Inscr. Pepi I, 432), (Masp.) notte. Var. di [hieroglyphs] χaui e [hieroglyphs] χu.

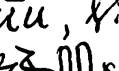
[hieroglyphs], V. sotto [hieroglyphs] χu.

(D. T. T. I, 73, 4) (Rec. IV, 82, 4) (Philae) xui, Varianti delle basse epoche di xaui. — Equiv. a x ed a xaui (V.).

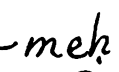
, xuī (Rit. 110, 13), aggettivo corrisp. a xu (V.), felice, ecc...

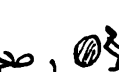
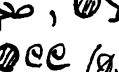
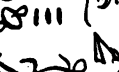
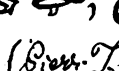
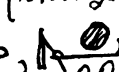
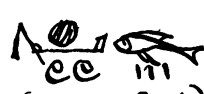
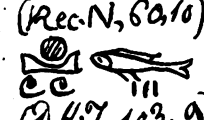
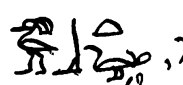
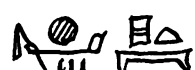
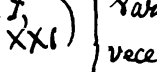
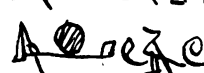
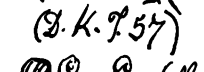
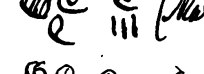
, xuī (An. IV, 1, 7), V. xu e xut.

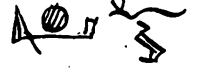
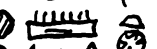
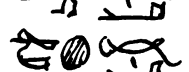
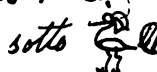
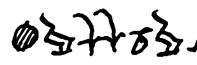
, xuī, V. xu. — Rara designazione dell' 8ª ora della notte.

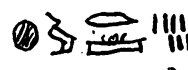
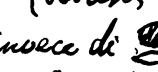
, V. al fonetico xaui.

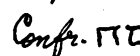
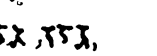
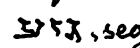
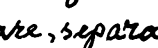
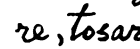
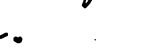
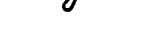
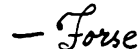
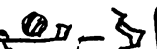
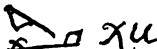
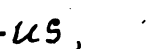
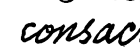
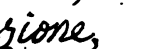
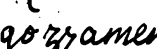
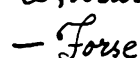
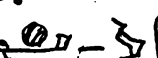
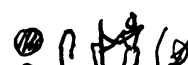
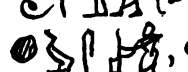
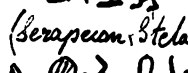
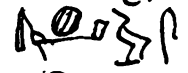
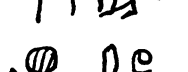
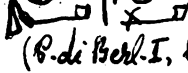
(Rit. 124, 6) (Stela di Kuban, 2) xui, Varr. di xu, specialmente come aggettivo (Rit. l. c.); ma anche come verbo (Rit. 125, 39).

, xui (Stel. 1107, Berl.). Dal contesto pare significhi: pianto, doglianza, lamento, rammarico, duolo, lutto; — o alcunchè di simile.

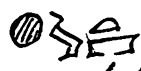
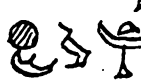
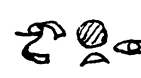
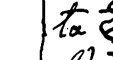
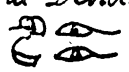
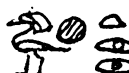
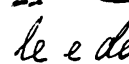
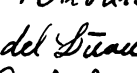
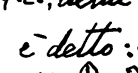
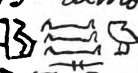
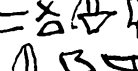
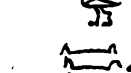
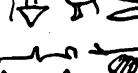
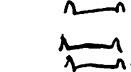
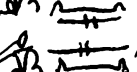
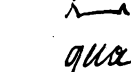
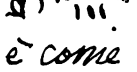
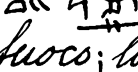
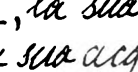
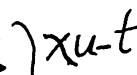
, xuī, V. xu.

, xui (Rit. 159, 1), sost. equival. a xu, specialmente nel senso dell' all. 4.

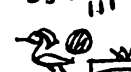
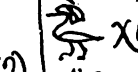
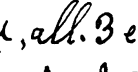
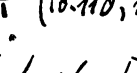
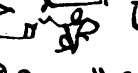
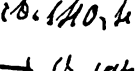
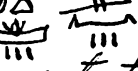
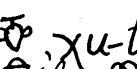
, xui-u (?) (D. H. T. II, 52, c, 6), volatili.

, V. al fonetico xaui.

(Mél. di Chab. II, 141) xuīu, V. xu. — il porta-ventaglio, il pteroforo.

xui-meh, V. sotto xu.

, xuu (Tomb. Neferhotep, Tebe), (Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 367) lamentazione, lamento.

(D. T. T. I, 47, 6) (D. H. T. II, 35, b, 8) (Brev. T. H. I, 33) (Rit. 125, Tit., 37 e 63) xuu, Varianti di xu.

(Rec. N, 60, 10) (D. H. I. 103, 9) xuu, pesci, il pesce in generale. (Brug.). — Probabilmente varianti del prec.

xub-t (De Rougé, Ét. 96), var. di xabu.

xu-pet (D, 37, Louvre; Pierret, Ét. égypt. II, 73), var. di xa-pe.

(Mar. Dend. I, 59) (ib. I, 67, XXI) (D. K. T. 57) (Mar. Dend. I, 38, XXI) (ibidem) xufa, xufau, xufu, varianti delle b. e. invece di xfa, xft.

xufu, Χέοψ, Σοῦφις della lista di Manetone, Cheope, il 2º faraone della IV Dinastia (Menfitica), il quale fece costruire la maggiore delle tre grandi piramidi di Gizéh.

xumen-t (D. T. T. 2, 38, 12), invece di xtmn-t.

xu-meh, v. sotto xu.

xu-nennu (Inscr. Pepi I, 439), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) malato.

xu-nexex, v. sotto xu.

(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XIX, 15), invece di xeru, i riti, le cerimonie, ecc. (V.).

xus (Mar. Abyd.), uccidere, immolare, scannare, ammazzare (gli olocausti). Confr. נסך tagliare, recidere; [illegible], segare, separare, tagliare, recidere, tosare. — Forse xu-us, consacrazione dell'immolazione, oppure sgozzamento sacro, consacrato.

(Denkm. IV, 69, 6) (Serapeum, Stela dell'anno 31 di Dario) (Karnak) (L. 1874, 88) (Denkm. IV, 27, a) (B. di Berl. I, l. 196, 301) (ibidem). xus, signif. fondamentale: pestare, stritolare, sgretolare in un mortaio. — Quindi comunemente: fabbricare, edificare, costruire.

, χusχus (De Rougé, Mél. d'Arch. I, 39), forma raddoppiata del precedente, collo stesso significato: (De Rougé) fare lavori, lavorare.

, χu-t (D. Z. T. I, 147, 6), propriam. abitazione, dimora splendida, sontuosa (Confr. χu, all. 3). — Ma poi: dimora, abitazione, in genere.

(Canopo 26) (Dendera II, 24) 4. al fonetico χaut.

χu-t, l'occhio, specialmente l'occhio sacro (Confronta χu), l'occhio divino, l'occhio della divinità, in particolare il sacro occhio di Osiride, come reliquia. — Ma più comunemente l'occhio del Sole e sopratutto della luna (secondo la tradizione di Dendera). (Dict. géo. 1441) (Rit. 140, 4)

(Edfu e Dendera), duale; i due occhi del sole, oppure gli occhi del sole e della luna.

, χu-t, letter. la rilucente, la splendente, designa la brillante corona del Sole.

χu-t (Rit. 149, 55), raggio di luce, luce; fiamma, fuoco. Al Rit. l. c., della 13ª dimora àa del Sûau è detto: ..., la sua acqua è come fuoco; la sua acqua estesa è come fiamma, il cui ardore è come lingua di fiamma divoratrice. Non si desidera di berla, (poichè) non estingue la sete di coloro che sono presso di essa.

χu-t, V. χu.

(Rit. 100, 3) (ib. 110, 12) (ib. 140, 4) (L. 187, 131) χu-t, sostantivo di χu, all. 3 e 4. ..., io sono potente nella loro gloria.

, χu-t, cuore. V. χu.

, χu-t (P. Rhind 26, 3), V. χu

(Inscr. Pepi I, fr.) (Rit. 11, 2; 15, 2; fr.) duali — χu-t, duale χu-ti, V. χu. hor-χu-ti e varr. V. sotto hr. (Rit. 71, 14), quelli che sono all'orizzonte, gli abitanti dell'orizzonte.

χu-t, derivato dal prec., nome della piramide di Cheope (χufu) a Gizeh.

(D. H. T. 95, 23). χu-ti, g. f., designa secondo Brugsch, il sole del mattino.

(P. Rhind, IV, 3) (Rit. 141, 1) pl. (Inscr. Pepi I, 357) — χu-ti, l'abitante dell'orizzonte, gli abitanti dell'orizzonte o degli orizzonti (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 158, all'Inscr. Pepi I, l. c.). Al Rit. l. c. detto di certi dèi (𓊹𓊹𓊹). — Il 1° ed il 4° gruppo, secondo Brug. sono equiv. al prec..

χu-tu (Rit. 148, 1), Variante di χu.

(L. 1569, 27) (Tomba di T.) — χuχ, χuχa, V. χa-χa e χχ. (L. l. c.).

una specie di misura pel grano.

χuχu, opp. χu-sen (II), la doppia stella χu, oppure le due stelle χu, o la costellazione χu di due stelle. V. χu.

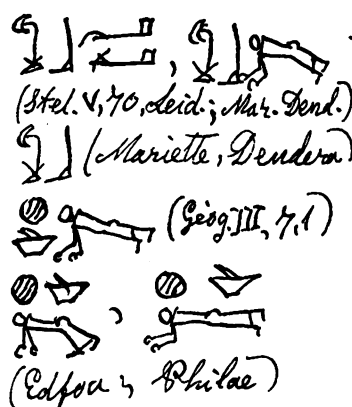
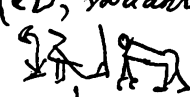
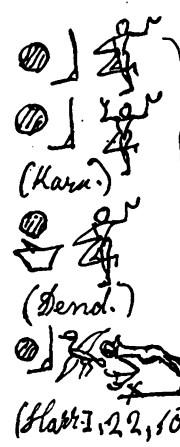
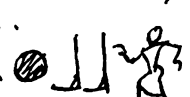
V. al fonetico χauχt.

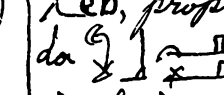
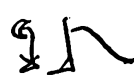
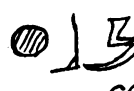
χeb, si trova usato come equivalente ai seguenti e .

(P. 6, Leida) (Sall. IV, 15, 6; 22, 1 e 11) (Tav. Stat.) — χeb, significato fondament.: staccare, scollare, sciogliere, amputare, disgiungere, separare, disunire, dividere, tagliare, recidere, troncare. — Toglie re, levare, spogliare. 2) — Guastare, rovinare, corrompere, distruggere, corrodere, intaccare, ledere, offendere, violare, annientare; acciaccare, ammaccare, pestare; — desolare, devastare, battere, percuotere, abbattere, atterrare; — ed altre violenti azioni.
Confr. con s'b e col copto ϣⲱϥ (T. M. B.), ϣⲉϥ (T.), ϣⲏϥ (passiv.), destruere, evertere, desolare, vastare; —

et passiva; — desolatio, vastatio.
3) — Equiv. al seg.
4) — Zappare la terra, arare, solcar coll'aratro la terra, fare il lavoro campestre, scavare la terra, גבה, חפר. — Agricoltura, lavoro dei campi, labourage.

(Inscr. Unas. 570) (R. 6, Leida) (O. Briefe, 8, 9) (Rit. 125, 8) (Z. 1881, 31) (Mél. di Chab. II, 178) (Rit. 116, 5) (Sall. II, 2, 5. 7, 5; 12, 1)

xeb, deriv. dal prec. all. 1; quindi propr.: diminuire, scemare, impiccolire, menomare, restringere; — avvilire, mutilare, umiliare.
— E i sost. corrisp.: depravazione, corruzione, abbiezione, meschinità, diminuzione, sottrazione, mutilazione, detrimento, rovina, danno, scapito. — percossa.
— Malvagità, immoralità, bassezza, viltà; — menzogna, falsità, falsificazione, frode.
— Mancanza, penuria.
— Cattivo stato o cattiva qualità di una cosa.
— E gli aggettivi corrispondenti.
— Quindi anche equiv. al prec. all. 2, e Varr. di xab, xab-t, xab, xabu (V. questi vocaboli).
— Il 2°, il 3° ed il 4° gruppo, specialmente il 3° e 4°, si trovano frequentemente impiegati nel P. Matematico di Londra per indicare le operazioni aritmetiche sottrarre e dividere, sottrazione e divisione; sopratutto nel 1° senso trovasi spesso la formola imperativa:
xeb xer-k, togli, leva, sottrai (V. Z. 1874, 148; 1875, 27).
— Del resto questo senso di sottrarre, sottrazione ed anche sottrattore, diminutore (che si è conservato nel copto ϣⲓⲃ, f. differentia, discrimen) nel suo significato generale trovasi anche altrove.

(Rit. 145, 54) (ib. 146, 0) (ib. 145, 60)

sottrattrice di sangue; (Pierr.) massacrant (ou immolateur) dans le sang; (Brugsch) Verminder des Blutes, or: welcher raubt das Blut; (Birch) trampling in blood (or in gore).
(ib. 116, 3), ingranditi al 2° giorno del mese, impiccoliti al 15° giorno (detto degli Dei di Hermopoli); (Birch) greatest on the 1st of the month, less on 15th; (Lefèb.) qui grandissez le 2 du mois et qui rappez le 15; (Pierr.) grands le premier jour du mois, et qui vous amoindrissez à la fête du 15.
— Trasformare; trasformarsi, passare da uno stato ad un altro; — cambiare, alterare, falsificare, fraudare; detto nel Rit. specialmente delle preghiere e delle offerte sacre.
(ib. 125, 8), io non ho fraudate le cose necessarie; (Birch) I have not falsified measures; (Brug.) nicht habe ich geschmälert die nothwendigen

Opfer; (Reinisch) ich änderte nicht ab die Gebete; (Pleyt.) je n'ai pas falsifié les mesures de grains; (Chab.) je n'ai rien changé aux prières; (Maspero) je n'ai pas altéré les mesures de grain; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas diminué les approvisionnements

(ib. 125,7) io non ho sottratto le provigioni nei templi; (Birch) I have not changed the measures of the country; (Brugsch) nicht habe ich aufgezehrt was dem Tempel geweiht war; (Reinisch) ich habe nicht vertauscht (ihre) Opfergaben in den Tempeln der Städte; (Pleyte) je n'ai pas falsifié (fraudé) les pains des temples; (Masp.) je n'ai point détourné les pains des temples; (Pierr.) je n'ai point pillé les provisions des temples.

(ib. 125,20). io non commisi frode; (Birch) I have not played the hypocrite; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas causé de dommage.

(Abido) (Dendera) (Stel. Mendes) χeb, equiv. ai due precedenti nel senso di diminuire, scemare, appiccolire, accorciare, scucire; tagliare, sventrare, amputare, sottrarre, togliere, torre via. — Ed i passivi corrisp.

— Detto relativamente al decrescere del disco lunare.

— (Düm. Baugesch. v. Dend., Taf. 31) in opposizione a sχf.

χeb, V. l'equivalente e più comune χb-t.

χeb (Tav. Stat.), derivato da χb arare, solcare, ecc.; propriam. lo strumento che ara, che solca, cioè il vomere, l'aratro. Confr. kb.

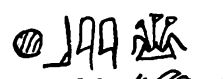
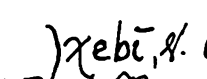
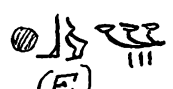
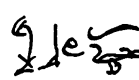
χeb, ape, pecchia, vespa. locusta, scarafaggio, bruco. (?) crabrones, vespae.
2) — Equiv. al seg., all. 1.

(Rit. 148,12,30) χeb, il Nord, il Settentrione (Rit. l.c.) V. il 2° al fonetico sχt.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

χeb (Stel. V, 55, Leida; Serapeum; Liste dei Nomi) ?
(Brugsch) pianta mellifera? μελίλωτος? (Plut. De Iside et de Osiride, c. 14; Athen. III, 73).
Confr. χbu.

V. al fonetico χab.

(Stel. V, 70, Leid.; Mar. Dend.) (Mariette, Dendera) (Geog. III, 7, 1) (Edfou; Philae) — χeb, Varianti di χab, con gli stessi significati.

χeb, derivato dal precedente, signif.: danzare, ballare; far giuochi di ginnastica o di agilità o di forza; fare il ballerino, il buffone, il pagliaccio; e questi stessi sost. (Karn.) (Dend.) (Harr. I, 22, 10) Confr. χbb.

(Edfu) (Champ. Not. Descr. 515) χeb, propr. derivato da χb; l'animale incurvato; designa l'ippopotamo. — Ma anche Tifone, il dio del male, frequentemente rappresentato sotto la figura di questo animale.

, V. al fonetico χab.

χeb, propr. lo strumento ricurvo, incurvato, designa la falce, la falciuola per mietere, il falcetto.
V. la forma più antica χabu.

(Rosell. Mon. III, 1) (Rit. 116, 3) (Mél. Chab. II, 178) — χeba, Varianti di χb.

χeba-it (Rec. de trav. III, 59), nella espressione , che Pleyte (l. c.) traduce: le four à feu, forno, fornace.
— Var. di χb-t.

(Z. 1879, 13) χebi, V. χb, χb, ed il seg.

(E) (Z. 1875, 66) χebu, nome di una pianta che era impiegata a scopi medicinali.
— Verosimilmente identica alla prec. (V. Brugsch, Dict. Geog. 56 ?).
— Maspero (Journ. As. 1883, 23) crede che questa pianta sia il tamarisco, tamarice.

, V. al fonetico χabu.

V. ibidem.

, χebu, V. χb.

— Chab. lo fa equiv. a xb.

, xebu-it-u (P. Harris 500, verso), (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 23) rami di tamarisco; oppure var. di xbu.

(secondo Goodwin) (secondo Maspero) xebusatà, g. f., (Goodw., Trans. 1874, 346) vessel or bundle, vaso o fagotto, fardello, fascio, mazzo, pacco, fastello.
Confr. חבש legare, fasciare, attaccare, cingere, ecc.
— (Masp., Journ. As. 1878, 105) grande jarre en terre.
— (Brugsch) identico con xabusa, xabs e xbs-ta.

(P. di Berl. I, l. 194) (Med. Abu, 2a corte) xebeb, forma aumentata di xb, signif. propriam.: farsi curvo, piegarsi, curvarsi, incurvarsi, storcersi; nelle danze, nelle rappresentazioni ginnastiche, negli esercizi di ginnastica. — Quindi: fare giuochi od esercizi di ginnastica, danzare, ballare. — Ed i corrispondenti sost.: danza, ballo, ginnastica.
2) — Far incurvare alcuno, farlo piegare, cioè spossarlo; — La forza di curvare, abbassare, atterrare qualcuno.

(D. T. II, 35, 5) (Rec. IV, 94) (D. T. I, 52, 1) (Mar. Dend.) (P. Leida, I, 344, 8, 4) xebeb, nome di un vaso panciuto a forma di caldaia; caldaia, calderone, fiasco panciuto.
2) — (Brug., Z. 1880, 6) Büchse, scattola, bossolo.

, xebeb-ti (Bul. 58), V. xbb.

, xeben (Géog. I, N. 11), vocabolo raro invece di hbn. Derivato probabilmente da xb, arare, zappare, ecc.

(Chab. Mél. III, 269) (Rit. 125, 37) (ib. 130, 6) (C. 26, Louvre) xeben-t, xeben-ti, forma allargata di , xb, con gli stessi significati (4.). — Distruttore, corruttore; che rende guasto, sconcio, corrotto. — Lo storto morale, ciò che si scosta dall'onestà; e quindi: disonestà, infamia, ingiustizia, peccato, colpa, delitto; corruzione, male, danno, piaga.
— E gli aggettivi corrisp.: guasto, corrotto, distrutto, disonesto, ingiusto, ecc.
Confr. חבל distruggere, corrompere, guastare, dissipare, agire perversamente; corruzione, rovina, distruzione, devastazione.

(Rit. 130,6) egli non entra nel bacino della corruzione [(Birch) the Pool of the Damned; (Lefeb.) le bassin des égorgés; (Pierr.) le bassin des immolés].

, xeber (De Roug. Chrest. p. 125), significa comunemente: riunione di più parti ad una somma totale; onde somma, totale, in genere. — חבר, حبر, congiungere, unire; unirsi, adunarsi, associarsi; onde חֲבֵר, חַבָּר, חָבֵר, cald. חֲבַר (femin. חברת, חֲבֶרֶת, cald. חֲבֶרְתָּא), socio, compagno, conjux; חֲבֻרָה, חֶבֶר, società, compagnia, unione. — ed il copto ϣⲃⲉⲉⲣ, ϣⲃⲏⲣ, ϣⲫⲏⲣ, amicus, socius, sodalis; ϣⲃⲉⲉⲣⲉ, ϣⲃⲏⲏⲗⲓ, amica, socia.

, xebes (Nav. Myth. d'Hor. XI, 5), piegare, curvare, incurvare (la schiena). — Inchinarsi, incurvarsi.
— Immergere, tuffare; immergersi, tuffarsi.

(Nav. M. d'Hor. V, 7)
(J. de Roug., Edf. 65, XVIII)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 565)
xebes, mergo, marangone, oca, anitra; od altro uccello che si tuffi (confr. il prec.) nell'acqua.

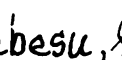
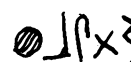
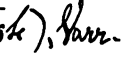
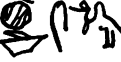
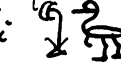
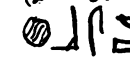
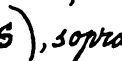
, V. al fonetico xebs.

, xebes (D. T. T. 75, 1, freq.), forma allargata di xb (V.); separare, smembrare, staccare, tagliare, recidere, segare, troncare; — percuotere, battere per separare.
—: Raccogliere, togliere, spiccare.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

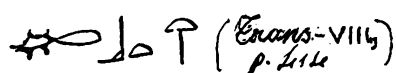
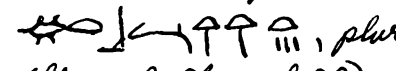
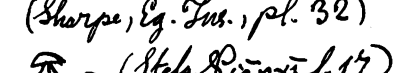
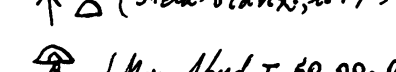
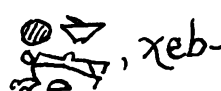
(Inscr. Pepi I, 305)
(ib. 710)
(Rit. 1, 10)
(ib. 18, 21 e 22)
(ib. freq.)
(Rec. III, 99)
(J. de Roug., Edf. 64, XV)
xebes, affine al prec. e forma allargata di xb; significa propriamente pestare, sgretolare, sminuzzare, stritolare. Detto per lo più dello sgretolare, ecc. il terreno coll'aratro o colla marra o colla zappa; — quindi arare, zappare, dissodare, coltivare (la terra, il suolo [Rit. 1, 10]), coltivare la campagna (J. de Rougé, Text. géog. 67).
— (Brugsch) anche concimare (Rec. III, 99; Rit. 18, 21).

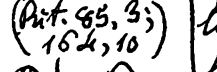
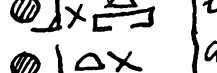
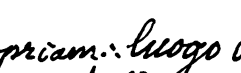
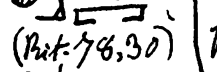
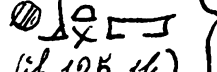
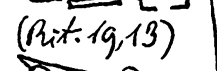
(Rit. 18, 21), questa notte della festa del dissodamento della terra col sangue: (Brug.) in der Nacht wo bestellt (gedüngt) ward der Erdboden mit Blut; (Birch) the night of manuring (?) with Blood; (Pierr.) cette nuit de la fête du labourage de la terre avec le sang; (Lefeb.) cette nuit de la fête de la terre sillonnée de sang. La qual festa è chiamata nella

colonna seguente ..., la grande festa del xebesta (che si celebra) in Dadu.

2) — (J. de Rougé, Edf. l. c.) in parallelismo con ... hr, significa appiccolire, annientare, annichilare, e simili.

... (L. 186 b, 33) ... xebes, lampada, lucerna, fanale, — lucignolo. ϩⲏⲃⲥ (M.), ϧⲏⲃⲥ (T.), ⲡⲓ, lucerna, lychnus, ellychnium.

... (Rit. 136, 1) ... (ib. 130, 5) ... xebes, derivato dal precedente, propr. lampada celeste, cioè stella, astro; detto sopratutto delle stelle delle costellazioni-decani (Brug. Matér.); e quindi anche costellazione o decano in generale. — Anche nome di una stella speciale di un decano. — Al plur. anche equiv. al plur. del seg. (Rit. 109, 8). (Sarc. Vienna) b. e.

... (Rit. 101, 4) ... (ib. 127, 6) xebes, varr. del prec. — Al plur. astri personificati e divinizzati, gli Dèi-Astri, secondo Lefébure, designazione delle anime dei defunti.

..., xebes opp. xabes, V. al fonetico xabs.

..., xebesī (Champ. Not. descr. 185), designazione di un animale; l'ippopotamo? (V. ... xb); — l'animale barbuto? (Confr. ... xabs).

..., xebesu, V. ... xbs.

..., xebesu (Rec. I, 43, 13), derivato dal prec., signif.: la terra dissodata, la terra coltiva, il campo, il terreno del campo, la terra arata, coltivabile. — Sopratutto in oppos. a ... xnta.

... xebeses (Inscr. Pepi I, 581, 584), varr. di ... xbs.

..., xebes-t, V. ... xbs-ti.

..., xebes-t (D. T. T. 39, 6). Var. di ... xabs.

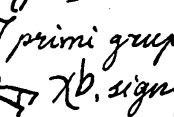
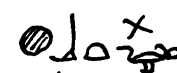
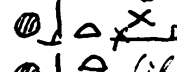
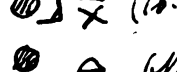
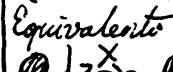
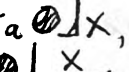
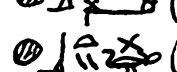
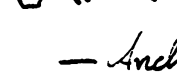
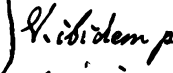
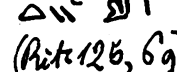
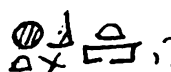
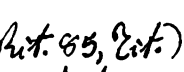
... (D. H. T. 100, a, 1) ... xebesta, varianti di ... xbs.

..., xebes-ti (D. T. T. 75, 1), colui che taglia, che distacca (confr. ... xbs), sopratutto il raccoglitore

del balsamo dagli alberi balsamiferi. — Lauth assimila a שׁבה legare, fasciare, attaccare.

(Trans. VIII, p. 414) ... , plur. (Sharpe, Eg. Ins., pl. 32) (Stela Piānxi, l. 17) (Mar. Abyd. I, 52, 22 e 23) — xeb-t, Varianti di xaīb.

xeb-t (Edfu), V. xb.

xeb-t (Champ. Gramm. 270), V. xb.

(Rit. 85, 3; 164, 10) (Rit. 78, 30) (ib. 125, 14) (Rit. 19, 13) — xeb-t, propriam. luogo della distruzione, dell'annichilamento, della desolazione, della devastazione (confronta xb). 2) — Il luogo o la camera dell'immolazione, del supplizio; il patibolo; (Chab.) l'échafaud des criminels, l'abattoir, la tuerie. — Il luogo speciale in cui era lo strumento del supplizio. — Il ceppo della decapitazione, il palco ferale. — Il supplizio in generale.
3) — (Brugsch) distruzione, annientamento. — Deserto, solitudine: ϣⲁϥⲉ (M., T.), desertum, ϯϣⲁϥⲉ (M.) ἔρημος.
4) — I primi gruppi, come derivati da xb, significano anche camera a pareti e volte curve, cioè forno. Confr. xbaīt.

(Rit. 146, 0) (ib. 113, 4) (Mon. Myth. Ph., 25, 19) (Rit. 145, 54) (ib. 125, 20; Roug. E. T. 98) (Dendera) — xeb-t, xebti. Equivalente a ..., ..., ..., xb, in tutti i loro significati, ma specialm. come sostantivo. V. ibidem parecchi esempi. — Anche equiv. a xbxb.

(Rit. 125, 69) (ib. 136, 14) — xeb-ti (V. anche al fonetico sxt), derivato da xb, Nord, significa re del Nord, del Settentrione. ... (Rit. 125, 69), i re del Sud e del Nord, opp. i re del Sud ed i re del Nord; (Pierr.) les dieux du Sud et du Nord; (Birch e Lefébure) i re. — Al Rit. 136, 14 v'ha la medesima espressione.

xebt-t (Rit. 85, Tit.) V. xb-t.

[hieroglyphs], xebed-t (Brugsch XVII, 7), Var. ant. di [hieroglyphs] xbt.

[hieroglyphs], xebex (Inscr. Unas, 308), variante del seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text, pl. XV; Inscr. Pepi I, 609) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 75, 2; 78, 15; 145, 2; 146, a) [hieroglyphs] (Edf.) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd.) [hieroglyphs] (Geog. III, Taf. 9) [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 71, 1) xebxeb, forme raddoppiate di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], xb (V.), coi significati rinforzati dei medesimi vocaboli. — Ma comunemente: bucare, pertugiare, fendere, spaccare, aprire, sfondare, amputare, tagliuzzare, fracassare, sfracellare; abbattere, atterrare, rovesciare; sconfiggere, massacrare, esterminare, distruggere; — ed i corrispondenti passivi.

— I sostantivi corrispondenti: battaglia, sconfitta, massacro, ecc.

— Confr. ϣⲉⲃϣⲱⲃ, ϣⲟⲃϣⲉⲃ (M.), secari, dissecari. — נקב forare, trafiggere, bucare; נקף, נקף, נקף, recidere, tagliare, accoppare, scannare, abbattere, sconfiggere.

Si noti l'espressione seguente:

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 299) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 145, 6, 2) (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 215) [Le porte si aprono per [hieroglyphs]] la rottura dei chiavistelli (?).

[hieroglyphs], xebxeb, g. m. (D. H. T. 13, 4), (Brugsch) Scheidebank, in connessione col precedente, designa un meccanismo od uno strumento che taglia in pezzi, che tagliuzza, spacca, fende, sfracella, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], xebxeb (Stela Pianxi), Var. di [hieroglyphs] xbb.

[hieroglyphs], xep, 1) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xp.
2) — (Karn.) Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xp.
3) — Frequente var. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], xpr, per la caduta della liquida [hieroglyphs]: [hieroglyphs] (Edfu, lista geogr.) = [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto il vocabolo [hieroglyphs] xpr).

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] xep (S. di Berl. I, l. 10; Rit. 39, 10; 75, 3; 99, 30; 127, 12; 149, 19; ecc.), rimuovere, muovere in avanti, far avanzare, trascinare (Rit. 134, 3); — muovere, dimenare, agitare.

2) — Far salire, portar su, condurre, portare, menare, trasportare, dirigere.

— Rimuovere, levar di mezzo, condurre o portar via, togliere, mettere da parte; ϣⲱⲡ, amovere.

— (Schiap., al Rit. 134, 3) precipitare (a terra, [hieroglyphs]).

3) — Rimuoversi, muoversi avanti, avanzarsi (Rit. 127, 12); muoversi, dirigersi o camminare (verso..., [hieroglyphs] ..., ib. 75, 3; da..., [hieroglyphs]..., ib. 99, 30);

precipitarsi su (⊂⊃..., od anche coll'accusativo).
(Birch) To pace, the pacing, to go, to go along, to pass to (⊂⊃); (Pierr.) marcher vers (⊂⊃), sur (⊂⊃), se diriger vers (⊂⊃), se rendre à (⊂⊃).
— Procedere rapidamente, velocemente, affrettarsi, andarsene in fretta; — partire, sloggiare.
— Mossa, partenza, marcia.
— Al P. di Berl. I (Storia di Sineha), l. 10, si ha la frase [hieroglyphs] χep n-a se, che Maspero traduce: je tombai sur un homme, io m'incontrai con un individuo.
— 4) — Passeggiero, transitorio, instabile, fugace, ecc. V. [hieroglyphs] χp.

[hieroglyphs], χep (Rit. 39, 2), deriv. dal prec.; rimuovere, levar via lo sputo, l'escremento. — Quindi: sputare, vomitare, gettar fuori, recere, rigettare, ributtare, evacuare, vuotare, espettorare.
— Ciò che è sputato, vomitato o evacuato; vuotamento, evacuazione, deiezione, escremento, sputo, vomito, secrezione.
— (Pierr.) veleno.
— (Devéria) Immerger.

[hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 38, text. p. 22), [hieroglyphs] (Journ. Äz. 1883, 38), [hieroglyphs] (Rec. de tr. III, 59) χep, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] χp (V.); propr.: ciò che è da ributtarsi, che è contrario, avverso, spiacevole a qualcuno, che eccita avversione, orrore.
— Avversità, contrarietà, male.
2) — E quindi, per eufemismo, non raro in luogo di [hieroglyphs] mt, morire, morte (Stela V, 38, Leida).
3) — Ciò che è a ributtarsi, ad abborrirsi, a detestarsi, ciò per cui si deve sentire (oppure che eccita i sentimenti di) ribrezzo, vergogna, rossore, obbrobrio, ecc. Ciò che è detestabile, abbominevole, esecrabile, vergognoso, stomachevole, nauseabondo.
ϣⲓⲡⲓ (B. M.), ϣⲓⲡⲉ (T.), pudor, verecundia, opprobrium, turpitudo; ϣⲡⲓⲧ pudore affici, ϣϥⲓⲧ opprobrium, pudor, confusio.
חֶרְפָּה obbrobrio, ludibrio, vituperio, rossore, ignominia, onta.
[hieroglyphs] (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. l. c.) gli odori stomachevoli, nauseabondi.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 32, 6), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 26) χep, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] kp, la mano che prende, la mano chiusa, il pugno; (Birch) palm.
כַּף palma, mano; חָפְנַיִם i pugni delle mani.

[hieroglyphs], χep, oppure χepes', Variante di [hieroglyphs] χps' (Bul. 88).
— Brugsch dà a questi due vocaboli suoni e significati diversi; legge il 1° χep e traduce coscia o gamba posteriore di un quadrupede, in opposizione al 2°, χps', coscia o gamba anteriore.

[hieroglyphs], χep (D. H. T. II, 47, e, 16; Rit. 78, 4), figura, immagine, simulacro, forma; (al Rit. l. c.) fantasma; (Birch) type. — Derivato da un radicale,

di cui si è conservato la forma causativa [hierogl.] s-xp, formare, figurare. — Affine a [hierogl.] xpr e da [hierogl.] xrb (V.).
— Detto frequentemente delle rappresentazioni figurate come ornamento, su lastre metalliche, alle porte, alle tavole, agli altari, ecc.; talora sul metallo [hierogl.] uasem (Mariette, Karn., 23 e seg.).
— Confr. ϫⲉⲣⲉⲃ (M.), ϥⲣⲃ (T.), figura, simulacrum, forma, phantasma.

[hierogl.], xep (P. Leyd. 344, verso, 6, 8), Goodwin (Trans. II, 260) lo fa derivare dal seguente e traduce: propriamente il tetto, la volta della bocca, cioè il palato.
— Onde il causativo [hierogl.] s-xp (V.).

[hierogl.], xep (Trans. II, 260), volta, tetto. ⲕⲏⲡⲉ, ⲕⲉⲏⲡ, camera, fornix; rabbin. כִּפָּה edifizio fatto a volta.
[hierogl.] xep-pe (P. Bul. 17, 6, 5), la volta del cielo, il cielo, il firmamento.
2) — Equiv. a [hierogl.] xp; anche come verbo: formare, figurare, ecc.

[hierogl.] (Bul., Stela Nehi) (B. Nextuamen, Berl.) — xep, xepa (Z. 1881, 40), in connes. con [hierogl.] xp, all. 3, ϣⲓⲡⲓ, חֶרְפָּה (V.); propr.: pudenda, le vergogne; — identico al copto ⲃⲉⲗⲡⲓ (M. T.), ϩⲉⲗⲡⲉ, ϩⲗⲡⲉ (T. T.), umbilicus, lumbus; detto specialmente degli uomini.
[hierogl.], b. e. (Nav. M. D. H. 24, 106)
2) — In senso più lato: corpo, ventre; onde [hierogl.] (Stela Nehi), letter.: le cose che sono nel corpo, cioè: le viscere, le interiora, gli intestini.
3) — (Stern, E.) una parte determinata di arbusti, usata in medicina.

[hierogl.] oppure [hierogl.] — xep oppure xepà (P. Gy. 13, Berl.), גּוֹב, scarabeo, scarafaggio.
2) — Var. di [hierogl.] xpr, in tutti i suoi significati.

[hierogl.], xepàu (Mél. d'Arch. 1873, 277), V. [hierogl.] xp.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.] plur. — xepā, xepāu, (E.) manducare; — inde: pastilli qui manducantur.

[hierogl.], xepī, deriv. da [hierogl.] xp; ciò che è gettato giù, che viene buttato giù, che cade a terra, che si spicca, ecc. per la messe, la raccolta in biade o frutti.
Sinonimo di [hierogl.] xns (V.).

[hierogl.] (Karn.), [hierogl.], pl. (Harr. I, 7, 1) — xepī, V. [hierogl.] xp.

(Sall. IV, 21, 5) (Leyda, Stela V, 38) (Bulac, Stel. Hormnh-āb) xepi, xep-īt. Varianti di xp in tutti i suoi significati, ma spec. in quello dell'all. 2.

xep-īt, Var. di xp.

xepu (Sall. IV, 6, 7), v. xp.

xepu, Var. di xp.

(Champ., Not. Descr. I, 433) (D. H. T. II, 48, a, 8) (Harr. I, 7, 1) (Rit. 78, 4) xepu, xepu-ī-u, plurali di xp.

xepuš (An. II, 9, 4). Var. di xpš.

xepud (Pleyte. Ét. 70), Var. di xpd.

xepep (Bonom., Sarc. Seti I, pl. 2, scompartimento B), forma allargata di xp (V.), nel senso speciale di affrettarsi, andarsene in fretta, ecc.

xeppu (P. Harr. 500, verso), Masp. (Journ. Asiat. 1883, 36) traduce: trépasser, mourir; mort; ritenendolo equivalente a xp, all. 2. Nel l. c. si ha la frase: (Masp.) briser le cœur jusqu'à la mort.

(Harr. I, 27, 6) (Edfu) xepen, ingrassato, grasso, pingue, חֵלֶב. — In Edfu, posto in parallelismo con zt (V.), parlando di oche e montoni.

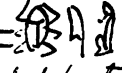
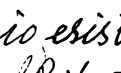
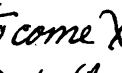
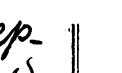
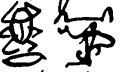
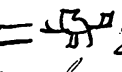
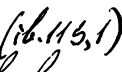
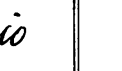
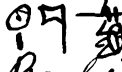
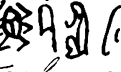
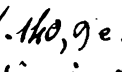
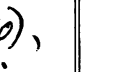
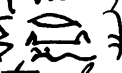
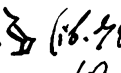
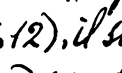
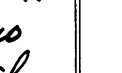
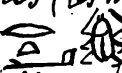
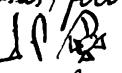
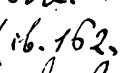
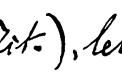
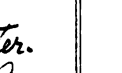
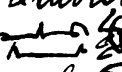
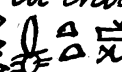
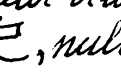
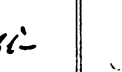
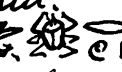
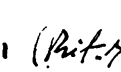
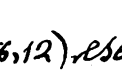
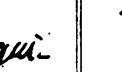
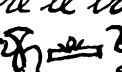
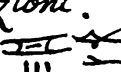
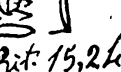
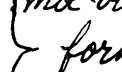
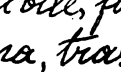
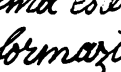
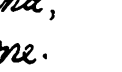
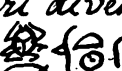
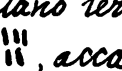
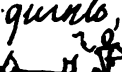
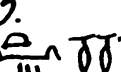
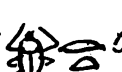
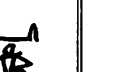
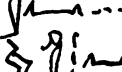
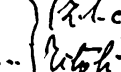
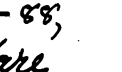
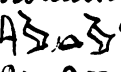
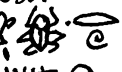
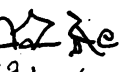
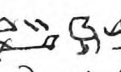
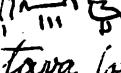
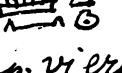
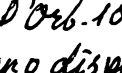
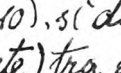
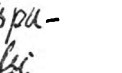
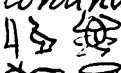
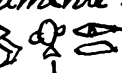
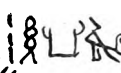
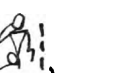
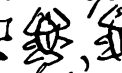
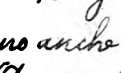
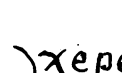
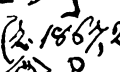
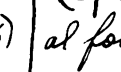
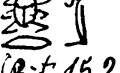
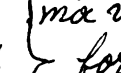
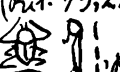
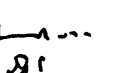
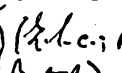
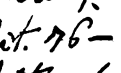
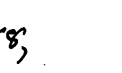
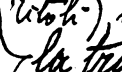
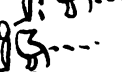
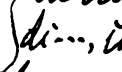
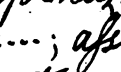
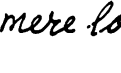
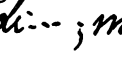
xepeni (Rit. 144, 29), boccale, pinta, (Brugsch) una misura di capacità (per la birra).

xepenen (An. IV, 15, 5; 5, 9), nome di una specie particolare di pesce.

(deps. Aeg. Text. al Rit. 163, 18), b. e., (Inscr. Pepi I, 344, 315), fr., (Rit. 130, 21; 162, 12), comunissimo, b. e. xeper, ϣⲱⲡ (T. M.), ϣⲱⲡ (M.), ϣⲟⲟⲡ (T. B.), ϣⲁⲡ (B.), ϣⲱⲡⲉ (T. B.), esse, existere, fieri, nasci; contingere, accidere; ϣⲱⲡ (M. B.) idem; ⲡⲓ- existentia. — Essere, esistere, divenire, diventare, essere stato, esser diventato.

2) — Far essere, far nascere, formare, pro-

durre; — farsi diventare, formarsi, prodursi, trasformarsi; prendere la forma, la figura di; costrutto con , con , od anche col caso diretto.
— Forma, trasformazione, ecc.; equival. al seg..
— Nel senso attivo sono più frequentemente usate le forme causative
s-xeper e varr. (V. a questo frase.) — du-xeper (e varr.) — rā-xeper (e varr.) — far esistere, far diventare, generare, produrre, formare, fare, provocare. — Generatore, autore, produttore (V. sotto sxpr).
3) — Accadere, avvenire, toccare, operarsi, compiersi; accadde che, avvenne che, ⲁⲥ-ϣⲱⲡⲉ (C.) contigit.
— L'avvenimento, l'accaduto, il caso, l'evento, il fatto, il fenomeno, l'accidente.
— Participio xeper-tu (Rit. 15, 29 e 41), xeper-ut e xeper-t. — Questo participio isolato, ma più frequentemente nella formola
xepert-pu (Z. 1874, 147 e 148; 1882, 171), letter. è diventato, è una formola che segna il risultato di una operazione aritmetica, e significa: il che fa, onde risulta, il che ammonta a; risultato, prodotto, somma, totale.
xepert-f è una altra formola che Erman (Z. 1882, 176) traduce: futuro, venturo, considerandola come una variante dell'altra àm-ha-u-f (V. all'articolo àm).

— xeper m-bah, xeper m-hā preesistere, preesistente, esistente prima, formato prima.
(Rit. 15, 3; 17, 3; 24, 1) xeper-zes-f, attributo della divinità principale, specialmente del dio solare: esistente per se stesso, oppure che si forma da se stesso, creato da se stesso, che si crea da se, che si forma da se stesso.
(Rit. 85, 2 e 3), io stesso (Rā) mi son creato insieme al dio Nun, in questo mio nome di Trasformazione; io mi creo in esso ogni giorno.
(15, 2), Rā-Harmachis-Xeprà, che si forma da se stesso.
, formatore della sua forma, altro attributo della divinità.
(Rit. 17, 2), (Rā apparisce) qual dio esistente, generatore del cielo e dell'abisso; (Birch) being in existence, Nu elevates firmament; (De Rougé) comme un être non engendré (le dieu) Schou a soulevé l'abîme céleste; (Naville) lorsque point n'existait de firmament; (Rein.) Ich bin der Gott, der sich selbst erzeugt hat in himmlischen Ocean; (Pierr.) en être qui s'est donné la forme. Shou a soulevé le Noun.

[hieroglyphs], io esisto come Xepra, dice il defunto al Rit. 83,1; (Birch) I am made as the Creator; (Wiedemann) ich entstehe als Cheper; (Masp.) je me suis transformé en dieu transformateur; (Pierr.) je deviens en Khepra.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 115,1), io presi una forma tra le forme; (Birch) I transformed; (Goodw.) I was a creature among the creatures; (Lefeb.) je suis né dans le lieu des naissances; (Pierr.) je deviens parmi ceux qui deviennent.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 140, 9 e 10), Ra forma le trasformazioni di Xeprà; (Pierr.) Ra devient en Khepra.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 78,12), il suo occhio si trasforma; (Pierr.) son oeil les (les mânes) fait être.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 162, Tit.), letter. fare che si formi la fiamma; (De Rougé) produire la chaleur; (Chab.) rétablir la chaleur vitale.
[hieroglyphs], nulla esiste simile a lui.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 78,12), eseguire le trasformazioni.
[hieroglyphs], i grandi mari diventano terre aride.
[hieroglyphs], accadde nell'anno decimoquinto, l'anno 15.
[hieroglyphs], io faccio conoscere a voi i favori toccati a me.
[hieroglyphs], acciocchè non arrivi il fatto.

4) — Verbo ausiliare di un verbo attributivo. Si trova per lo più unito ad altri ausiliari:
[hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 10,10), si disputava (opp. vi erano dispute) tra essi continuamente.
[hieroglyphs], egli ha composto scritti magici.

5) — [hieroglyphs], designano anche lo scarabeo, lo scarafaggio (Descr. V, 40; Inscr. Pepi I, 422). — Comune amuleto degli Egiziani, sotto forma di scarabeo, che si portava al collo o al dito incastonato in un anello, nel qual caso serviva anche come sigillo, avendo la parte inferiore (il ventre) spianata e su questo inciso un nome, un motto o un gruppo di figure allegoriche.

6) — Quindi lo scarabeo, che è e diventa tale per un cambiamento di forma, rappresenta anche un attributo simbolico della natura degli Dei.

[hieroglyphs] xpry.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1867, 23), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 24), [hieroglyphs] pl. (ib. 15, 23; 72,10) — xeper [V. altre forme plurali al fonetico xpru], g. m., forma visibile, forma esterna, forma, trasformazione. — Apparizione, visione. — Spettro, larva, fantasma, ombra (detto dei morti).

[hieroglyphs] ..., [hieroglyphs] ..., [hieroglyphs] ..., [hieroglyphs] ... (L. l. c.; Rit. 76—88, Titoli), letter. fare la trasformazione di..., in...; assumere la forma di...; mostrarsi,

apparire nella forma o nella figura di..., trasformarsi in......
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, tit.) compiere tutte le trasformazioni che egli desidera fare; opp. assumere tutte le forme in cui egli desidera trasformarsi.
— Le principali trasformazioni del defunto sono citate nei titoli dei Capitoli 76 a 88 del Rituale.
— Confr. [hieroglyphs] χp, χepeβ (M.), qpβ.

[hieroglyphs], χeper (Dend. ; Z. 1865, 5), nome dell' 8ª ora del giorno.

[hieroglyphs], χeprà-u, forme, trasformazioni; freq. plur. di [hieroglyphs] χpr.

[hieroglyphs] χeprà, nome del dio formatore, creatore, produttore delle trasformazioni (Rit. 64, 16). Padre degli Dei (ib. 15, 47); associato a Tum (ib. 141, 6); — forma di Harmakhis (ib. 17, 79).

[hieroglyphs], χeperi, Var. del seg..
— In Descr. V, 40 è il nome dello scarabeo, ivi figurato così [hieroglyph].

[hieroglyphs], χeperi, equiv. a [hieroglyph] χpr.

[hieroglyphs] χeperu, Var. di [hieroglyph] χpr, in tutti i suoi significati.
— L'ultimo, al Rit. 78, 12, come sostantivo, anche equiv. al seg.; — ed ib. 78, 13, come verbo alla 3ª persona plur..

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 17 e 24; 81, tit.; 165, 2)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 14, tit.; 80, tit.)
[hieroglyphs] (P. d'Orbiney, 15, 1)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 142, tit.)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 17, tit.; 18, 40)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 1, 22; 15, 10)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 20, 8; 43, 2)
χeperu, Varianti di [hieroglyph] χpr, e sue forme plurali, usate come sost. singolare e plurali.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (Philae) χeperu, χeper-ut, nome dell' 8ª ora del giorno.

[hieroglyphs], χeper-ut (Z. 1874, 147 e seg.), participio di [hieroglyph] χpr, usato per designare il risultato di un'operazione aritmetica (addizione o moltiplicazione). V. sotto χpr l'esempio.

[hieroglyphs], χeperer (Harr. I, 4, 9 e 10), propriam. piedestallo (di granito nero) per statue, nei templi.
— Figura di marmo. Confr. [hieroglyphs] χpr.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 422) (Rit. 163, 9) (ib. 30, 4; 64, 33; 165, 12) (Louvre, Monolite di Sais) (l. c.) (Harr. I, 15, 6)

xeprer, xeprerà, V. xpr, all. 5.
Lo scarabeo, figura di scarabeo, amuleto preziosissimo per le sue virtù magiche. Se ne facevano in ogni sorta di pietre preziose (Rit. 30, 4) intarsiate di oro, argento ed altri metalli fini. — Il Capitolo 30 del Rituale si dovea recitare sopra uno scarabeo di pietra dura (30, 4). — Uno scarabeo era collocato nel ventre della mummia (ib. 64, 33).
Al Cap. 163 è figurato il dio fecondatore Ammone Xem itifallico a corpo di scarabeo, il quale dio è chiamato (ib. 163, 9)

Ammone, il toro-scarabeo.

(Bul.) (Champ. Gramm. 494)

xepers', l'elmo, l'elmo di guerra, dei re e degli Dei.

xeper-t, V. xpr.

xeper-t, participio di xpr; usato per designare il risultato di una operazione aritmetica (addizione o moltiplicazione), nella formola . V. sotto il detto xpr, all'all. 3.

xepes' (Tomba a Gizeh), antiquata e rara var. del seg.

(P. 345, Leida) (Schiap. L. d. F. p. 100) (Inscr. Pepi I, 381) (Bul. 58) (Rituale, 16, 31) (ib. 19, 14; 62, 3) (ib. 64, 3, 8), plur. (ib. 144, 28) (Liste delle offerte, f.)

xepes', g. m. (nel P. citato di Leida, caso unico, questo vocabolo è di g. f.), coscia, gamba anteriore di un quadrupede (V. xp). Detto frequentemente e sopratutto della coscia dell'olocausto.
2) — Coscia in genere, gamba, zampa.
Confr. ϣⲱⲃϣ (M.), ϣⲱⲡϣ (M. T.), ⲡⲉ, brachium, ren (conjungitur cum hepate).

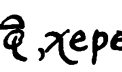
(Rit. 64, 3), la zampa (detto di uno sparviere) alzata sul collo e la coscia sul capo dell'occidente; (Birch) the thigh is twisted on the neck, the thigh is on the head of the West; — Alla colonna 8 dello stesso Capitolo è ripetuta la stessa espressione, che è verosimilmente allusiva ad un fatto o fenomeno astronomico.
3) — Strumento in forma di coscia di bue, usato nelle cerimonie dei funerali per l'operazione simbolica dell'apertura della bocca (àp-ro). Questo strumento era ordinariamente di ferro (V. Mél. d'Arch. I, 7; Schiaparelli, Libro dei Funerali, Testo, p. 130 e seg.).

4) — Equiv. al seg.
5) — Equiv. a [hierogl.] xps'.
6) — (An. I, 9, 3) Equiv. a [hierogl.] xps'.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 17, 35) [hierogl.] χepes', g. m., la stella polare, e più precisamente la costellazione polare dell' Orsa Maggiore, così chiamata perchè la figura dell' insieme delle sette stelle che la costituiscono somiglia a quella di una coscia (V. il prec.).
Confr. ϣⲱⲡϣ (T., π), stella (quaedam, quae conjungitur cum stella Canis); stella Arcturus (Parthey, p. 211).

[hierogl.] (Tomb. in Gurnah) [hierogl.] χepes', la spada falciata; il ferro, l'arma in forma di falce; scimitarra, sciabola, spadone, l'arma di trionfo dei faraoni vittoriosi, la spada vittoriosa, l'arma potente o della potenza (V. il seg.).
(Champ. Gramm. 53. 204) la harpé, arme de guerre.
— Spada, ascia, mazza, arma, in genere.

[hierogl.] (P. di Berl. I, l. 32; Stela C, 26, Louvre; Sall. II, 28; III, 8, 2 e 10) [hierogl.] (Med.-Abu) (Harr. I, 56, b, 6) χepes', g. m., forza, potenza, energia, virtus, vigore, robustezza; vittoria, trionfo.
2) — (P. di Berl. l. c.; Harr. I, 22, 8; Stela Samneh) equiv. al prec.: spada, scimitarra, ecc.

[hierogl.] (An. I, 26, 3 e 4) [hierogl.] (P. di Bologna 1094, 7, 10) χepes', g. m., (Chab. Voy. 269) il luogo dove si fabbricano gli arnesi, gli strumenti e le armi di ferro; la forge, la fucina. — Officina, opificio, laboratorio di metalli.
— L'arsenale.
— Secondo Brugsch, questo vocabolo è di origine semitica, e precisamente la trascrizione geroglifica dell'ebr. כִּבְשָׁן, fornace di metallo in fusione.
[hierogl.], fucina del faraone, il regio arsenale.
[hierogl.], capo-officina, direttore del laboratorio.
— In Mar. Dend. III, 17, e, questo locale è designato da [hierogl.] pe-χepes'-t.

[hierogl.], χepes'i (De Rougé, Mélang. d'Arch. I, 131), nome del sacerdote addetto al servizio del sacro toro bianco, che si venerava a Tebe.

[hierogl.], χepes'i (Chab.) vittorioso, ecc.; aggettivo di [hierogl.] xps'.

[hierogl.], χepes'-t (Mar. Dend. III, 17, e). V. [hierogl.] xps'.

, χepes'-t, V. χps'.

, χep-t (Denkm. II, 170; Tomba di Ti, N. 26), g. f., nome di una specie particolare di oca od anitra (Copt.).

, χep-t (Tomba di Ti), V. χp. — Transitorio, passaggiero, instabile, fugace.
Confr. χp.

, χepet (D. H. T. 100), Var. di χpd.

, χept (Ramesseum, Tebe), è comunemente interpretato lepre.
— Ma, secondo Brugsch, dal contesto designa un giovane cavallo, un puledro.

(Stela 87, Eremitage, Pietrob.)
(Varianti al Rit. 14, 4)
(D. T. T. I, 45, 24 e 25)
(Naville, Myth. d'Hor. 19, 8)
χep-t, χep-ti, Varianti di χp.
Al Rit. 14, 4 si trova, invece del 2°, 3° e 4° il gruppo equival. s'epti.

, χeped (D. H. T. 15, 30), gettar a terra, atterrare.
— Sinonimo di gbgb.

, χeped (Ramesseum, Tebe), V. χpt.

(Inscr. Sep. I, 570)
(Rit. 17, 29)
(ib. 64, 8)
(Rit. 145, 35)
(Brugsch, Dict.)
χeped, g. f. (liste delle offerte, freq.), lacca, coscia posteriore di un castrato o di un quadrupede qualunque. Secondo Brugsch, questo vocabolo non è identico a χps', come ritengono altri egittologi.
Si noti l'espressione ..., per designare la coda o la parte posteriore della costellazione-decano Kenemt.

2) — La parte posteriore, il rene, le derrière, le chiappe, le natiche; (Masp.) les deux fesses; (Pierr.) le fondement.
..... χer-χepdt ... (coi pronomi affissi), preposizione: dietro ..., di dietro a ...; al fianco di ....
(Rit. 89, 6) dietro voi.
(ib. 148, 11) (L'Osiriano N.) vi segue ai vostri fianchi; (Birch) he serves ye at your side; (Pierr.) il sera votre serviteur derrière vous.
(ib. 145, 35), dalle sue lacche a tutte le sue membra, per dire in tutte le parti del suo corpo.

, χepdu, plur. del prec.

, χepdu (Karn, col. 38), Var. di χpd.

, χeped-t (Rit. 64,3; 42,5; 89, 6; 148,11), v. χpd, ubi exempla.

, χep-ꝛesef-n-ānta (D.H.T. 34,2), designa una specie di balsamo o profumo, importata in Egitto dalla Nubia.

} χepeχ. χepeχ-t (Mél. d'Arch. I, 7), forma di χpš, con lo stesso significato.

, χef (Naos nella corte del Museo di Bulaq), curvarsi, piegarsi, incurvarsi, inchinarsi, inclinarsi, umiliarsi, ecc. (a...., ...).
— E gli attivi corrispondenti: curvare, incurvare, piegare, umiliare, abbattere, atterrare.

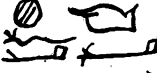
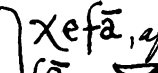
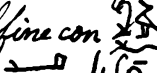
(D.T.T. I, 85,3) (fr.) (D.H.T. 60) } χef, guardare, dare un'occhiata, riguardare, rimirare
شاف, צפה, mirare, esplorare, guardare, riguardare, vedere, osservare, considerare.

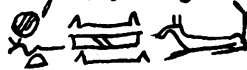
, χef, attaccare, assalire, andar contro.
2) — Non rara scrittura per metatesi invece di fχ, e fχt.

, χef, Variante dell'epoca greca invece di χft.

, χef (Sarcof. Onnophris, Bul.), חוף, חוף, arabo ضفة, porto di mare, riva, sponda, lido, spiaggia.
— Spiaggia del Nilo o del Mare.

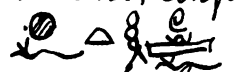
} χefa opp. χefti? Noi abbiamo messo questi gruppi al fonetico χfti, insieme a, di cui essi sono varianti antiquate.

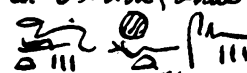
(Bon. L, E, 17 e 18) (Karn.) } χefa, χefat, accumulare, ammassare, ammucchiare.
— Empire, riempire, colmare.
— Accumularsi, ammucchiarsi, empirsi, riempirsi.
כפה, הכפה, accumulare, אסף ammassare, radunare, congregare,

raccogliere.
— Sost. V. [hieroglyphs] xft.
2) — Esser gonfiato, ingrossato, gonfio, turgido; esser pieno di....
Esser tronfio, pieno di se, superbo, orgoglioso.
ϣⲁϥⲉ (?) tumescere, ϣⲁϥⲟϥ importare, congerere; — שׂבע ridondare, abbondare.
— V. [hieroglyphs] xfxf.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 164, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 466; 660; Rit. 32, 4; 31, 9; 28, 5; Med.-Abu, Ramsete III) [hieroglyphs], b.e. (Edfu) [hieroglyphs] (E.) — xefā, affine con [hieroglyphs] xafā e [hieroglyphs] kfā (V.), significa pigliare, prendere, afferrare, impugnare, abbrancare, abbracciare. — Prender per forza, impadronirsi di; prender prigione.
2) — Il pugno (Inscr. Pepi, ll. cc.; Rit. 28, 5).
חפן, [Arabic], volā capere, utraque manu capere, חֹפֶן pugno.
ϣⲱϥⲑ (M., ⲡⲓ) pugnus, pugillus.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 42, 10, 11), egli non è preso sulle sue braccia nè afferrato sulle sue mani; (Birch) he has not been squeezed in his arms, or clasped in his hands. (Pierr.) on ne le saisit pas par les bras, on ne l'appréhende pas par les mains.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 42, 21), egli non è afferrato da lui; (Birch) let him not grasp him; (Pierr.) on ne le saisit pas.
[hieroglyphs]...., m-xefā.... (coi pronomi affissi) (Rit. 28, 5; 32, 8; 71, 13; 164, 3), nel pugno, cioè in potere, nelle mani (di....).
— Curiosa è l'espressione [hieroglyphs] (E.), xefā-ā (opp. dod)-am-ā (opp. dod), letter. mano che prende, mano che afferra, nome di una pianta particolare.
— Si noti nel primo e nell'ultimo esempio il parallelismo fra xfā e am.

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 1124) (Sarcofago Huber, Vienna) [hieroglyphs] (Chabas) — xefi, V. [hieroglyphs] xf.

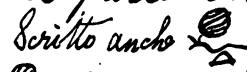
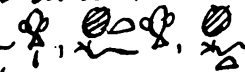
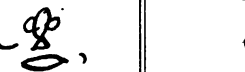
[hieroglyphs] (An. I, 11, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) [hieroglyphs] (ibidem) — xefi, xefi, xefia, V. [hieroglyphs] xf.

[hieroglyphs] (Chabas) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 1362) [hieroglyphs] (J. de Roug., Edfu, 49, V) — xefi, xefit, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] xf.

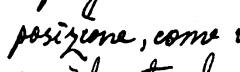
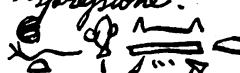
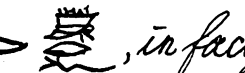
[hieroglyphs], xefu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] xufu.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] — xeft, conforme, corrispondente, secondo, sì come, a guisa di, come.... — Coetaneo, contemporaneo di.... opp. con...., corrispondente cronologicamente, presente simultaneamente, coesistente (P. Abbott, 8, 1).

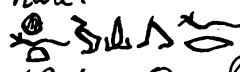
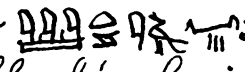
..., l'anno I, il 2° giorno del mese di Thot corrispondente all'anno XIX.

... (Champ. Mon.) come un flagello.

... (Rit. 17,7) secondo l'ordine, conforme all'ordine.

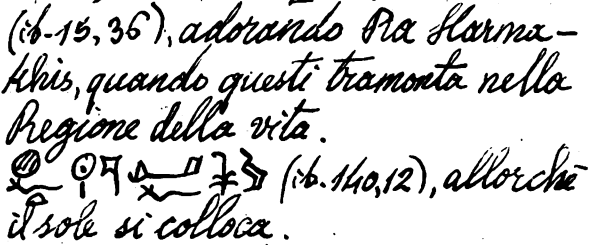
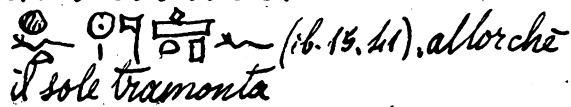
... (P. di Berl. I, l. 49 e 50), secondo il suo piacere, a suo beneplacito; (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 77) à son bon plaisir.

2) — (Stela Pakensi, Berl.; Tav. Stat.) Con, insieme con, comune, in comune con.

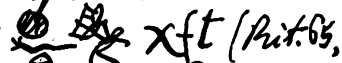
3) — In faccia a, davanti, dinnanzi, dirimpetto (Rit. 99,28); contro, alla presenza di, in presenza di, alla vista di, sotto gli occhi di (Stela di Kuban, l. 3); verso, incontro a...

I versetti 6–27 del Capitolo 99 del Rituale dei morti si doveano recitare colla faccia rivolta verso le immagini di Ra ed Osiride; onde l'espressione ... (ib. col. 28) parole di rimpetto ad essi (dèi).

4) — In considerazione, in riguardo, visto che, visto... — Onde la precedente espressione del Rit. 17,7 data all'all. 1, è tradotta da Brugsch: vu l'ordre; da De Rougé: sur l'ordre.

— 5) — Sost. q. m., viso, volto, faccia, sembiante, aspetto. — Il dinanzi, la parte anteriore.

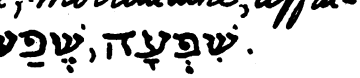
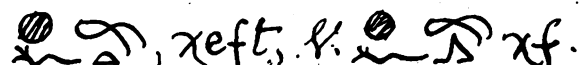
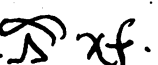
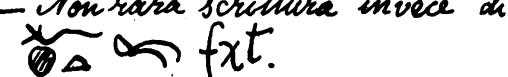
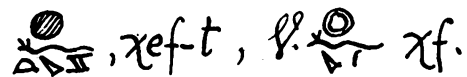
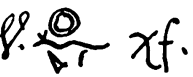
Scritto anche ..., ..., ..., xeft-ḥer, onde i precedenti significati dell'all. 3 sono anche espressi da ... m-xeft-ḥer, in faccia, innanzi a, ecc.

Questo xeft-ḥer significa però specialmente la parte anteriore, la facciata, il davanti, ecc. di un fabbricato, e particolarmente di un tempio, il dromos. — Sebbene lo si adoperi anche per designare la parte anteriore e visibile di una sala (Rec. I, 53, c), di una nave (Edfu, Lotta di Horo), nonchè di un oggetto qualunque; ed anche la faccia, il davanti di una persona (V. Brugsch, Dict. Supplem.). — La stessa espressione è anche usata come preposizione, come variante del semplice ... specialmente nel senso dell'all. 3, come nella espressione:

..., in faccia del paese intiero, cioè: in pubblico, pubblicamente.

... } xeft-qa (Z. 1866, 58), è un'espressione usata negli stessi significati del predetto xeft-ḥer, sia e principalmente come sostantivo, sia e più raramente come preposizione.

— 6) — Congiunzione: quando, allorchè, dopochè; se; mentre, nel tempo che; — avverbio: allora, in quel tempo, nel mentre; dopo, poscia, poi, di poi.

Ordinariamente il soggetto è trasportato dopo il verbo, ma talora è messo prima, e non di rado messo prima e ripetuto dopo per mezzo di un affisso pronominale.

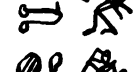
... (Rit. 17, 20), allorchè egli viaggia

per la Campagna di Sarro.

(ib. 15, 36), adorando Ra Harmakhis, quando questi tramonta nella Regione della vita.

(ib. 140, 12), allorchè il sole si colloca.

(ib. 15, 41), allorchè il sole tramonta.

— 7) — Verbo, equiv. od affine a xf (V.), ondeggiar davanti agli occhi, esser presente allo spirito; — aver un' idea confusa di...

8) — Var. di xft (Rit. 65, Tit.; 90, 4; 125. Quadro; 134, 7).

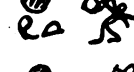
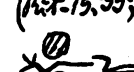
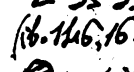
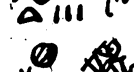
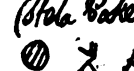
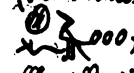
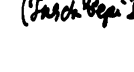
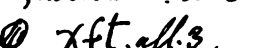
, xeft, Variante dell'epoca greca della precedente preposizione.

, xeft (J. de Rougé; Edfu, 9, 4), Var. di e , xfa.

, xef-t (Dend. Mar.), sostantivo derivato dal verbo prec.: abbondanza, ripienezza, dovizia, ricchezza, copia, quantità, moltitudine, affluenza, stuolo, שִׁפְעָה, שֶׁפַע.

, xeft, V. xf. — Non rara scrittura invece di fxt.

, xef-t, V. xf.

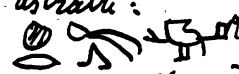
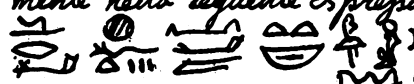
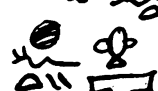
, V. al fonetico xeft.

(Rit. 15, 38; 17, 46) (Bonomi, fr.) pl. (Rit. pr.) pl. (ib. 146, 16 e 17) (ib. 65, Tit.; 90, 4; 134, 7) (ib. 125. Quadro) (ib. 127, 4) (Stela Bakenhi, Berl.) (Tarch. Unas 275) pl. (Tarch. Pepi I, 437, 664) pl.

xeft, xefti, derivato dalla preposizione xft, all. 3, e dal verbo xf, all. 1, significa propriamente: avversario, nemico, oppositore, assalitore (V. Z. 1880, 133); antagonista, rivale. — Quindi in generale: scellerato, ribaldo, malvagio, empio.

ϣⲁϥⲧ (T. M.), πι, ϣⲁϥⲑ (M.), ϣⲁⲧϥⲉ (T.), impius, improbus, ἀσεβής.

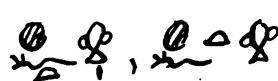
2) — In senso più lato: l'impuro, l'immondo, il laido. — Egli astratti corrispondenti: impurità, immondezza, sporchezza, laidezza, oscenità.

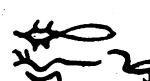
tu sei più grande che i tuoi nemici.

(Rit. 149, 21), se qualsiasi morto spalanca la sua bocca contro di me, se un nemico

di qualsivoglia specie si avanza contro di me, in questo giorno, sia esso abbattuto sul patibolo; (Birch) If any dead Spirit, male or female, sets his mouth against me, or any male or female devil comes to me on that day, he falls at the block; (Pierret) tout mort, toute morte, sa bouche est une dévorante pour mes ennemis; les ennemis qui viennent à moi aujourd'hui sont renversés dans la salle de l'immolation.

— Le forme plurali sono anche usate coll'articolo mascolino nel senso dei predetti astratti:

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 11, 3), atterrata fu da me questa impurità.

— Nel senso di empio, malvagio è sicuramente nella seguente espressione:

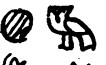
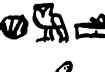
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, Quadro della psicostasia), il distruttore dei malvagi, sitibondo, signore dell'Amenti, bestia dell'Occidente, nome di una bestia mostruosa, a testa di ippopotamo colla bocca spalancata ed a zampe di leone, accocolata su un piedestallo e rivolta verso Osiride, pronta ad eseguire sul defunto dichiarato colpevole la condanna del giudice supremo Osiride.

[hieroglyphs], xefti (Canopo, 8), equivalente a [hieroglyphs] xft (V.). — Onde [hieroglyphs] xefti-her (Grande Calendario di Edfu, l. 2), la facciata, il dromos di un tempio.

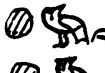
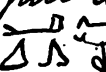
V. sotto il predetto xft l'espressione xft-ḥr.

[hieroglyphs] } xefti-u (Dict. géo. 1362), forme plurali delle ultime epoche di [hieroglyphs] xf, con lo stesso significato.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 21) } xeft-t, femm. di [hieroglyphs] xft (V. ibid. l'esemp.).

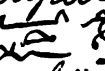
[hieroglyphs] } xeft-her, xeft-qa, V. all'art. [hieroglyphs] xft, all. 5.

[hieroglyphs], xefd, Var. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] xft. — Onde [hieroglyphs] xefd-ḥer = [hieroglyphs] e varr. (V. ib. all. 5).

[hieroglyphs], xefd, Var. di [hieroglyphs] xft.

— Brugsch (Z. 1878, 49) lo confronta con ϭⲱϥⲧ furari, e traduce: essere preso, esser pigliato.

[hieroglyphs], xefxef, forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] xfa (V.); ammucchiarsi, accumularsi, col-

marsi; — gonfiare, enfiare, ingrossare. — Render gonfio, turgido, col riempire di...

(Inscr. Unas, f. 49) (Inscr. Teta 257) (ib. 261) (ib.) (Rit. 32, 10; 51, 2) (ib. 134, 4) (ib. 136, 3 e 10) (B. H. T. 64) (Statua naofora, Vaticano) — χem, rovesciare, demolire, atterrare, distruggere, rompere, spezzare, sminuzzolare, tritare; abbattere, devastare, rovinare, ravager. — Ed i corrisp. passivi. — Rovinare, rovesciarsi, cadere, precipitare, rompersi, spezzarsi. — I sost. corrisp.: demolizione, atterramento, distruzione, rovina, rottura, caduta, abbattimento, ecc. ϩⲱⲙ (M.) rumpere, frangere, ϩⲉⲙϩⲉⲙ, ϩⲟⲙϩⲉⲙ, ϩⲉⲙϩⲉⲙ, frangere, confringere, conterere, percutere, vulnerare; — et passiva; — confractio, contritio, vulnus, plaga.

— Confr. il determinativo di questi gruppi con חוֹמָה muraglia, muro.

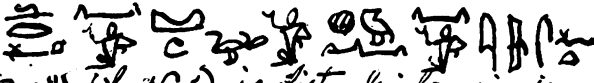
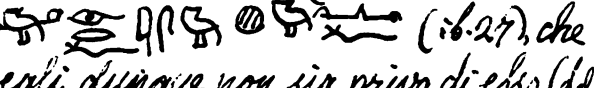
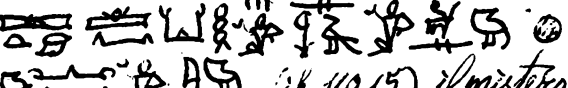
— è anche var. di χm.

, χem. (Brugsch, Z. 1878, 49) ϣⲟⲙ, ϣⲏⲙ, tenuis, parvus, gracilis; — piccolo.

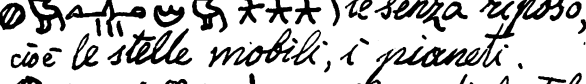
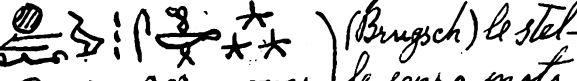
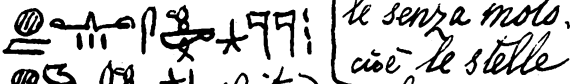
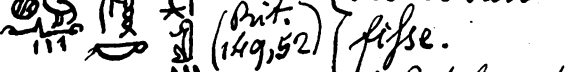
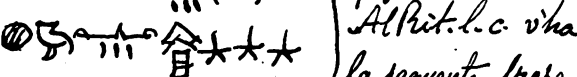
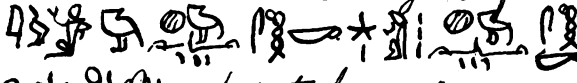
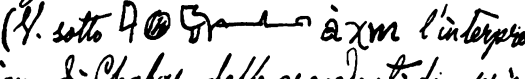
— Io lo credo piuttosto una variante di χm, o .

, χem (Rit. 146, 41); ? Compiere? (Birch) to bruise (confronta χm); — Pierret non lo traduce.

(Rit. 27, 2) (Bend. Brenner) (Chab.) b. e. (Bend.) b. e. (D. H. T. I. 16, 12) — χem, significa l'opposto di rχ; quindi: non sapere, non conoscere, non intendere, non potere; ignorare; ignoranza (Rit. 145, 72; 86, 8; 116, 2).

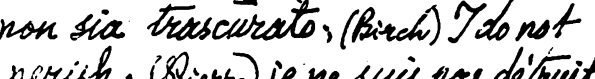
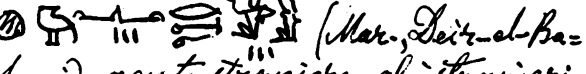
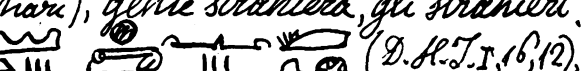
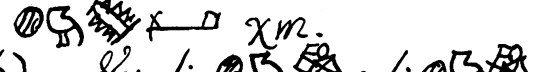
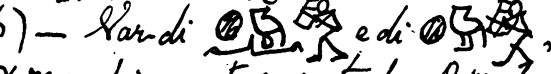
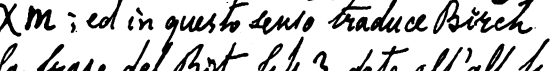
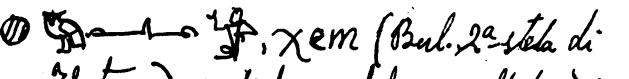
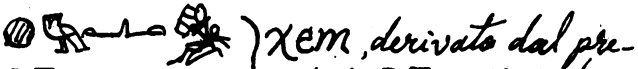
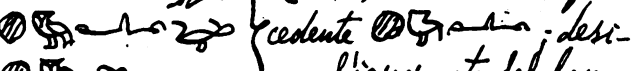
(Rit. 86, 8), se ignora questo capitolo, egli non entra dopo essere uscito e non può uscire al giorno.

(ib. 116, 2) io entrai fra gente a me sconosciuta.

(ib. 145, 72), incapace di rivoltarsi

(ib. 162, 6), egli è l'anima tua ignota a lui.

— Confr. χmt.

2) — Non aver parte a, astenersi da; — sentire, provare mancanza, difetto, penuria di...; — essere senza, esser privo di (Rit. 27, 2; 86, 3), mancare di; — non essere (ib. 110, 15)

— Ed anche la semplice negazione non, senza (Rit. 63, 4; 90, 6).

(ib. 86,5), io distrussi la mia impurità, io sono senza macchia.

(ib. 27), che egli dunque non sia privo di esso (del cuore).

(ib. 110,15), il mistero degli incantesimi miei io rammento ad essa, essendo io straniero qui; (Birch) My charms are secret. It has ordered that I am not in it; (Pierr.) Le mystère de mes formules magiques me rend le souvenir à moi qui n'était plus rien.

(Brugsch) le stelle senza riposo, cioè le stelle mobili, i pianeti.

(Brugsch) le stelle senza moto, cioè le stelle fisse. (Rit. 149,52)

Al Rit. l. c. v'ha la seguente frase ..., che io tradurrei: io sono come le stelle ed i pianeti che sono su di essa; (Birch) I am as those never destroyed, never destroyed in it; (Pierr.) j'y suis parmi les astres non voyageant.

(V. sotto ... àxm l'interpretazione di Chabas delle precedenti due serie di gruppi).

(Rit. 112,1) (Goodw.) who are without end.

3) — Trascurare, negligentare, operare come se non si sapesse; — alienare.

4) — Ignorante; incognito, ignoto, straniero, forestiero, estraneo. — Essere alienato, stornato (D. H. T. II, 40, d, e, 5 e 6). — Alienazione, trascuranza, negligenza, ignoranza. (Rit. 64,3) che io non sia trascurato; (Birch) I do not perish; (Pierr.) je ne suis pas détruit. (Sall. III, 2, 3 e 6) trascuranti di combattere, cioè non combattenti.

(Mar. Deir-el-Bahari), gente straniera, gli stranieri. (D. H. T. I, 16, 12), popoli (nazioni, genti o paesi) stranieri all'Egitto, stranieri ignoti all'Egitto.

5) — (Pierr. al Rit. 64,3) variante di ... xm.

6) — Var. di ... e di ..., xm; ed in questo senso traduce Birch la frase del Rit. 64,3, data all'all. 4.

— s-xem, du xem } forme causative dei verbi predetti; all. 1, 2, 3.

V. sotto sxm e sotto du.

xem (Bul. 2a stela di Thotmes), sost. deriv. dal prec. all. 1; ignorante.

xem, derivato dal precedente ..., designa l'ignorante del bene,

colui che è contrario al bene, che non lo conosce, che lo nega. — Quindi: il nemico, il malvagio; — Varianti delle ultime epoche invece di [hieroglyphs], xamī (V.).

2) — Il male che non si riconosce o che è difficile a riconoscere. — Onde [hieroglyphs], xesef-xemī-u (L. 1865, Zod. I, 11), nome dell'11ª ora della notte, letter.: che disperde (dissipa, scaccia, fuga) il male difficile a conoscere (a cagione del crepuscolo che subentra).

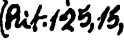
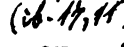
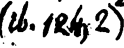
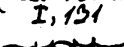
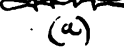
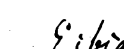
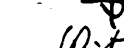
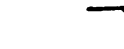
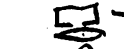
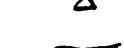
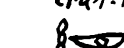
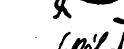
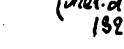
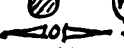
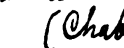
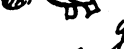
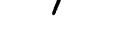
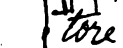
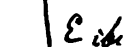
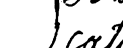
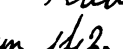
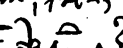
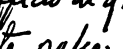
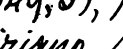
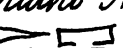
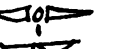
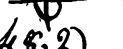
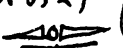
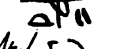
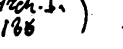
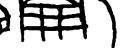
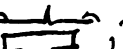
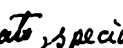
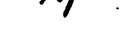
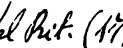
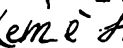
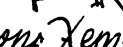
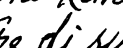
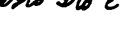
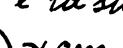
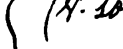
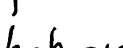
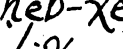
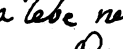
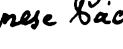
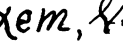
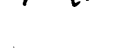
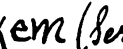
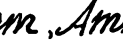
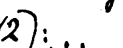
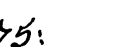
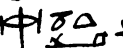
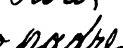
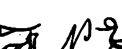
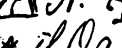
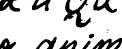
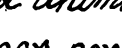
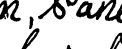
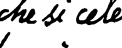
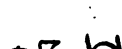
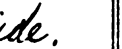
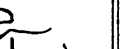
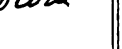
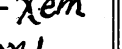
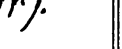
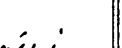
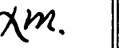
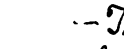
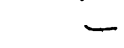
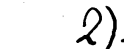
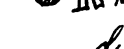
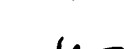
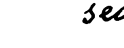
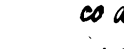
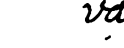
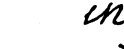
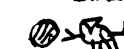
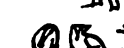
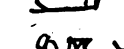
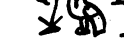
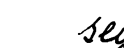
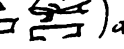
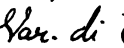
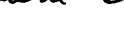
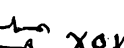
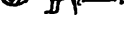
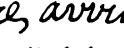
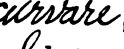
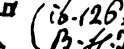
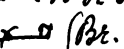
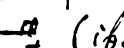
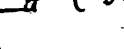
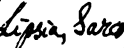
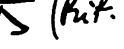
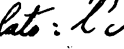
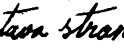
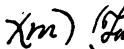
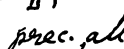
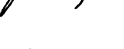
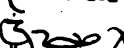
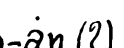
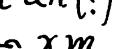
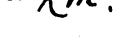
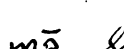
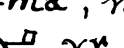
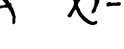
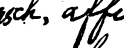
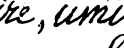
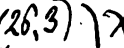
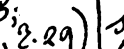
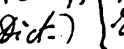
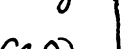
3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xm.

4) — Il gruppo [hieroglyphs] è anche equivalente al seg.:

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teti 341), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 609) } xem, (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 57), umore. Plur. [hieroglyphs] xem-u (Inscr. Pepi I, l. c.).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 19, 16; 38, 4), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 41, 3; 44, 4), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 33, 3), (ib. 130, 24 e 29). } xem, morire, morte, morto. [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 19, 16), in morte ed in vita. [hieroglyphs] (ib. 38, 4), io vivo una seconda volta (letter. io ripeto la mia vita) dopo la morte, oggi come ogni giorno [(Birch) like the Sun daily; (De Rougé) comme le soleil fait chaque jour; (Pierr.) comme le soleil, chaque jour].

[hieroglyphs] (Titolo del Cap. 44 del Rit.), Capitolo di non morire una seconda volta nel Neter-xer. [hieroglyphs] (ib. 44, 4) io non muoio una seconda volta nel Neter-xer.

La stessa espressione xem-m-nem trovasi frequentemente nel Rit. (V. per es. 109, 11; 130, 27; 153, 9); e questa seconda morte si riferisce all'anima del defunto dichiarato colpevole al tribunale di Osiride e perciò condannato a non poter più giammai essere revivificato, ed a giacere in eterno nella Gehenna; mentre l'anima del defunto dichiarato mā-xru, cioè innocente, aveva facoltà di rientrare quando voleva nella mummia, ridonarle la vita, e farla uscire al giorno. [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 21), V. all'art. [hieroglyphs] xft, p. 198, col. 2ª.

— Nel significato di morto, significa specialmente il morto dannato.

V. esempi sotto la var. [hieroglyphs] xmti.

[hieroglyphs] } xem [plur. [hieroglyphs]], deriv. da [hieroglyphs] xem, significa propr.: mancanza o penuria di aria, difficoltà di respirazione; quindi asma.

— Oppure xem-nef, ϧⲁⲗⲙⲛⲓϥⲓ, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] nf.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 332), [hieroglyphs], pl. (Chab.) } xem, cassetta, reliquiario, armadio secreto.

2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xm.

(Rit. 125, 15, 60) (ib. 17, 11) (ib. 124, 2) (Mél. d'Arch. I, 131) (a) } χem, il dio χem, Ammone ithiphallico; personificazione di Horo, come risulta dal seguente passo del Rit. (17, 12): χem è Horo, il vendicatore di suo padre Osiride.
E ibidem, 143, 75: Io sono χem-Horo, vendicatore di suo padre.
E ibidem, 142, 6: χem re, Horo potente.
Un ufficio di questo Dio è determinato dal seguente passo: (Rit. 149, 3), χem forma il Qa dell'Osiriano N. e la sua anima.

} χem-per, pert-χem (V. sotto pr).

(Rit. 148, 2) (Mél. d'Arch. I. 132, 136) } heb-χem, Panegiria di χem, che si celebrava a Tebe nel primo giorno del mese Pachon.

(Karn.) (Chab.) } χem, V. χm. 2) – (Karn.) Var. del prec.

χem (Serapeum), circuito, galleria circolare attorno ad un fabbricato, specialmente intorno all'Adytum di un tempio.
– In senso più lato: l'Adytum medesimo, che al volgo restava straniero ed ignoto (confr. χm) (Inscr. Pepi I, 332).
– Var. di sχm.
2) – Equiv. al prec., all. 1.

χemaa (E), rara variante invece di χm, piccolo, ecc.

χem-ān (?) (Chab.), Variante di χm.

χe-mā, Variante di χr-mā.

χemā (R. di Berl. I, l. 137), secondo Brugsch, affine ma non identico al seguente, significa: abbassare, curvare, avvilire, umiliare, inchinare, incurvare, ecc. qualcuno, farlo rannicchiare, scartare.

(Rit. 126, 3) (ib. 126, 5; B.-H.T., 2.29) (Br., Dict.) (ib.) (Lipsia, Sarcof. di legno) (Rit. 163, 6) } χemā, fendere, spaccare, tagliare, recidere, troncare, scarpellare; levare o lavorare collo scarpello; – scarpellamento.
2) – Separare, segregare, disgiungere, disunire.

dividere, staccare, sciogliere, slegare; (Pierr.) dégager de..; (Birch) to obliterate. — Anche in senso morale (Rit. 126, l.c.).

— Rigettare, rimuovere, togliere, deporre, levare, abbandonare.

— Rompere con violenza, demolire, distruggere; (Masp., Genr. epist. 53, al P. Sall. II, 5, 8) forcer (le seuil d'une maison).

[geroglifici] (Rituale 126, 3) togliete le mie impurità; (Birch) obliterate ye my faults; (Pierr.) dégagez-moi de toute iniquité.

[geroglifici] (ib. 5), noi togliamo le tue impurità; (Birch) we annihilate all thy sins; (De Rougé) nous détruisons toutes tes iniquités; (Brugsch) wir verringern alles fehlerhafte an dir {wir sondern ab deine Sünden}; (Pierret) nous détruison tes souillures.

[geroglifici] ... (ib. 163, 5, 6), stendi la mano alla fiamma e rigetta l'alito ardente contro...

— 3) — ⲱϫⲉⲙ (Z. M.) comminuere, comminui, comminutio; — diminuire, scemare. — Apparire, mostrarsi minore, inferiore.

Confr. [geroglifici] χm.

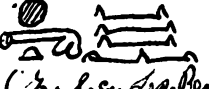
— Invece di [geroglifici] (al Rit. 163, 6) alcuni egittologi leggono [geroglifici] χaā e quindi traducono diversamente il passo da noi citato qui sopra. (V. il suddetto χaā).

[geroglifici], χemā, sostantivo, nome di agente, corrisp. al prec.; (Brugsch) scarpellatore, lavoratore di scarpello?

— (Chab.) letter.: il demolitore; designa il garzone del muratore, il manovale.

[geroglifici], χemāa (B. H. 7. Tav. 29); [geroglifici] χemāu (Sall. II, 5, 7, 8 e 9) oppure [geroglifici] — Varianti di [geroglifici] χmā.

[geroglifici]; [geroglifici]; [geroglifici] — χemāu, forme plurali di [geroglifici] χmā, con lo stesso significato.

Il 2° gruppo trovasi in Sall. II, 5, 8 nell'espressione [geroglifici], che Masp. (Genr. ep. 52) traduce: s'épuiser? Confr. [geroglifici] χmā, all. 3.

[geroglifici] (Inscr. Pepi I, 42k); [geroglifici] (Rit. 144, 17); [geroglifici] (ib. 144, 9) — χemā-t, χemī. Il 1° è equiv. a [geroglifici], χemā nel senso di distruzione, demolizione, ecc. Gli altri due sono equival. a [geroglifici] χm (cui del resto è sinonimo anche il 1°), il 2° come verbo e aggettivo, ed il 3° come aggettivo e sostantivo. Nel Rit. l.c. l'ultimo significa gli abbattuti; (Pierr.) subversif; (Birch) the Broken or Rejected.

[hieroglyphs], xemī (Sall. III, 5, 11), participio e aggettivo di [hieroglyphs] xm; ignorante, impotente, alieno, estraneo, straniero; che non sa di..., che non prende parte a..., che non partecipa, escluso dalla partecipazione. — Ignoto, sconosciuto, alienato, stornato, escluso. — Negligente, trascurante; — mancante, assente. — Mancante di..., privo di...

[hieroglyphs], xemī, g. f., qнмι, ϭнмн, ϯ, qємн, тι, (M.) pelicanus.

[hieroglyphs] (Champ. Gramm. 113), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 147, 24), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1865, tav. I, 11) — xemī, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], xm; — e varianti delle ultime epoche invece di [hieroglyphs] xamī. — Morto, dannato, malvagio, ecc.; (Pierr. al Rit. l. c.) subversif. — V. sotto [hieroglyphs] xm un'espressione in cui entra uno dei due ultimi gruppi.

[hieroglyphs], xemīu (Bonom. 42, c), Brugsch ritiene questo gruppo equiv. al prec. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], xem-ūr (Rit. 64, 29), nome dell'inondazione; letteralm.: (Pierr.) le grand liquide ignoré.

[hieroglyphs], xemem (E, 91, 5), essere caldo; in opposiz. [hieroglyphs] qbu, esser freddo.
— Var. di [hieroglyphs] xm-t.
חמם, scaldarsi, riscaldare, aver caldo; חם, חום, חמה, חמם, caldo, calore.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. I. 88), [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind 385) — xemem, xemem-ti, le narici, il naso, ϣομϫ (?) nasus.
— V. [hieroglyphs] xnmm.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1882, 130), [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs] con molte varr. V. ssnnu — xemen, xemennu. ϣмнн, ϣмоүн, שְׁמֹנָה, arabo ثمان, assiro sāmna, sumunu, il numero otto. — V. all'art. ssnnu.

[hieroglyphs] (Edfu), [hieroglyphs] (P. di Vienna) — xe-mer, xe-merī, V. all'articolo [hieroglyphs] mr.

[hieroglyphs], xemes, Var. di [hieroglyphs] xnms.
2) — (Nav. Mythe d'Hor. pl. VII, 11),

secondo Brugsch, designa il timone, e più precisamente la ruota del timone, sul ponte della nave, alla poppa ed al castello di prua, l'étrave e l'étambot dei Francesi. Questi due congegni erano costituiti di grossi pezzi di legno. Ai loro lati erano collocati gli uga ([hieroglyphs]). Essi servivano alla manovra designata dal verbo seguente.

[hieroglyphs], xemes (Chab., P. Mag. Harris, p. 82 e seg.), verbo che si riferisce ad una determinata manovra del marinaio; un quid simile a remare, remigare, vogare, spingere (la nave). — Confrontando il prec., all. 2, sembra più verosimile che questo verbo indichi una manovra del timone, e quindi una manovra di direzione piuttosto che di propulsione.

[hieroglyphs], xemes-u (P. del Louvre), (Chab.) derivato dal prec.; nome di una delle coppie dei marinai della barca del sole; i remiganti (V. sotto àxm-u). — Anche nome di una costellazione.

[hieroglyphs], V. al fonetico xams.

[hieroglyphs] xemes (P. Prisse, XIII, 9), inclinare, inchinare, chinare, piegare, abbassare, affondare, buttar giù.
Inchinare, incurvare, piegare il dorso, le braccia (dinanzi a qualcuno, [hieroglyphs]....), in segno di rispetto e di venerazione.
2) — Il 2° gruppo trovasi anche come var. del seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 5 e 8)
[hieroglyphs] (Canopo, 33)
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1872, 107)
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1881, 40)
[hieroglyphs] (Edfu)
[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 31)
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Champ.)
[hieroglyphs] (D. H. 7, 103)

xemes, spiga, arista, pannocchia; forse derivato dal prec., letter.: ciò che si china dalla pianta. V. all'art. usm. ϩⲉⲙⲥ, ϭⲙⲥ, Π, spica. Confr. זמיר biada pura. — Brugsch (Z. 1881, 40) identifica questo vocabolo radicalmente con חרמש (V. sotto [hieroglyph] il fonetico che Brugsch attribuisce a questo segno) tagliar colla falce (per es. le biade), onde il seg. חרמש falce da mietere.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 4 e 5), l'altezza della sua spelta è di 7 cubiti e le sue spighe sono di 2 cubiti e i suoi steli di 3 cubiti.
Una espressione simile si trova alla colonna 8 dello stesso capitolo, riferentesi al grano [hieroglyphs] qd-ti.

xemes, חרמש, falce, fiocina, lancia; — il ferro per tagliare o l'arma da punta.
— Varr. di [hier.] xmt. (Ä.Z. 1870, 125; 1872, 107).

[hier.], xemt (Stela C, 1, Louvre), ϧⲉⲙ, ϧⲏⲙ (M.), ϩⲉⲙⲙⲉ (T.), fervidum, calidum esse; fervere; ϧⲉⲙ, ⲡⲓ, calor; ϧⲙⲟⲙ incalescere, calefieri; ⲡⲓ- calor, fervis; — ⲛϩⲏⲧ, μῆνις, ira.
חמם, حمّ, essere o diventar caldo, scaldarsi, aver caldo, riscaldare; חֹם, חוֹם, חַמָּה, חֵמָה, חֶמְאָה, caldo, calore, vampo, ardore; — collera, ira, furore; — חרם divenir caldo, accendersi d'ira; وحم, esser cocente, infuocato.
— (Masp.) tener al caldo.
— Equivalente od affine a [hier.] s'mu (ϣⲏⲙ (T.) calidus), di cui è probabilmente la forma più antiquata.

[hier.] (Tur. Sepl. I, 619; Rit. 78,35; 147,8) xemet, il numero tre.
ϣⲉⲙⲧ, ϣⲙⲧ, ϣⲟⲙⲧ, ϣⲙⲛⲧ, ϣⲟⲙⲛⲧ (T.), ϣⲟⲙⲉⲛⲧ (M.), ϣⲁⲙⲉⲧ, ϣⲁⲙⲉⲛⲧ (B.), tres; femm. ϣⲟⲙϯ (M.), ϣⲟⲙⲧⲉ (T.).
2) — (Brugsch, Ä.Z. 1876, 97) essere avvenuto o concesso tre volte o per la terza volta.
3) — Equiv. a [hier.] xmt.
4) — ib. gli esempi.
4) — Equiv. a [hier.] xmt (Tur. Sepl. I, 619).
5) — Equiv. a [hier.] xmt, all. 1.
6) — Gli ultimi due sono anche equiv. a [hier.] xmt.
— Onde le diverse interpretazioni dell'espr.: [hier.] m-xemet (Rit. 78,35) (coll'accusativo) colla feccia di...., (Birch) of the seed of..., e poi corretto by favour of...; (Goodw.) on account of...; (Pierr.) à l'insu de..
[hier.], tep xemet àb-à (ib. 147,8), fare tutto ciò che desidera il mio cuore; (Goodw.) to do according to the desire of my heart; (Pierr.) agir selon le désir de mon coeur.

[hier.] xemet (Ä.Z. 1864, 49), equiv. al prec. all. 1.

[hier.] (Br. Hist. d'Ég. p. 776) (C. di Berl. I, l. 64) (ib. id., Masp.) xemet, favorire, desiderare; — favore, grazia (ϩⲙⲟⲧ): desiderio.
V. all'art. prec. le traduzioni dell'espressioni m-xmt e di tp-xmt (al Rit. 78,35; 147,8).
2) — Brugsch ritiene i due primi equiv. al seguente, e per ciò loro attribuisce un significato tutto opposto al prec. all..

(Sall. III, 7, 1; II, 2, 3; Z. 1866, 59; Z. 1867, 88)

(Z. l. c. Lep. Ben.)

(Rit. 147, 22)

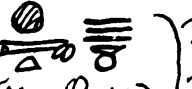
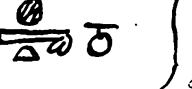
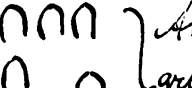
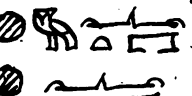
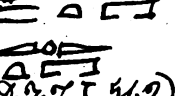
(Z. 646; 64, 6)

(Mar. Abyd. II, 68, 8)

(Med. Abu)

(Al-Sasif)

xemet, equiv. od affine a xm (V.); star lontano da qualcuno, esser-gli straniero, estraneo, restar estraneo; rendere estraneo. — Essere alienato.

— Non conoscere, non sapere, ignorare; non volere, non desiderare; — non essere, mancare, ecc.; — non, no, senza. — Nei testi in continuo contraposto con ka (V.).

m-xemet (Rit. 64, 5 e 6) (Abyd. l. c.) seguito da un pronome affisso o da un nome all'accusativo), a malgrado di...., (mio, tuo, ecc.) malgrado; (Pierr.) à l'insu de..., à (mon, ton, etc.) insu; (Budge, Trans. VIII, 334) senza di, senza.... (Rit. 64, 6), (se) l'anima manca della mia voce; (ib. 147, 22 e 23) privo delle (opp. ignorante delle) formole per la mia difesa della verità; (Pierr.) aspirant aux (V. il prec.) charmes magiques de celui qui venge la vérité.

xemet (P. di Berl. I, l. 29), (Maspero, Mél. d'Arch. II, 73) significa fondamentalmente slanciarsi, sia per avvicinarsi che per allontanarsi; — mettersi in cammino, andarsene, partire. — Affine con xm, xmā, xām e xms (V.).

xemet (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXI, 5) food. Designa una specie di pane o focaccia funeraria.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 490)

xemet, feccia, posatura, חָמֵץ; ϣⲉⲙⲏⲣ, ⲡⲓ, fermentum, azymus; خمير lievito. Forma ant. di xmtni (V.).

Alcuni Egittologi leggono questi gruppi xmt (Confr. il gruppo var. di ed il gruppo var. di); Ma nel significato di trenta pare più accettabile la lettura mābu proposta da Brugsch, avuto riguardo al copto corrispondente. — Noi abbiamo messo al fonetico māb tutti i vocaboli geroglifici formati con questi gruppi, qualunque sia il loro determinativo.

(D. T. T. I, 51, 2)

xem-t, V. xm.

(a) xemet, g. m. (Leps. Metall., p. 81 e seg.; Z. 1870, 125; 1872, 101), ϩⲟⲙⲧ, ⲡⲓ, aes, ὁ χαλκός, rame, bronzo; minerale di rame o di bronzo. (Düm., raro) (Varr. etiopiche) (Denkm. V, 16, b) b. e. (Denkm. V, 16, b; Nav. M. d'H. 92) (Rit. 115, 4, 5)

(Harr. I, 33, a, 14) (Mar. Karn. 15, 5-8) (Leps. Metall., 96) xemet-qem, secondo Leps. (l. c.), rame nero, schietto, pretto, non misto; — (Brugsch) rame o bronzo nero, scuro; rame puro, senza lega.

, rame nella sua ganga, rame greggio.

, xemet-seti (Düm., Z. 1872, 103 e seg.), rame d'Asia, rame puro.

(Harr. I, 40, b), rame o bronzo durevole?

2) — Equiv. al seg. (Birch, Lepage Ren. e Pierr. al Rit. l. c.).

(D. Z. T. I, 56, 24) (Mar. Dend.) (Edfu) (Chab.) (Nav. M. d'H. p. 92) b. e. (Z. 1870, 125) xemet, derivato dal prec.; il bronzo come lancia, bigordo, spiedo, freccia, saetta, dardo, strale, giavellotto; — fiocina, tridente (Confronta xmt, all. 1) — Spada, ferro, picca; arma qualunque.

(D. Z. T. I, 102, 18) (Rec. III, 46, 7; Nav. M. d'H. 92) xemet, Varr. del prec.

, xem-t (Bul. Stel. 137), con molte altre varianti, invece di sxm-t.

(Chab.) (Z. 1876, 4) xemet, xemet-ti, derivato da xmt, all. 1 e 2; fabbro, ramaio, calderaio, fabbro-ferraio. — Armaiuolo.

, xem-ti, V. xm.

xem-ti-u (Rit. 18, 4, 14, 15; 19, 8; 20, 1 e 2 e freq.), forme plur. di xm e xm (V.); i morti, i morti dannati; i mortali. — La morte.

(Rit. 92, 7), fiaccatore delle anime chiuse e delle ombre dei dannati; (Birch) the guardians of the shut up souls and dead shades; (Lepage Ren.) the detainers of souls, the lockers up

of Shades of the reprobate dead; (Pierr.) gardiens des âmes, geôliers des ombres et des morts.

(ib. 149, 14; ib. 56), gli spiriti eletti ed i dannati; (Pierret) les mânes et les morts.

Però nello stesso Cap., alla col. 34, si ha ..., i χu, cioè i morti.

... (ib. 42, 11; 148, 17; 152, 6), uomini, dèi, spiriti eletti e dannati.

χemetni (E. 10, 7; 49, 18), feccia, posatura, fermento, lievito. V. ... χmt.

χmtni ... (ib. 10, 4) feccia o lievito di birra.

χmtni ..., nome di una specie di bevanda fermentosa.

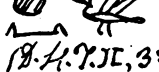
..., χemed (Edfu), Var. di ... χmm.

χemχem, χemχemi, ϩⲉⲗⲉ, ϩⲟⲗⲉ, ϩⲟⲗϩⲉⲗⲉ, ϩⲉⲗϩⲉⲗ (Rit. 134, 2) (ib. 134, 6)
V. ... χm.

..., χen (Stela Metternich), equivalente al seg.

χen, fermarsi, arrestarsi, stazionare, non muoversi dal luogo, detto degli uccelli: librarsi sulle ali, sostenersi immobile in aria sulle ali, planer; (Brugsch) schweben, (Birch) to alight; (Pierr.) se poser. — Rimaner in un luogo per riposare, cercare un centro di equilibrio. — Riposarsi, prender riposo, ricrearsi, prender od aver sollievo, sollevarsi, riaversi.
(D. H. T. 53, 4) (Tav. Stat.) (Rit. 72, 115, 5; 149, 47) (D. T. T. 2)

— Fermata, pausa; ristoro, ricreazione, riposo, sollievo.

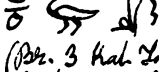
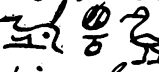
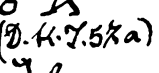
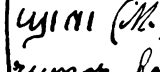
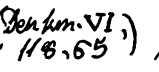
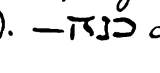
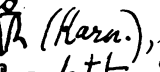
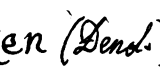
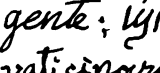
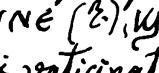
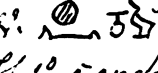
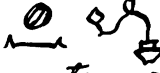
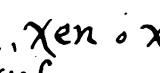
חנה, porre l'accampamento, accamparsi, fissar la sede, risiedere, abitare. כּוּן, כּוֹן, fermarsi, stabilire.

... (Pierr., Ét. I. 98, 153), pausa di discorso, discorso sospeso, ritmo?

... (Rit. 115, 5) non si arresta il suo braccio.

2) — Equiv. a ... χn.

3) — I due primi gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg. ... χn (l. D. H. T. II, 3).

..., χen (Louvre, C. 26, 9), secondo Pierret, aggettivo o sostantivo in opposizione con ... btnnu, le méchant ou le rebelle.

(D. H. T. II, 3; Dier. G. I, 98, 153) (El-Kab) (Br. 3 Kal. Ins. Taf. IX, c, 9) xen, maniera, modo, sorta, specie, guisa, maniera di essere, stato, condizione.
2) — Suono, voce, fama, saluto, salutare.
— Sonoro, chiaro, alto. V. il seg. . . . un saluto ad alta voce. . . . saluto di risposta.
. . . , spandere, spargere la fama.
. . . , pronunziar forte il saluto.
3) — I tre primi gruppi sono anche equiv. al prec., all. 1.
— ϣⲓⲛⲓ, ϣⲓⲛⲉ, ⲡ, fama, conditio, status; nuntium; salutare (V. il seg.)

(Mar. Dend.) (ib.) (D. H. T. 57a) (Denkm. VI, 118, 65) xen, affine al prec. all. 2; gridare, gridare ad alta voce, sia per gioia, sia per lamento; fare una dimostrazione ad alta voce.
— Alto grido, grido, acclamazione, esclamazione.
ϣⲓⲛⲓ (M.), ϣⲓⲛⲉ (T.), nuntium, rumor, fama, auditus; — dicere, salutare, exigere, quaerere, requirere (V. all. 2). — קרא chiamare, nominare.
. . . (Karn.), sinonimo di . . . dūa, . . . htt e . . . s'd-kn, (V.), e come questi verbi si costruisce con . . . della persona chiamata, lodata, glorificata, ecc..
2) — Chiedere, domandare, esigere, pretendere, richiedere.
Confr. il copto prec. e l'ebr. חנן pregare, orare, onde חן preghiera.
3) — V. . . . xnnu.

. . . , xen, congiunz.: finchè, fintantochè, ϣⲁⲛ, usquedum, donec.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1, 2 e 3.

. . . , xen (Dend.), Brugsch ritiene questo gruppo un errore di scrittura in luogo di . . . txn, coprire, velare, nascondere, celare, ecc.
— Confr. tuttavia גנן, כנן, צנן, nascondere, coprire, difendere.

. . . xen (Edfu), profeta, veggente; ϣⲓⲛⲉ (T.), ϣⲓⲛⲓ (M.), vaticinari, vaticinatio; unde ⲣⲉϥϣⲓⲛⲉ, ⲣⲉϥϣⲓⲛⲓ, ⲡⲓ, vates, propheta, pytho, ventriloquus..
2) — V. . . . xnnu.
3) — Il 1° è anche equiv. a . . . xn.

. . . , xen o xenef?, V. al fonetico xnf.

. . . , xen (Prisse XII, 1 e seg.), accelerare, affrettare, spicciare; — fare o dare in fretta, con precipitazione; passar frettolosamente.
2) — Equiv. a . . . xn.

3) — Equiv. a [hier.] χn.

[hier.] (Denkm. II, 106, 6), [hier.] } χen, tener sodo, mantenere, rinserrare, rinchiudere, chiudere a chiave, imprigionare, incarcerare, arrestare.

כלא chiudere, rinchiudere, imprigionare, serrare; ed i passivi.

Varr. di [hier.] χnà (V.).

— Forma di [hier.] àχn (V.)

2) — (Tomba di Ti) l'Harem.

— [hier.], V. sotto [hier.] àm.

— 3) — Varr. di [hier.] χnnu.

[hier.] } χen (Abido), deriv. dal precedente: la donna rinchiusa, la donna dell'Harem.

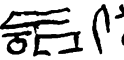
— Donna in genere.

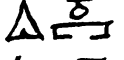
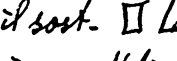
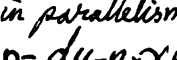
— V. [hier.] χnrà

[hier.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 700), [hier.] (De Rougé, Chrest. p. 105), [hier.] (raro senza determ.), [hier.] frequentissimi } χen, signif. fondament.: muoversi dall'esterno all'interno; trovarsi nell'interno, dentro.

ϩⲟⲩⲛ (M.), ϧⲟⲩⲛ (T.), pars interior; ϧⲉⲛ, ϩⲛ, in.

— E quindi comunemente equiv. al seguente, onde

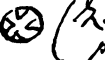
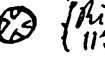
[hier.] (Pepi, l.c.) [hier.] } m-χen, equival. a [hier.], V. art. seg.

2) — (De Rougé, l.c.) equiv. a [hier.] χn.

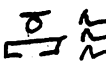
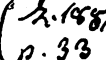
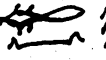
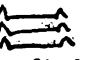
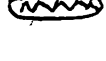
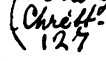
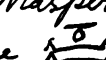
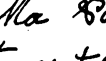
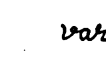
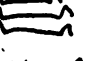
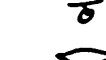
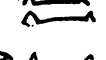
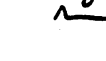
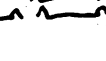
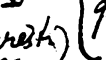
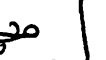
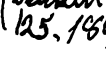
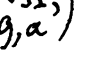
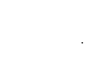
— V. l'osservazione all'art. [hier.] χn.

[hier.] (Rit. 42, 20), [hier.] (L. 1870, 131), [hier.] (Rit. 3, 1; 145, 82; pr.), [hier.] (ultime ep.), [hier.] (Rit. 15, 24) } χen, derivato dal precedente: q. m., il più interno, l'interno, l'interiore, la parte interna, il mezzo, il centro [di un fabbricato (tempio, palazzo, casa), o di una località qualunque, o di una cosa qualunque (Rit. 125, 56)]. — La camera interna, la stanza interna; — il santuario, il Sancta-Sanctorum, il luogo più riservato; il naos, il reliquiario di un tempio.

[hier.] (B. Z. T. 113, 7), [hier.] (ib. 92, 14 e 15) } la camera interna del mistero, designa una delle camere dei templi egiziani poste vicino all'Adytum. In queste camere interne o naos si racchiudevano le effigie e le statue, gli emblemi degli Dèi, gli arredi ed altri oggetti sacri.

[hier.] (Rit. 3, 1; 15, 24; 111, 3; pr.), [hier.] (Rit. 153, 1), [hier.] (Var. capricc. trovata da Chab.) } m-χen, m-χennu (—, n—), nell'interno, in mezzo, nel mezzo, nel centro, ecc. (di —), nella parte interiore di; in, dentro, entro. ⲛϩⲟⲩⲛ intus.

— Onde l'espressione relativa plur.: [hier.], àmu-χen (Rit. 79, 3), che sono dentro, nel mezzo (di —; —).

[hieroglyphs], m-xen sef (Rit. 42, 20), nel mezzo di ieri; (Birch) within yesterday (or morn); (Lefeb.) dans le sein d'hier; (Pierr.) dans hier: [hieroglyphs] (ib. 126, 6), dall'estremità dell'orizzonte; (Birch) within the horizon; (Pierr.) au milieu de l'horizon; (Lefeb.) du fond de l'horizon.

[hieroglyphs] } du xen, du n-xen (Brug., Z. 1886, 35), letter. dare oppure fare entro, corrisponde esattamente al copto ϯ ερϩογν (P.) intromittere, introducere; ed è usato nel senso di dare, donare. — Onde il sost. [hieroglyphs] p-du-n-xen, in parallelismo con [hieroglyphs] p-du-n-xeri, ciò che è a darsi ancora sotto. Brugsch è di opinione che questi due gruppi designano il materiale di costruzione che occorreva per la costruzione interna e sotterranea della volta della tomba.

— 2) — (Leps., Z. 1883, 50) Il luogo natio, la patria, l'home degli Inglesi.
3) — Il capoluogo, la capitale (Brugsch, Z. 1879, 21; Dict. géo. 581).
4) — la Corte (E. De Rougé; Chrest. p. 59)
5) — La stalla.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1870, p. 131) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 112, 4; 113, 2. 4; 1. 7, 8) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 113, 5) } xen (opp. nexen), nome di una località.
2) — (Z. l. c.), var. del prec..

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1887, p. 33) [hieroglyphs] (De Roug. Chrest. 127) } xen, g. m. (Brugsch) propriam. l'acqua interna nome del porto di Apollinopoli Magna nell'Alto Egitto.
— E. De Rougé (Chrest. 127) traduce gli ultimi cinque gruppi: des flacques d'eau à retrancher du sol productif (Confr. [hieroglyphs] xn, cui De Rougé fa pure equivalenti i medesimi gruppi).
— Maspero (Rec. de trav. I, 168) traduce [hieroglyphs] salle à libations.
— Ma Piehl (Z. l. c.) rifiuta questa interpretazione, e dà questo gruppo come var. del prec. [hieroglyphs] xn, all. 1, onde

[hieroglyphs] } m-xen, r-xen, secondo Piehl sono espressioni equiv. a [hieroglyphs], nell'interno di...; a....

[hieroglyphs] (Roug. Chrest. p. 108) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 125, 189, a) } xen (De Roug. l. c.) indiquant une quantité à retrancher; moins.

[hieroglyphs], xen (D. H. T. 5, 62), la pelle, il cuoio.

Nota — Si trova talora il nome dell'animale fra [hieroglyphs] e il determinativo [hieroglyph]; [hieroglyphs] (Karnak, epoca di Sezaq), la tua pelle di leopardo.
2) — (E.) Otre di pelle, otre.

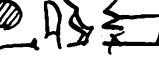
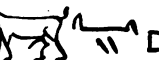
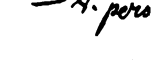
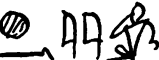
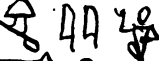
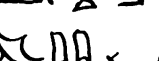
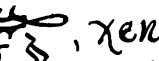
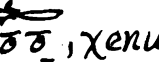
[hieroglyphs] (Rosellini; Mon. 120) [hieroglyphs] (Abydos) xen, accostarsi, approssimarsi, avvicinarsi [a...., ... (opp. ...)...., [hieroglyph] (oppure [hieroglyph]) .... (Denkm. III, 46, a)].
— Entrare in ... per fermarvisi, per trattenervisi, per soggiornarvi; entrare presso qualcuno, allo stesso scopo.
— Introdursi, arrivare, venire a ... Confr. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], xn. ϩⲈⲚⲦ proximum esse, appropinquare.

[hieroglyphs] (fr.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, 14) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 63, 3) [hieroglyphs] (An. II, 7, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.; Calend. di Esne) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) [hieroglyphs] (Canopo, 28, 32) [hieroglyphs] (D. Bauwrk., 13) [hieroglyphs] (VI. dinast.; Z. 1881, Rec. IV, 29) xen, portare, trasportare per nave; — vogare, remare, remigare, navigare; manovrare, guidare una nave o una barca; (Maspero) piloter.
— Tragitto o trasporto per acqua, soprattutto delle divinità nelle loro barche sacre; ma anche di animali (Harr. I, 69, 13; Dict. géo. 230 e seg.).
— Tragitto, trasporto, navigazione.

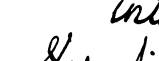
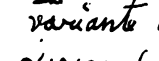
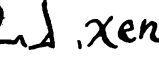
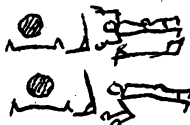
2) — g. f. (Inscr. Pepi I, 437), barca di trasporto, specialmente pel bestiame; navicello, chiatta, battello, barca (Rit. 53, 3).
3) — Rematore, vogatore, marinaio, nocchiero, pilota, conduttore; (Revillout) périple.
— [hieroglyphs], år xen (D. Bauwrk. 13), fare il marinaio o il pilota; esercitare la navigazione; — e quindi con gli stessi significati verbali dell'all. (; — ma nel l. c. col senso speciale di uscire in barca, far uscire una barca (sacra).
[hieroglyphs], her xen-it (El-Kab, tomba Chir), il capo della navigazione, l'ammiraglio.

[hieroglyphs], xen. (E.) aegrotare, morbus. — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xnnu (E.).

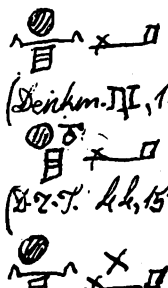
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Bû, Berl.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 6; 18, 16; 25, 5) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 92, 4) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1, 3) xenå, forma equiv. di [hieroglyphs] xn, rinchiudere, rinserrare, imprigionare, ecc... (Birch) to take, to dissipate; (Lep. Ren.) to detain; (Pierr.) anche accaparer; (Brugsch) einkerkern.
— Prigioniero, recluso.

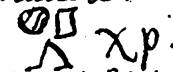
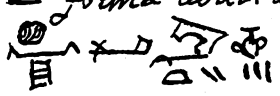
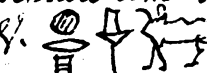
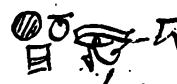
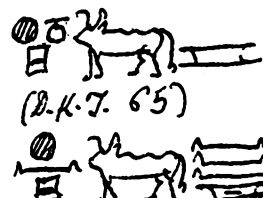
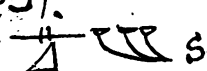
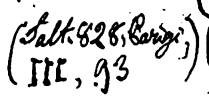
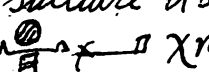
(Chabas) ... xenà, derivato dal prec.; il chiuso, il recinto; la casa chiusa, chiusa a chiave, serrata.
(Dict. géo. 1384, l.r., ..)
— Nome dell'insieme degli edifizi e dei terreni dipendenti dalla residenza privata di un farone.
— L'Harem.
— Carcere, prigione, כְּלוּא, כֶּלֶא, זִנוּת, כְּלִיא.
— Un fabbricato o quartiere che racchiude un ipogeo; ipogeo, sepolcro (...).

... xenà, derivato dal precedente ..., prigioniero, recluso.
Plur. ... xenàu (Rit. 113, 6)

... (Brug. Dict.) ... (id., ib.) xenàu, xenà-t, Varr. di ... xnà.

... xeni, V. ... xn.

... xenī-u (Esne), pesci.

... xenī (Rit. 52, 4), probabilm. sost. equiv. a ... xn, nel senso di riposo, ricreazione, ecc.
— V. però l'art. ... nxnī.

... xenī, V. ... xn.

... xen-īt (De Rougé: Tomb. d'Ahmès, 23), equiv. a ... xn, all. 3.
— Il 2° anche nome astratto nel senso dell'all. 2 (V. l'es. in fine dell'articolo).

... xenu (Inscr. Lepi I, 4..), equival. a ... xn; onde ... = ..., dentro, in, ecc.

... xenu, V. al fonetico xnn.

... xenur (L. 1879, 57), V. ... xnr.

... xen-ut (Rit. 17, 92), camera interna; (Bierr.) santuario.
Var. di ... xn.

... xeneb (Leps. L. 1877, 13), rara variante dell'epoca greca invece di ... xnm (V. ibid. il copto corrisp., ed il greco corrisp. all'all. 7).

... xenb, Var. del seg.

xenb, cader bocconi, cadere; — cader ginocchioni, prostrarsi.
— Caduta, genuflessione, prostrazione.
2) — (Chab.) anche un giuoco di agilità e ginnastica.

xenp (V. anche Rit. 17, 63; 71, 12; Nav. Myth. d'Hor. II, c, 3; Chab. Hymn., l. 4), (Denkm. III, 143, d) (D.Z.T. 44, 15; 96, 22)
1) — Corrisponde al copto ⲕⲉⲗⲡ, ⲕⲱⲗⲡ, furari, spoliare; ϩⲱⲗⲉⲙ, ϩⲉⲗⲉⲙ (M.), rapere, diripere, efferre, auferre; rapina, praeda, spolia; amovere. — Condur via, portar via, togliere, strappare, svellere, sradicare.
2) — Sinonimo di xrp, arrecare apportare una cosa per offrire; presentare, offrire le primizie; — in generale presentare, offrire, porgere, dare, somministrare, distribuire, dispensare, consecrare (Denkm., Nav. e Chab., ll. cc.).
Confr. ϣⲱⲛϥ (?) tradere.
— Forma deriv. da xp.
(Rit. 17, 65; 71, 12), strappare i cuori, strappatore di cuori; (Birch) digesting the heart, taking (devouring or throwing up) hearts; (De Rougé) vomir (?) les cœurs; (Brug.) fortragen (ausreißen, enlever) die Herzen (les entrailles); (Chab.) arracher, enlever les cœurs; (Pierr.) enlever les cœurs (les entrailles).

xenp, deriv. dal prec., designa un animale bovino presentato come offerta.
V. xrp.

xenp (D.Z.T. I, 44, 5 e seg.), forse equiv. al prec.; — l'animale dell'offerta, vittima, olocausto.
— Un quadrupede o la sua pelle.

xenp, speciale designazione dell'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo. (D.H.T. 65)

xenpi (Rec. IV, 2, 71), il giunco o simile pianta, impiegata in intrecciature (כלב).
— Sinonimo di sq.

xen-pe, temporale, ecc., Varr. di xa-pe. (Rit. di Torino) (Salt. 828, Parigi, III, 93)

xenp-t (Chab. Voy., p. 129), ? succiare il sangue?, estrarre?
V. xnp, all. 1.

(Inscr. Zeta, 85) (Inscr. Pepi II) xenef, (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 14), portar nel paniere, avere nelle sue ceste [ϣⲛⲟⲩϥ (M.) corbis, canistrum]. — V. il seg.

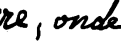
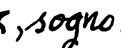
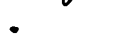
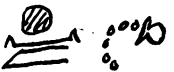
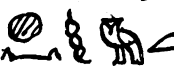
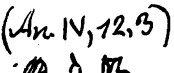
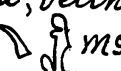
(Pit. 144, 29) (D. K. I. 35) xenef, una particolare specie di pane o di focaccia in paniere, che figura sovratutto nelle liste delle offerte in onore dei defunti. — Confr. il prec.

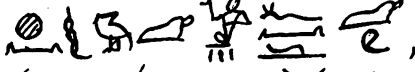
xenfi (dal demotico), secondo Revillout (Rev. ég. 1880, 158, Nota 9), questo gruppo è la trascrizione del copto ϣⲉⲛϥⲓ, ϣⲛϭⲉ, squama piscium, squama, écailles.

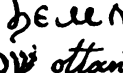
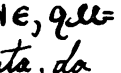
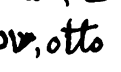
(Var. al Pit. 144, 29) (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XVII, 10, 2d) (Denkm. II, 147; 69, 70) (ib. 92) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 10, 40) (Pietra delle offerte, Berl.) xenfi, xenfu, Varianti di e xnf.

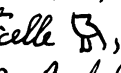
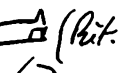
xenem (Rec. IV, 87, 16), (Brug.) una certa parte del corpo.

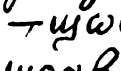
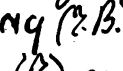
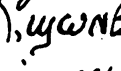
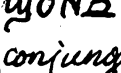
(Pit. 140, 12) (Harr. I, 15, b) (Pit. 136, 2) (ib. 136, Pit.) b. e. b. e. (Rec. IV, 9) xenem, una specie particolare di pietra preziosa di color rosso; talora chiamata anche heken, specialmente nelle epoche più antiche. L'ἄνθραξ (Teofrasto), carbunculus (Plinio) degli antichi; (Leps. Metall. 124) il rubino; (Champoll., Birch e Pierret) il diaspro rosso; (De Rougé) il quarzo rosso; (Chab. e Maspero, Journ. As. 1883, 14) la cornalina. — Brugsch lo confronta con אַחְלָמָה, l'ametista (secondo i Settanta). Dal P. Harris I, 34, 2, risulta che questa pietra era stimata secondo il suo peso, forse nello stesso rapporto in cui sono valutate anche ora fra noi il diamante e le altre pietre preziose.

(Stela 551, Londra) (Levi, Cassa Mummif. di Brera) (E. 27, 3; 48, 1) (Stela Ⲟⲓⲁⲛⲭⲉ) (Stela 551, Londra) (Chab. Voy. 136) (Leida, V. II, 2) xenem, odorare, fiutare, sentire (riechen, flairer, to smell); — essere odoroso, fragrante, olezzante. — Odorato, odore, fiuto, fragranza, olezzo. ϣⲉⲗⲉⲙ, ϣⲱⲗⲉⲙ (M.) ϣⲱⲗⲙ (T.), odorari, olfacere, odoratus. 2) — Chab. (Voy. 136) identifica col copto ϩⲓⲛⲏⲃ, ϩⲓⲛⲏϥ (T.), ϩⲓⲛⲓⲙ (M.),

dormire, dormitare, somnum capere; somnus, obdormitio; arab. حلم somniavit; ebr. חלם sognare, onde חלום, cald. חֶלְמָא e חֲלָם, sogno. — Sonnolente, dormeur.

(Denkm. IV, 26, 8) (l. c., Dend.) xenem, equival. al prec., all. 1.

(An. IV, 12, 3) (P. Harr. 500, verso) xenem, derivato da xnm, all. 2; propr.: colei che induce a dormire, che addormenta un bambino, cullandolo, ninnandolo. (Brug.) Schlummer; (Masp., Genr. ép. 33) la berceuse, la remueuse, l'endormeuse; — (Chab.) bonne d'enfant; (Birch) nurse; (Devéria e Pierr.) nourrice; — la bambinaia, guardia di un bambino, governante (femmina o maschio) di un bambino.

2) — Paggio, fanciullo di guardia (D. H. T. II, 36, nel titolo di un re).

3) — (An. l. c.) (Masp. l. c.) vieille mère, vieille dame; — vecchia, vecchia femmina; in oppos. a msī, fanciulla. — In senso dispregiativo: vecchia strega, bagascia, sgualdrina, ruffiana.

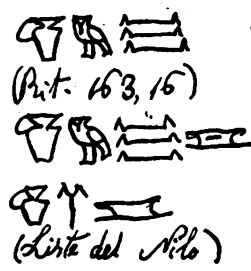
4) — Nel P. Harr. 500, verso, pare abbia un senso in connes. col prec., di cui il 3° gruppo è ivi una capricciosa variante. Ivi si trova l'espressione:

, che Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 35) traduce les souffles de la narine.

, xnum, boccale, brocca, cruche (Z. 1874, 135).

2) — Equivalente ai seguenti e (V.).

3) — (Z. 1874, 145) designa il numero ottanta; ϩⲁⲙⲛⲉ, ϩⲉⲙⲛⲉ, ϩⲙⲉⲛⲉ, octoginta; שְׁמוֹנִים ottanta, da שמונה, שמן, otto (V. xmn).

(Rit. fr.) (Z. 1874, 135) (Rit. 15, 7) (Rec. IV, 82, 6) (Z. 1872, 5) (Denkm. IV, 26; Z. l. c.) (Bull. T. d. L. I, 25) (l. c. Rit. Gr. 361) xnum, congiungere, legare, unire, riunire, connettere, attaccare, applicare, aggiungere, acchiudere. — Ed i passivi corrisp.. Costrutto coll'accusativo (Rit. fr.; P. Rhind, 18, 10), oppure colle particelle , , (Rit. 128, 3; Bul., Sarc. Unnefer). — Unirsi, riunirsi, attaccarsi, congiungersi, accompagnarsi, associarsi (a..., ...); entrare, accedere ad...; raggiungere, giungere a... — ϣⲱⲛϥ (T. B.), ϣⲱⲛⲃ, ϣⲟⲛⲃ (T.), conjungere, conjungi; consensus, conjuctio.

2) — Provvedere, munire, fornire (di..., ...) (D. H. T. I, 17, 13: l. 10; — Rit. 146, 15).

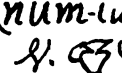
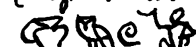
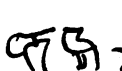
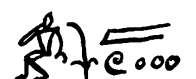
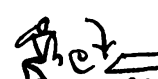
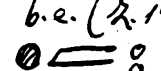
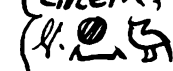
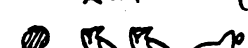
3) — Difendere, proteggere, scampare (contro..., da..., [hierogl.]...) (Sarc. Mentuhotep, Berl.).
4) — (Brugsch, Z. 1874, 135) tramontare, tramonto (degli astri);
[hierogl.] } il tramonto del disco solare, il tramonto del sole.
In oppos. a [hierogl.] ubn, spuntare.
[hierogl.] } xnum-anx (Rit. 141, 18; 148, 13 e 31; — Z. 1865, 3), letter. congiunzione colla vita, opp. tramonto della vita, opp. provveditrice della vita (eterna); (Birch) the giver of life, imparting life; (Pierr.) compagne de vie, compagne vivante. — Designa l'istante della morte, l'ultimo momento di questa vita; — la 12ª ora del giorno, l'ultima ora della sera.
— In Dict. géo. 598 una necropoli è per eufemismo denominata [hierogl.], la regione del tramonto della vita, ecc.
Una delle sette vacche mistiche si chiama
[hierogl.] (Rit. 141, 12)
[hierogl.] (ib. 148, 13)
[hierogl.] (ib. 148, 31)
provveditore di vita è il suo vello; (Birch) the giver of life to her skin; (Pierr.) la compagne vivante voilée ou compagne de vie est sa chevelure.
5) — Nelle ultime epoche trovasi il gruppo [hierogl.] var. di [hierogl.] nsnm e [hierogl.] nxnm (P.) (Z. 1879, 123).

6) — Equiv. a [hierogl.] xnm, nel senso di modellare, formare. — Anzi, secondo Maspero (Genr. épist. 86), questo fu il senso primitivo di questi gruppi (P. Insc. Pepi I, 112).
7) — Equiv. a [hierogl.] xnm.
8) — Si trovano i primi gruppi anche equiv. al seg., specialmente nel senso di esser favorito, favorito.

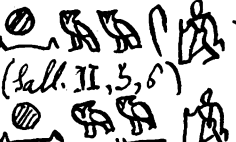
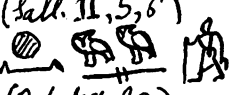
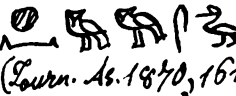
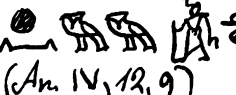
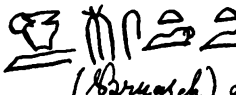
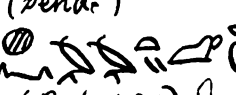
[hierogl.] } xnum (Bergm. Sarc. Ins. p. 81; Bul. N. 53), derivato dal prec. all. 1: amico, compagno, socio, collega; congiunto, alleato; — favorito.
— femm. [hierogl.] xnum-t (P.).
2) — (Z. 1872, 5), equiv. al seg., all. 2.

[hierogl.] (D. Z. T. II, 10, 10) [hierogl.] b. e. (Z. 1872, 5) } xnum, fabbricare, costrurre, edificare, murare. — Formare, modellare, creare. — Creatore.
2) — Architetto, artefice, capo-mastro muratore. — Costruttore, modellatore.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Rit. 36, 1; 57, 5; 64, 35) [hierogl.], [hierogl.] [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Z. 1872, 5) [hierogl.] (Brith. Mus. N. 40666) } xnum, il dio Xnum, Χνοῦφις, Χνοῦβις, Χνοῦμις, Χνοῦφις degli scrittori greci; derivato dal preced.: l'architetto, l'artefice, il formatore

per eccellenza; il dio formatore, il dio creatore; - il costruttore, il formatore del mondo. — Esso è rappresentato da un personaggio criocefalo modellante l'uovo del mondo o l'uomo sul disco del vasaio.

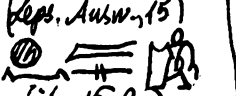
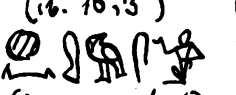
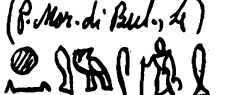
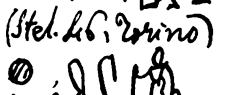
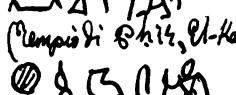
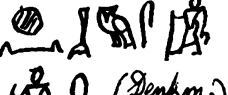
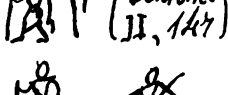
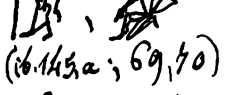
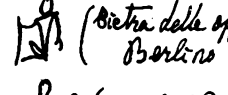
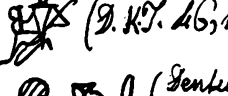
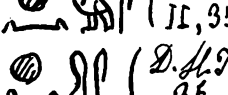
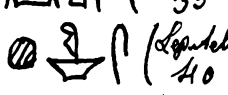
(Champ. Gram.) (Z. 1869, 25) — xnum, Varr. del prec.

(Rit. 163, 16) (Liste del Nilo) — xnum, s. f., fonte, sorgente, scaturigine, pozzo, cisterna, serbatoio. ϩⲟⲛⲃⲉ (?, π), πηγή, fons, scatebra. — Detto anche in senso poetico del Nilo. — (Birch e Pierr.) lago.

, xenem (Dict. géog. 1112), probabilmente var. di xn. — Oppure equiv. od affine al prec.

, xnum-iu (b.e., Esne e Edfu), volatili, uccelli, in generale.

, xnum-it (Karn.), V. xnm.

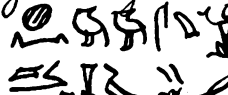
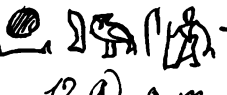
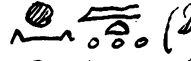
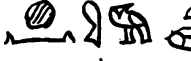
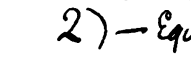
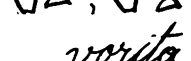
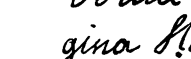
(Bergm. Sarc. Ins. 81) (Chab. Spol. 134) — xnum-iu, xnumu, V. xnm. Nei ll. cc. il 1º nel senso dell'all. 1, ed il 2º nel senso dell'all. 2.

xnumu, Varianti di xnm.

, xnumu, Var. di xnm. — (Brith. Mus., N. 7876, 7877) Variante del prec.

b.e. (Z. 1873, 85) (Rec. IV, 97) — xnemu, xenemem, V. xnm.

(Rit. 1, 19; 33, 1; 64, 10) (Sall. IV, 2, 8) (Sarc. Baisset, Berl.) — xenemem, V. xnm.

(An. III, 6; IV, 12, 3) (An. V, 17, 4) — xenemem, V. xnm.

(Sall. II, 3, 6) (Rit. 78, 39) xenemmes, V. xnms.

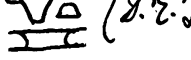
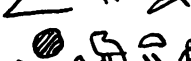
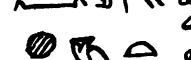
(Journ. As. 1870, 161) (An. IV, 12, 9) xenemmes, V. xnms.

xnemmes-tt, b. e., (Brugsch) derivato da xnm, odorare, ecc.; significa le narici.

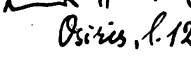
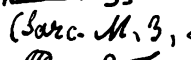
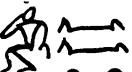
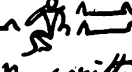
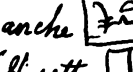
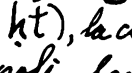
(Dend.) (Rit. 1, 21) Duale xenemem-ti, il 1º è equivalente a xnm. Il 2º, Duale dello stesso vocabolo, le due nutrici, designa nel l. c. le due dee Iside e Nephty.

(Leps. Ausw., 15) (ib. 16, 3) (P. Mor. di Bul., 4) (Stel. L6, Torino) (Tempio di B. N. 13, El-Kab) xenemes, affine con xnm, all. 1, significa esser amico, essere alleato con..., allearsi. — Prossimo od intimo amico; amico, alleato. — Amicizia, alleanza. — V. sotto hq l'unione di questo vocabolo con questi gruppi xnms. 2) — Brugsch, nel suo Dizionario, aveva anche

(Denkm. II, 147) (ib. 143, a; 69, 70) (Pietra delle off. Berlino) (D. H. T. 46, 1) (Denkm. II, 35) (D. H. T. 35) (Lepsius Todt. 40) ammessa la designazione di uno speciale grado di parentela, e precisamente dello zio dal lato materno, il fratello della madre, confrontando col copto ϣⲉⲛⲥⲁⲩ, ⲡⲓ, cognatus ex parte matris. — Ma nel Supplemento del Dizionario Brugsch ha ritirato questa sua primitiva interpretazione. — Maspero però, sebbene dichiari impossibile l'affinità copta che aveva proposta Brugsch, mantiene il significato proprio di zio; e soggiunge che spessissimo, egualmente che l'arabo عم che ha lo stesso significato, questo vocabolo xnms è un titolo che si dà per rispetto ad una persona più avanzata in età. — (Birch) cugino; (Pierr.) erede. 3) — (Chab.) governatore, intendente, economo, gerente, uomo d'affari. Così nel P. Mor. di Bul. l. c., una delle massime che lo scriba detta a suo figlio sul governo della casa è:

(secondo la trascrizione di Chabas, che traduce) un solo intendente giudizioso e veridico; e tu guarda il fare di lui.

xenemes (An. IV, 12. 9), g. m., moscherino, zanzara. ϣⲟⲗⲙⲉⲥ, ϣⲟⲗⲙⲉⲉⲥ (T. M. +), χώνωψ, culex.

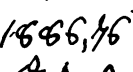
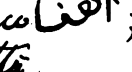
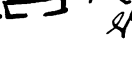
[hieroglyphs] (Champol. Gramm. 90) / [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 117) / [hieroglyphs] (Journ. As. 1883, 14) } xenem-t, V. [hieroglyphs] xnm.

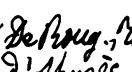
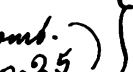
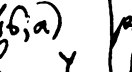
[hieroglyphs], xenem-t, (B. 97, 11) panis quidam.
— Secondo Brugsch, si tratta piuttosto di una pasta o di alcunchè di simile, che si preparava con frumento.

[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] } xenem-t (L. 187393), derivato dal prec., designa una sorta di prete, incaricato della preparazione di diverse specie di pani o focacce.

[hieroglyphs], xnum-t, V. [hieroglyphs] xnm.
[hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs] (V. ibidem).
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } xnum-t, femm. di [hieroglyphs] xnum; amica, compagna, socia, favorita.
[hieroglyphs], compagna o favorita di Ammone, titolo della regina Hatšepesu, figlia di Thotmes I; nei cartelli di questa regina scritto anche [hieroglyphs] (V. Leps. Königsbuch).
2) — Equiv. al seg.
3) — Pei due ultimi V. anche il precedente, all. 1.

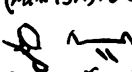
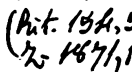
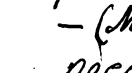
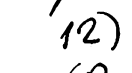
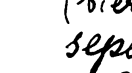
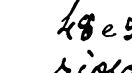
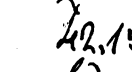
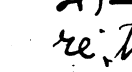
[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] } xnum-t, una delle tante designazioni dell'occhio della luna, e della luna medesima.
Degna di osservazione è la seguente espressione trovata a Dendera.
[hieroglyphs], meh xnum-t m xnum-s, è pieno l'occhio della luna di ciò che lo compie, cioè la luna è piena.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. di Hukan, 9) / [hieroglyphs] (Géogr. I, N. 703) / [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. I, 102, 13) / [hieroglyphs] (Chabas) } xnum-t, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] xnm.

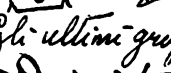
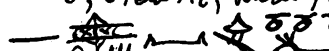
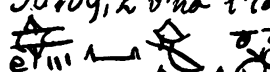
[hieroglyphs] (Stela in Vienna) / [hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 56) } xenem-ti, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] xnm.

[hieroglyphs], xenen opp. xanen. V. al fonetico xann.

[hieroglyphs], xenen, g. f. (Chab. Hymne à Osiris, l. 12), V. [hieroglyphs] xn.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 82, 13; 149, 13) (Sarc. M. 3, Leida) / [hieroglyphs] (Chab. Mél. II, 263) } xenen, V. [hieroglyphs] xn.

xenen, nel frequentissimo gruppo [hieroglyphs], con molte varianti, sutenxenen, scritto anche [hieroglyphs] hat-sutenxenen (V. sotto [hieroglyph] ht), la città chiamata poi Heracleopoli. Spesso menzionata nel Rituale dei Morti (1,10; 17,2, 16,70,72 e 82; 125,11,22; 128,2).
— Brugsch (Z. 1866,76) inclinerebbe a leggere il gruppo [hieroglyphs] hunn, trovandosi nel Rit. Naville (125,9) il nome di questa città scritto [hieroglyphs] hunensu; la qual scrittura s'accorda colle denominazioni: copta ϩⲛⲉⲥ, ϩⲛⲏⲥ, ⲉϩⲛⲉⲥ; ebr. חנס; araba اهناس; greca Ἄνυσις della stessa città.
— Altri egittologi leggono xenensu il predetto primo nome geroglifico di questa città.

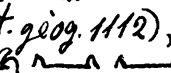
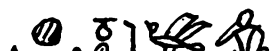
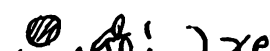
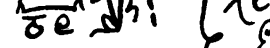
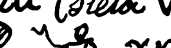
[hieroglyphs] xenen-u, l'Harem. V. [hieroglyph] xn.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Bepi I, 463)
[hieroglyphs] (De Roug. Tomb. d'Ahmès, p. 25)
xenen. V. [hieroglyph] xn.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 46, a)
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1878, 45)
[hieroglyphs] (Karn. Tempio di Xonsu)
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1870, T. II, l. 23)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 42,15; E. 67, dom.)
[hieroglyphs] (E)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 154, 10 e 12)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 154, 9; Z. 1871, 127)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17,87; 39,10; 164,3)
[hieroglyphs] (Stela Ai, Berl.) sost. plur.

xenen, xeneni, in opposizione a [hieroglyphs] htp, pace, felicità, contentezza, ecc., ed in connessione col copto ϣⲱⲛⲓ, ϣⲱⲛⲉ, infirmum esse, aegrotare; infirmus, aegrotus; infirmitas, morbus, labor; e con ϣⲓⲛⲓ (M.) disputare, ϣⲓⲛ (T.) plaga.

1) — Essere infelice, malcontento, scontento, debole, ammalato, misero, meschino; esser in istato infelice, degno di compassione.
— Ed i sostantivi corrispondenti: infelicità, disgrazia, male, affanno, malattia, infermità, debolezza, miseria.

2) — Recar danno, male od affanno; combattere, disputare, litigare, bisticciarsi, altercare, contendere, questionare, opporsi, ribellarsi.

3) — E i sost. corrisp.: rissa, contesa, disputa, querela, combattimento, quistione, controversia, opposizione; guerra, ribellione, sedizione, sollevazione, ammutinamento, sommossa, rivoluzione, tumulto, agitazione, sconcerto, perturbazione, sturbo, flagello, disastro, burrasca, scompiglio, tempesta; disordine, sevizia, violenza.
— (Masp.) pericolo; (Pierr. e De Rougé) peccato; (Birch e Pierr. al Rit. 154, 10 e 12) corruzione, decomposizione; (Pierr.) élément destructeur; (Birch) separazione.
— Che cagiona molte disgrazie; funesto, terribile; (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 48 e 51) ribelle, combattente, sedizioso; (Birch) believer, convoyer (Rit. 42,15); (Pierr.) rebelle, révolté.

4) — (Z. 1871, 127, Br.) cessare, desistere, tralasciare.

Caus. [hieroglyphs] s-xennu (V.).

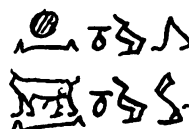
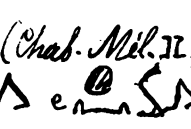
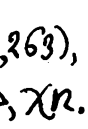
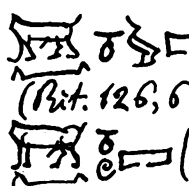
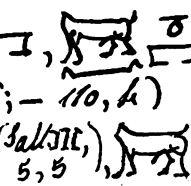
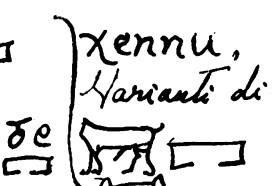
5) — Gli ultimi gruppi sono anche equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] xn (Brugsch, al Rit. 154, 5; Stela Ai, Berl.).

— [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 107,3) venti di burrasca; (Birch) the contending winds; (Chab.) des vents funestes; (Pierret) les vents adverses, (Lefeb.) des vents orageux; (Brugsch) Sturmwinden. A 109,2 v'ha l'identica espressione [hieroglyphs]; e a 149,6 si trova l'espressione equivalente [hieroglyphs], venti in burrasca; (Birch) boisterous winds.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125,22, 147,3), fare ammutinamento, oppure recare danno; (Birch) to make delays, or to dawdle; (Pierr.) faire acte de rébellion, faire rebellion.

[hieroglyphs] } n-xennu (L. 1871, 127, Brug.), avverbio derivato dal senso dell'all. 4: incessantemente, continuamente, continuo.

[hieroglyphs], xennini (Dict. géog. 1112), identico od affine con [hieroglyphs] xann (V.).

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 50, 10)
[hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Onnophr. Berl.)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 68,2)
} xennu, V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], xn,

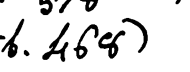
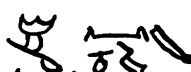
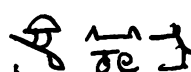
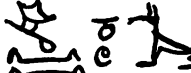
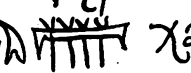
[hieroglyphs] (An. V, 12, 4)
[hieroglyphs] (Karn.)
[hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, verso)
} xennu, varianti di [hieroglyphs] xn. — Maspero (Journ. As. 1883, 31) traduce l'ultimo gruppo, come una variante del prec., s'abattre (sur..., [hieroglyphs]...), detto di uccelli; — (ib. 33) se poser, librarsi.

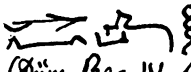
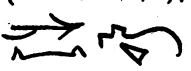
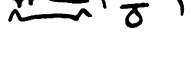
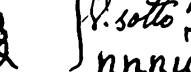
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} xennu (Rit. 163,17 e var.). Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xn, come sost.: reclamo, denunzia od accusa, grido di reclamo; — (Pierr.) clameur. — (Birch) opponent. — (Chab.) volonté? intention? arretée?, résolution?

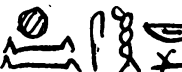
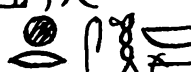
[hieroglyphs], xennu (Stela V, 6, Leida), V. [hieroglyphs] xn. Secondo Schiaparelli (Libro dei Funerali, p. 4), questo gruppo designa i Θρηνῳδοί di Atene, i quali nella sepoltura precedevano in Egitto la barca funebre nel trasporto della mummia al sepolcro, cantando inni di circostanza.

[hieroglyphs] xennu (P. Mor. di Bul.), (Chab.) nourrisson, bambino da latte.

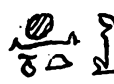
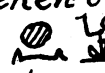
[hieroglyphs], xennu (Buch v. Durch.

(Z. 1882, 75) (Tomba di Ma-emha) xennu-pe-t, Varianti di xn-pe.

xennus, (E.) ϣωνс, languor, languescere.
ונח debilitarsi, fiaccarsi, essere debilitato, abbattuto; debole, fiacco.
— V. xns-it.

xennus (E. 97, 21), (Stern) ϣολмес, culex.
— (Brugsch) ϩαλουс, ϩαλλουс, ἀράχνη, araneus; spec. la tarantola.

xennu-t (Chab. Pap. Mag., p. 167), Var. di xnnu.

xennu-ti (D. H. T. 86), (Brug.) Var. di xnt.

xenenmem (Rit. 64, 10), Var. di xnm.

xenenem-ti (Dend.), Var. di xnm.

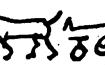
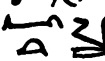
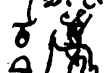
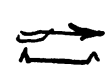
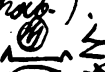
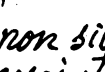
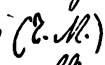
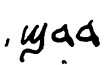
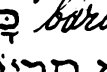
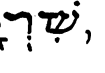
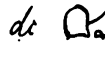
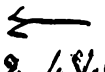
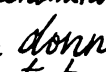
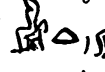
(Inscr. Pepi I, 578) (ib. 468) xenennu, V. xn.

(Inscr. Teta 233) (ib. 245) (Inscr. Pepi I, 271) (Sakk. IV, 18, 6) xenennu, Varianti di xnn. — H 3a — anche equival. al prec..

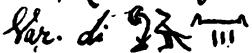
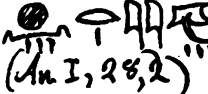
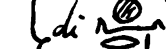
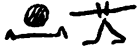
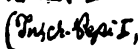
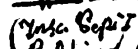
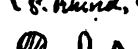
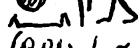
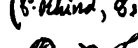
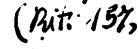
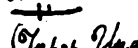
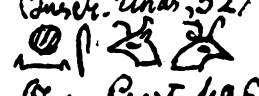
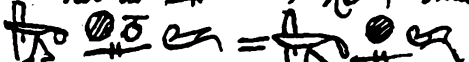
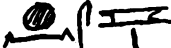
(Z. 1882, 73), xenennu-m-pe-t, ϩρονмпε, ϩρομπε, tonitru. V. xa-pe.

xenennu, (E.) olla.

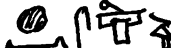
(Düm. Rec. IV, 10, 59) xe-n-nenh (Z. 1863, 98), corda agrimensoria; tesa, pertica (misura di lunghezza). V. sotto nnnuh.

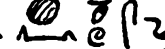
xenen-sek (Brugsch), Var. di xr-sk.

V. al fonetico xannt.

xenen-t, sost. corrisp. a xn.

xenen-t (Stela V. 6, Leida), femm. di xn (V.); profetessa, veggente.
— Oppure femm. di xnnu.

xenen-t (Mél. di Chabas, II, 263), V. xn; fermarsi, librarsi, ecc.

xenen-t (Chab.), Var. di xn.

xenen-t (Rit. 125, 38), barca, ecc.
V. xnnu.
— V. xnt.

xenen-ti opp. xennu-ti (D. Z. T. II, 476, 4),
V. xnt.

xe-nenk, e varianti, V. al fonetico xnnnk.

xener (Pap. Mor. di Bulaq, 4, 10). (Brugsch), rilassare, rallentare (Chab.).
..., non rallenta la tua mano (cioè non sii prodigo) per persone sconosciute.
2) — Var. di xnà.

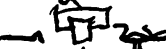
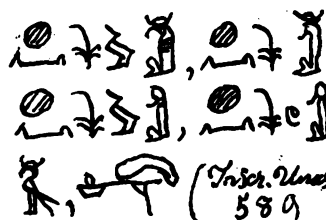
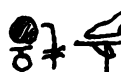
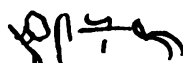
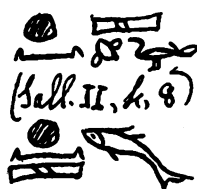
(Karn.) (Tav. Stat.) (Z. 1879, 57) xener, pelle, cuoio.
— Ogni oggetto costrutto di pelle o cuoio, strumento di cuoio, correggie di cuoio; corazza, bardatura; colletto di cuoio, specie di armatura degli antichi Egiziani.
ϣⲁⲣ (T. M.), ϣⲁⲁⲣ (T.), ϣⲉⲉⲗ (B.), π, π, pellis, corium, vestis pelliceca, saccus coriaceus. — כַּר bardella, basto, sella; שִׁרְיָן, סִרְיוֹן, שִׁרְיוֹן, usbergo, corazza.

xenrà (Z. 1882, 79) (Brug.) var. di xr, colpire, battere, ecc.

(Z. 1880, 62) (Osiut, Tomb. Tef-àb) (Rit. 92, 4, Tat.) (Abydos) pl. xener, xenrà, xenràu, letter.: la reclusa, la rinchiusa, la donna rinchiusa nell'Harem (V. xn), denominazione comune della donna, donna maritata, sposa: — La concubina. כַּלָּה, ϣⲉⲗⲉⲧ, ϣⲉⲗⲉⲉⲧ, ⲧ, sponsa, nurus.
— Anche i templi avevano donne xenrà come spose di un dio (per es. di Anubi, Osiut, l. c.), e chiamate anche coll'epiteto sepes-t. — E queste xenrà-u equivalgono alle nostre monache chiamate pur esse spose del Signore.
— Il gruppo del Rit. l. c. è variante di xnà.

xenroi (Harr. I, 47, 9). Var. di xanr.

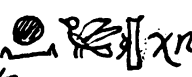
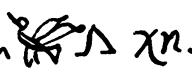
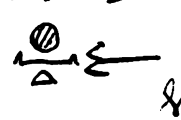
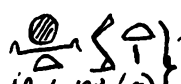
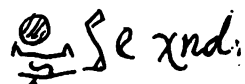
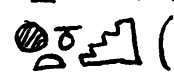
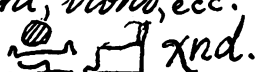
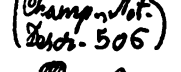
xenroī, xenru, Varr. di xnr. (An I, 28, 2) (Denkm. III, 166)

xens, scorrere, percorrere una contrada, per cercar qualche cosa, come il cacciatore la selvaggina, come Iside il suo perduto figlio Horo, ecc.; (Brugsch) suchend durcheilen; (Birch) to hunt, to chase through.... — Percorrere in barca. — In generale percorrere (Inscr. Pepi I, 352), andare in ---, (Pierr.) prendre route vers...; — (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 199) ondeggiare, galleggiare. 2) — I primi gruppi (P. Med. di Berl. 13, 3) pare abbiano anche un significato affine a quello di xns-īt (V.), cioè: essere debole, fiacco, stanco (Brug.).
(Inscr. Pepi I, 352) (Rit. 73, 2) (Inscr. Pepi I, 69; P. Rhind, 8, 3) (P. Rhind, 8, 12) (Rit. 157, 1) (Inscr. Unas, 193) (Inscr. Pepi I, 162) (L. 1663, 42) (Inscr. Pepi I, 659) (ib. 373)

xens, (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 62) i due battenti della porta del cielo. (Inscr. Unas, 527) (Inscr. Pepi I, 496)

xens (Mar. Dend.), Var. di xs; onde la frase = (V. ibid.)

xens (Inscr. Pepi I, 566), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VIII, 87) golfo. Deriv. da xns.

xensa o xansa, V. al 2° fonetico.

xensa-īt (P. Med. 3, 9), ϣⲉⲛⲟⲥⲓ, tamariscus.

xens-īt, xensu, (E.) ϣⲱⲛⲥ, languor, vertigo. Brugsch confr. con חלש; esser debole, svenuto, tramortito. V. xnnus. (E. 64, 14) (ib. 5, 1, 2 e 3)
2) — Una specie di malattia, che, pel rimedio dato nel P. Med. E. l. c., pare sia una specie di tigna. Brugsch confr. con ϫⲱⲛⲥ (M.), ⲕⲛⲟⲥ, ⲕⲛⲟⲟⲥ (T.), putrescere, foetere. V. xns. — Confr. anche xansa.

xensu (P. Med. Berl. 13, 3), V. xns.

xensu, Var. del seg.

, , , (Inscr. Unas, 589) xensu, il dio Xons, Xωνς degli scrittori greci. — L'ultimo geroglifico è anche equival. al seg..

, xensu (D. H. T. 106, d), simbolo di uno dei nomi dell'Egitto (Brugs.). — Secondo altri (Z. 1868, 17), nome simbolico di un animale sacro. — Equiv. al prec..

, xen-sed (Leps. Aelt. Text. 35), una particolare specie di benda in forma di ghirlanda, con fiocco pendente a guisa di coda (Confr. sd).

, xenš (E.), nome di una pianta, i cui frutti erano impiegati in medicina.

(Sall. II, 4, 8) (Chab.) xenš, xenšu, puzzare, putire, sentir cattivo, spandere un cattivo odore. — Infettare, insozzare, lordare. — Puzzo, fetore, lezzo, cattivo odore, — putridume, lordura, sozzura. — Puzzolente, fetente, fetido; putrido, lordo, sozzo, immondo. ϣⲛⲟⲩϣ (T., π), ϣⲟⲛϣ (M.), putredo, foetor, putridens, foetens; ϫⲱⲛⲥ (M.), ⲕⲛⲟⲥ, ⲕⲛⲟⲟⲥ (T.), putrescere, foetere.

, xen-t, sost. di xn (V.), conditio, status, etc..

, xen-t, V. xn.

(Stel. Pierempteh, Londra) , V. xn. xen-t, donna, donna dell'Harem.

(Rit. 125, 48) xent, Var. di e xnd: piede o gamba. (Birch) footstep; — Pierret confronta con xn e traduce: jambe marcheuse.

(Dend.) (D. H. T. 112, 115) (ibidem) xent, scala, salitoio, sedia fatta a gradini, trono, ecc. V. xnd.

(Champ., Not. Descr. 506) (Z. 1872, 88) (Düm., Edfu) xent, argilla, creta o porcellana, di cui si facevano vasi, figurine, amuleti. — Oppure un minerale od una terra colorata (forse verde? [Brugsch, Z. 1880, 6, 7]), usata per dipingere; — terra colorante

(verde?), colore (verde?).
Stern (E) traduce l'ultimo gruppo metallum quoddam.
Da distinguersi da [hierogl.] xnt.

[hierogl.], xent, v. [hierogl.] xn.

[hierogl.], xent (Rec. I, 43, col. 33), v. [hierogl.] xnt.

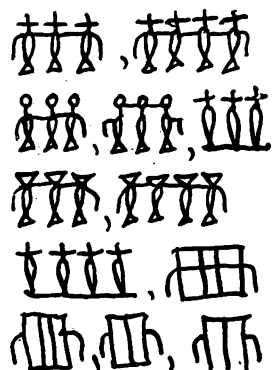
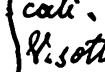
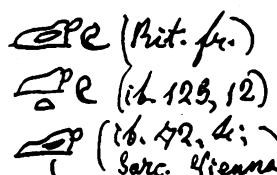
[hierogl.] (Medin.-Abu), [hierogl.] (Karn.), [hierogl.] (S. Bauech. 13), [hierogl.] (Stel. Pahemsi, Berl.) — xent, essere fuori di se per la gioia, esser entusiasmato, rapito; provar gran piacere, diletto. Essere in piena gioia, in piena voluttà.

[hierogl.], xent (Harr. I, 7, 3), albero, ϣⲏⲛ (T. M.), ϣϣⲏⲛ (M.), ⲡⲓ, arbor.

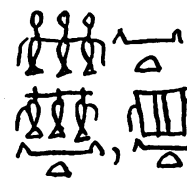
[hierogl.], xent (E. 47, 16), ? Si tratta nel l. c. di un corpo malato.

[hierogl.], xen-t, v. [hierogl.] xn.

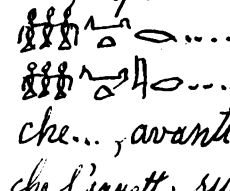
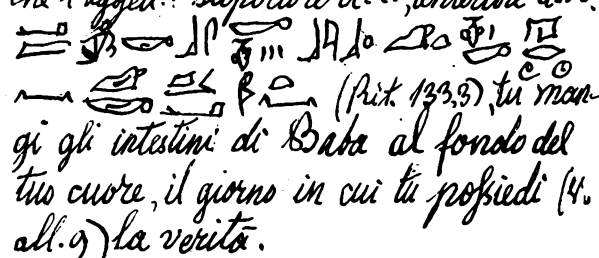
[hierogl.], xen-t (E. 40, 2), v. [hierogl.], xn.

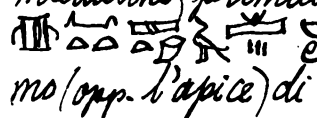
[hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 649; Denkm. III, 85, a), [hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 468) — xen-t, var. di [hierogl.] xn, verbo e partic. sostantivo e participio (Pepi I, ll. cc.).
2) — (Denkm. l. c.) var. di [hierogl.] xnt.

[hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 729), [hierogl.] (ib. 437), [hierogl.] (Rit. 110, quadro) — xen-t, equiv. al prec., all. 1; verbo (Rit. l. c.); participio [pilote (Masp. a Pepi I, 729)]; e sost. barca (Pepi I, 437), navigazione (ib. 649).

[hierogl.] (L. 1882, 166 e seg.), [hierogl.] (Rosetta), [hierogl.] (Dend.), [hierogl.] (Siut), [hierogl.] (Rec II, 72, 1) — xent, propr. statua o figura scolpita in atto di procedere avanti (confr. il prec.). — In generale: statua, ritratto, effigie, immagine, figura, figura simbolica, simulacro, ecc.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.] ... [hierogl.] } b. e. — xent (opp. kens?) (L. 1872, 87 e seg.; Dict. Géo. 615), l'arco, specialmente l'arco di Nubia (V. al fonetico kns).
(Dal 1° geroglifico è probabilmente derivata la forma ieratica [ierat.] del segno [hierogl.]; confr.

le varianti del vocabolo seguente).

xent (Z. 1872, 87 e 88), nome di un Nômo e di una contrada.
(Confr. il prec.).

xent, varianti di uno stesso segno, ed equivalenti ai seguenti xnt, in tutti i loro significati.
V. sotto xnt diversi esempi.

(Rit. fr.) (id. 123, 12) (id. 72, 4; Sarc. Vienna) xent, significato primitivo e proprio: la punta del naso; quindi comunem.: naso, narice; le narici.
ϣⲁⲛⲧ (usato solamente coi suffissi, dal rad. ϣⲁ) nasus.

(antiq.) xent, 1) — Equivalente al precedente.
2) — Equivalente al seguente, in tutti i suoi significati.

xent, 1) — Equiv. al prec. all. 1., deriv. dall'all. seg.
2) — Signif. fondam.: essere la punta, star sulla punta, nel dinanzi, davanti; star al di sopra, sopra; esser il principio, prima, avanti (detto del tempo). — Esser al principio; primieramente, da principio, più di buon'ora, più presto.
(b. e.)

3) — Le preposizioni e gli avverbi corrispondenti: sulla punta, nel dinanzi, davanti; al di sopra, sopra; al principio, primieramente, prima, avanti, da principio, ecc.
E gli aggettivi corrispond.: anteriore, primo, superiore, ecc.

xent r..., xent àr... (Z. 1882, 167), prima che..., avanti che; prima di...; ed anche l'aggett.: superiore a..., anteriore a...
(Rit. 133, 3), tu mangi gli intestini di Baba al fondo del tuo cuore, il giorno in cui tu possiedi (4. all. 9) la verità.

4) — Punto di principio, punta, cima, principio, cominciamento, apice, estremità, termine, limite, confine, termine estremo; — parte anteriore, fronte, facciata; — preferenza, prerogativa, il primo posto, il primo grado, l'ordine superiore, il posto superiore (Decreto di Canopo, l. 13).

5) — Il primo, il primario, anteriore, mattutino, primaticcio, superiore.
(Rit. 14, 1), il primo (opp. l'apice) di tutti i secreti.

6) — La terra superiore, la terra posta in alto, la terra anteriore, la terra interna, la regione meridionale; in opposiz. a ph, phui (V.). V. anche xnt.

àtef-xent, il Nòmo Lycopolita anteriore, in opposiz. a àtf-ph, il Nòmo Lycopolita posteriore.

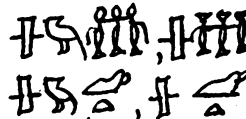
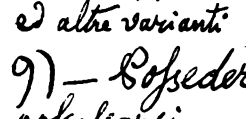
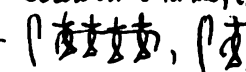
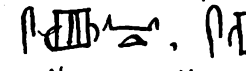
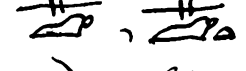
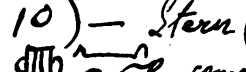
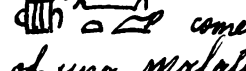
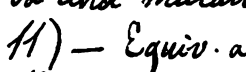
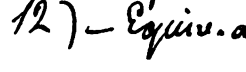
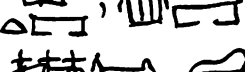
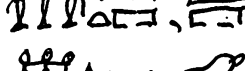
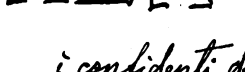
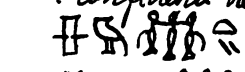
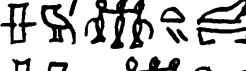
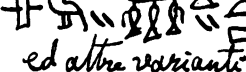
7) — Dove, là dove (Stela Pakemsi, Bul.), in, fra, parmi, tra, in mezzo a, dentro, nell'interno di. — È freq. nel senso relativo: colui che è in, che è fra, che risiede in, ecc. — Plur. (Inscr. Pepi I, 590), che sono in, fra, ecc..

(Rit. 17,70) (Rit. 42,17) (ib. 17,69) (Inscr. Pepi I, 604) (Rit. 116,1) (ib. 7,4) — preposiz. equiv. al semplice xent nello stesso senso di quest'allinea: dentro, tra, fra, con, ecc.; e l'avverbio dentro, nell'interno in, al di dentro, dal di dentro (P. E. Rhind 6,2; 9,7; Bib. el Mol., Tomba di Ramesse VIII; — Canopo, l. 5).

Ed m-xent frequentemente si trova usato come equival. al seguente titolo àm-xent (V. all. seg.).

(Rit. 97,4), in tutte le cose.

(ib. 42,17) dentro di lui, nel suo interno.

(ib. 97,4), io mi seggo in mezzo ai grandi che sono dentro quei luoghi.

(ib. 97,2), questi Dei e grandi che siete fra gli spiriti di Eliopoli.

(Rit. 125, quadro) (ib. id.) xent-àment, xenti-àment, letter. l'estremo dell'Occidente, l'estremità dell'Occidente, designa il mondo sotterraneo, il regno dei morti, l'inferno. — È anche equiv. al seg.

(D. K. T. I, 43) (De Roug. I. H. 9) (Rit. id.) (Inscr. Pepi I, 344) xent-àmenti, letter. che si trova dentro l'Ament, titolo frequentissimo di Osiride infernale, il giudice supremo delle anime dei defunti.

(Rit. 17,55) (ib. 142,4) (ib. 142,10) titoli di Horo.

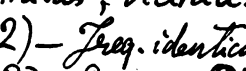
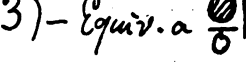
(ib. 125, Quadro) titolo di Thot.

(ib.) (ib. 142,13) (ib. 142,25) titolo di Anubi, letter. che risiede nella sala (della psicostasia).

fra i suoi servi.

(Rit. 145, 15 e 33) (ib. 141,7) xent-her-àb, equivalente al semplice xnt, nel significato di questo stesso allinea 7: dentro, residente in, che è nell'interno di...

— 8) — Equiv. a xnt, antisala, anticamera, ecc.; onde l'espressione:

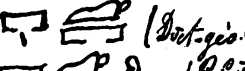
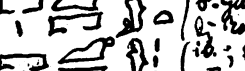
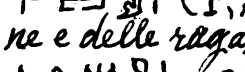
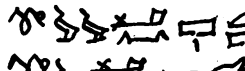
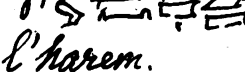
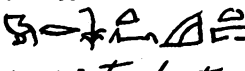
[hieroglyphs] àm-xent, V. sotto [hieroglyph] àm e sotto [hieroglyph] xnt. e altre varianti

9) — Possedere, avere in potere, impossessarsi. — Possesso, possessione, potenza, possa, possanza, potere, potestà, autorità, forza. (Brugsch, al Decreto di Philae, l. 4; Stela Piānxi, fac. 22).

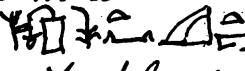
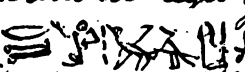
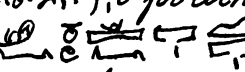
— [hieroglyphs], e varr. s-xent, forme causative; V. al fonetico sxnt.

— 10) — Stern (E) dà il gruppo [hieroglyphs] come designante un morbo od una malattia particolare.

11) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xnt.

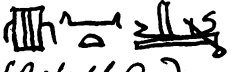
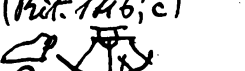
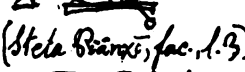
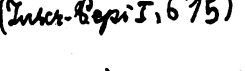
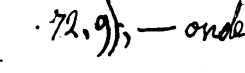
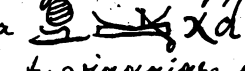
12) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xnt.

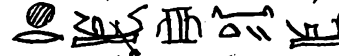
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Lepsi I, 672) xent, g. m. (Z. 1873, 119; Harr. I, 6, 1), la parte anteriore di una casa, di un palazzo o di un tempio; antisala, anticamera. — Il gabinetto alla corte del Faraone, a cui solamente i famigliari e i confidenti del re avevano entrata.

[hieroglyphs] àm-xenti, V. sotto [hieroglyph] àm. ed altre varianti

Brugsch connette questo vocabolo al copto ϩⲉⲛⲧ, ϩⲱⲛⲧ (M.), ⲡⲓ; ϧⲛⲧ (T.), ϧⲁⲛⲧ (T.), proximum esse; proximitas, vicinia.

2) — Freq. identico a [hieroglyphs] xn.

3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xnà; (Devéria, Le Pap. Judic., p. 136) il gineceo, l'Harem. scritto anche

[hieroglyphs] (Pap. giud. 6, 4) (P. Giudiz. di Torino) (ib.; Rollin I, 4) pe-xent, la casa delle recluse, cioè delle donne e delle ragazze, il gineceo, l'harem.

[hieroglyphs] (P. giudiz. 3, 6), le donne dell'harem.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 3, 6, 8) ispettore dell'harem. [hieroglyphs] (ib. 3, 9)

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 3, 4), sovrintendente del regio gineceo dell'harem.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 3, 3) scriba del regio gineceo dell'harem.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 4, 1), i portinai dell'harem.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 4, 9), amministratore (opp. ufficiale) dell'harem.

— V. [hieroglyphs] xn, [hieroglyphs] xnà.

— 4) — (Masp.) logis, casa, abitazione.

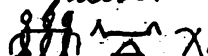
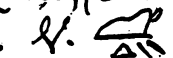
[hieroglyphs], xent, (Chab.) officina, arnesi di officina.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 146, c) (Stela Piānxi, fac. 1. 3) (Inscr. Lepsi I, 615) xent, navigare, viaggiare, tragittare; procedere in su, all'insù, verso l'alto, contro la corrente, con vele spiegate; in opposizione a [hieroglyphs] xd (Rit. 72, 9), — onde frequent.: viaggiare pel

ritorno, ritornare, arrivare, avvicinarsi, avvicinare, approssimare. [hier.] (Dict. 26, 2), andando e ritornando

[hier.] (ib. 72, 9), io vado e vengo pel Campo di Aanro.

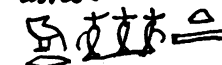
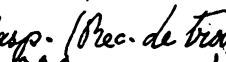
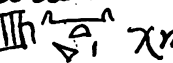
— Chabas dà anche a a xnt il significato opposto, cioè quello di xd.

— (Masp., Genr. ép. 48) se rendre (à...); (id., all' Inscr. Sepi. I, 363) navigare (in qualsivoglia direzione).

2) — Sost., g. f., tragitto, cammino, viaggio all' insù; viaggio o navigazione a monte, con vele spiegate, con piene vele; ritorno, viaggio di ritorno; ritorno in patria, a casa.

— Progresso, avanzamento (Sall. II, 4, 1), promozione.

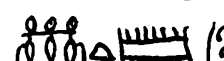
[hier.] ..., a causa della promozione in ...

3) — La nave che viaggia all' insù, che naviga avanti, nave con tutte le vele al vento. — Nave in generale.

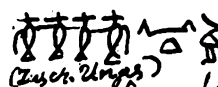
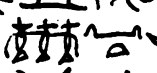
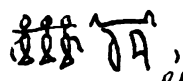
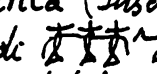
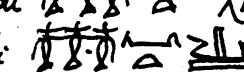
[hier.] (Dict. géo. 421), [hier.] (An. III, 7, 4), [hier.] (Dict. géo. 1264) } xent, g. m., la punta, il principio, il punto d'origine di una regione, di una terra, di un paese; — limite, confine di un paese.

Equiv. a [hier.] xnt, all. 4 (V.).

[hier.] , xent, (E. 105, 15) grana quaedam. — V. [hier.] xnti.

[hier.] (Inscr. Sepi. I, 603), [hier.] (Brug. Rech., p. 121), [hier.] (ib. 120) } xent, g. m., Lepage Renouf traduce cornland, campo seminato a cereali, seminato.

— Brugsch assimila al copto ⲙⲁ ⲛ ϣⲏⲛ, ⲙⲁ ⲛ ϣϣⲏⲛ (ⲡ), silva, δρυμός; oppure a ϣⲛⲉ, ϣⲛⲏ (ⲧ), hortus, e traduce: i terreni appropriati al piano di giardini e boschi, terreno da giardino, disegno di giardino, giardino, boschetto, foresta, bosco (Dict. géo. 1282); — piantagione di alberi.

Confr. [Hebr.] albero, pianta; [Hebr.], [Hebr.], (contr. [Hebr.]), [Hebr.], assir. ginu, orto, giardino.

[hier.] } direttore od ispettore del giardino, amministratore del giardino, capo giardiniere; — fattore, castaldo del giardino.

— Masp. (Rec. de trav. VIII, 92) confronta con [hier.] xnt, all. 1, e traduce: capo, promontorio.

— Confr. il prec. [hier.] xnt.

[hier.], xent (Tomba a Saqqarah) deriv. dal prec.; il giardiniere.

[hier.] (Inscr. Teta, 4), [hier.] (Inscr. Sepi. I, 365) } xent, ?

[hier.], xenta opp. xa-n-ta (V.).

[hieroglyphs] (Statua di Horo, torino) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 94) } xen-ti, V. [hieroglyphs] xn-t.

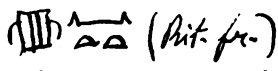
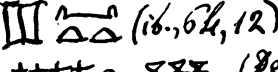
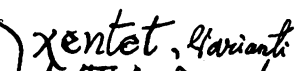
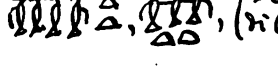
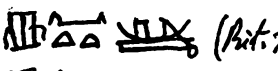
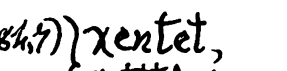
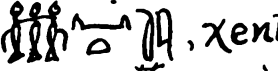
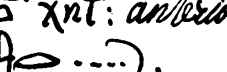
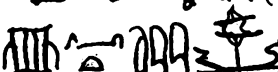
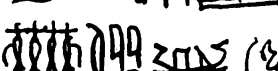
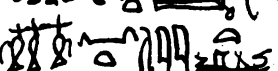
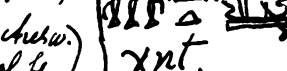
[hieroglyphs], xenti (Rit. 146, 39), Brugsch ritiene questo gruppo una var. del prec..
Birch e Pierret ritengono [hieroglyphs] var. della prep. [hieroglyphs] xnt, e traducono tutto il gruppo: (Birch) dwelling in the place of the Figure; (Pierr.) dans ses formes.

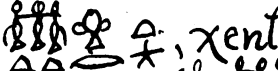
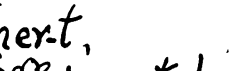
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 3, l. ult.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 4, 1) [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 76, col. 20) } xenti-ti, xenti-ti-t, equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] xnt, specialm. come sost. (g. f.) nel senso degli all. 2 e 3.
V. ib. esempio.

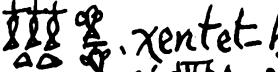
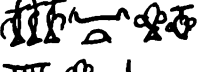
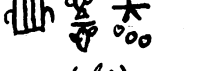
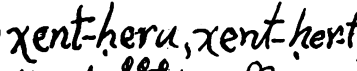
[hieroglyphs], xentitatà (An. IV, 2, 9), Masp. (Genr. Épist. 30) traduce: in generale una specie di pianta fluviatile, e l'approssima a ϣⲏⲧⲥ plectere, onde ϣⲉⲛⲧⲥ il sermento di vite che serviva a intrecciar corde. — Onde il vocabolo egizio significa nel l. c., secondo Maspero, la corda che serviva ad appiccare il pilota negligente.

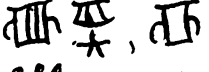
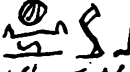
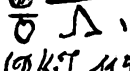
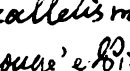
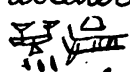
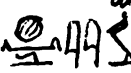
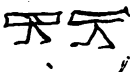
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } xenti-xeru, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] xnt-xr.

[hieroglyphs], xentu, participio e sostantivo astratto di [hieroglyphs] xn.
2) — (Stat. Bokenxons), Var. di [hieroglyphs] xn-t.

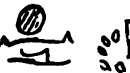
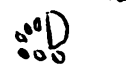
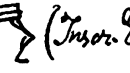
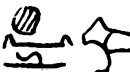
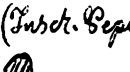
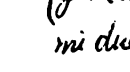
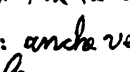
[hieroglyphs] (Pap. Prisse) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 390) } xentu, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xnt, in tutti i suoi significati; il 1º nel l. c. nel senso avverbiale dell'all. 3: primieramente da principio, più di mattino, più di buon mattino; più presto, di buon'ora, prima, avanti, dianzi, anteriormente. — Ed anche nel senso dell'all. 4: principio, cominciamento, ecc. — Il 2º nel senso relativo dell'all. 7 riferito a nome plurale: che sono in, che sono fra, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] e varr., non a leggersi xnts, ma xnt (V. a questo fonetico), poichè [hieroglyph] qui è semplicemente determinativo.

[hieroglyphs], xentet (D. T. T. 41, 4), duale di [hieroglyphs] xnt.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 134, 8, 9) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 133, 12; 144, 25) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (E. 83, 7) } xentet, V. [hieroglyphs] xnt, e [hieroglyphs] xnti.
— Pei due primi V. anche al fonetico kns-tt.

[hieroglyphs], xentt (Rit. 138, 2; 152, 7),

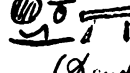
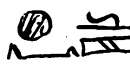
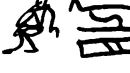
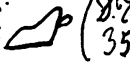
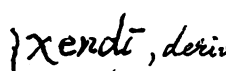
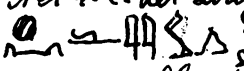
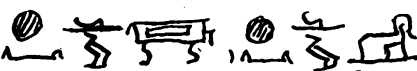
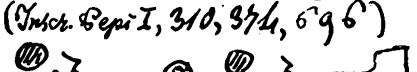
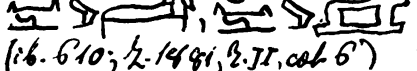
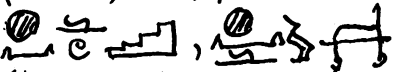
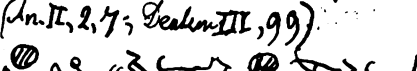
Var. del seg., in tutti i suoi significati; (Birch) nostril; (Pierr.) sein.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. fr.) [hieroglyphs] (ib., 64, 12) [hieroglyphs] (Decreto di Canop.) — xentet, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] xnt, in tutti i suoi signif.

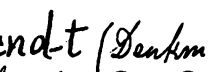
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 72, 9; 84, 7) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 145, 81, 83) — xentet, V. [hieroglyphs] xnt.

[hieroglyphs], xent-tà (Inscr. Pepi I. 393), aggettivo corrisp. a [hieroglyphs] xnt: anteriore, superiore (a.... [hieroglyphs] ....).

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 395) [hieroglyphs] (Géog. I; N. 293) [hieroglyphs] (Inv. 61. 4) [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Chrest. 16, col. 4) — xent-tà, xent-ti, xent-tit, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] xnt.
Il 1° nel l. c. nel senso di nocchiero, barcaiuolo, marinaio, nautonnier; — Gli altri nel senso del predetto xnt, all. 2 e 3.

[hieroglyphs], xentet-her-t, V. [hieroglyphs] xnt-hr.

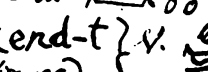
[hieroglyphs], xentet-her-àb, V. [hieroglyphs] xnt-hr-àb.

[hieroglyphs] — xent-her Χονταρε della lista di Hephaestion, nome del 11° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista.
— Questa costellazione e le due seguenti xent-her-àb e xent-xer costituivano una sola costellazione, composta perciò di tre parti, xent superiore, xent mediana e xent inferiore. (V. Leps., Aeg. Chron. p. 69; Brugsch, Thesaurus hierogl. inscr., Pars I, Astron. Inscr.).

[hieroglyphs] — xent-her-àb, la costellazione xent mediana (V. art. prec.).
Nome del 25° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo la lista di Hephaestion. (V. Leps., l. c. prec.).

[hieroglyphs] — xent-heru, xent-her-t, Vari. di [hieroglyphs] xnt-hr.

[hieroglyphs] — xent-xer, la costellazione xent inferiore (V. all'articolo [hieroglyphs] xnt-hr); Χονταχρε della Lista di Hephaestion, nome del 28° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista (Lepsius, Aeg. Chron. p. 69).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 67; 23, 6; 149, 47) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 77, 3) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], b. e. (D. H. T. 115) } xend, montare, salire, ascendere, scalare (nel senso attivo coll'accusativo, nel senso neutro: su..., [hieroglyph]...., [hieroglyph]...., app. [hieroglyph]....); andare, camminare, porre il piede su... (Rit. 51, 2; 52, 2; 102, 3; 124, 3). — Andare innanzi, in su; — passare, attraversare, percorrere; equival. a [hieroglyphs] xns; al Rit. 149, 47 in parallelismo con [hieroglyphs] xn. (De Rougé e Pierret) arriver; (Birch) to tread, to trample.
— Sost. (Pierr.) mouvement, marche.
ϩωnt, ϩent (M.), ϥnt, ϭant (T.), accedere, appropinquare.
[hieroglyphs], strade non passate (app. percorse) da altri.
2) — [hieroglyphs] è anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], xend (Brugsch, Mon. ég., 17, 12), deriv. dal precedente e variante di [hieroglyphs] xndi.
[hieroglyphs], io cammino dietro i (tuoi) corrieri; (Budge, Trans. VIII, 302, 309) I walk according the measure, measuredly, gradatim.

[hieroglyphs], xend, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] xnd, piede, gamba.

[hieroglyphs], xend (D. H. T., Tav. 36), ?

Dal contesto pare a Brugsch variante di [hieroglyphs] xnr.

[hieroglyphs] } xend (Z. 1877, 100), arab. [Arabic], [Arabic], cald. [Hebrew], ebr. [Hebrew], frumento, grano.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teta, 168) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 207) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 206) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 443; D. H. T. II, 36, d. 5) [hieroglyphs] (Meidun, Tomb. N. 12) [hieroglyphs] (Der-el-Med.) } xend, derivato da [hieroglyphs] xnd, salire, ecc., significa sedia, trono, divano, letto di riposo; scala, salitoio.
V. [hieroglyphs] xnt.
2) — Maspero (genr. ép., 82, ad An. II, 2, 7) traduce gli ultimi due: anche verbo: salir una scala, scaglionarsi.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 43) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 109, 9) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Dend., Mar.) } xend, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] } xnt.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. I, 35, 5) } xend, Varr. delle b. e. di [hieroglyphs] xnt.

[hieroglyphs] } xendi, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] xnd (V.); messaggero, corriere, staffiere, servo, lacchè, paggio.
f. pl. (C, 218, Louvre)

Nel l. c. del Louvre v'ha l'espressione [hieroglyphs], messaggere o ancelle di Neit, titolo di certe sacerdotesse del grande tempio di Sais (V. Pierret. J. d. L. II, 135).

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 310, 374, 696)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 610; L. 1481, Z. II, col. 6)
[hieroglyphs] (An. II, 2, 7; Denkm. III, 99)
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 76, 81)
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 99, 6, 3)
} xendu, V. [hieroglyphs] xnd.

[hieroglyphs], xendu (L. 1869, 91), V. [hieroglyphs] xnti.

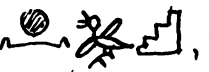
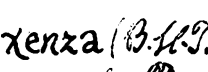
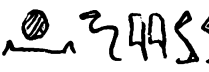
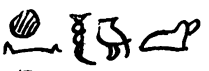
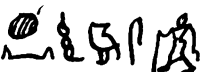
[hieroglyphs], xend-t (Denkm. III, 174), Var. di [hieroglyphs] xnt.

[hieroglyphs], xend-t (Sarc. Horemheb, Vienna) } V. [hieroglyphs] xnd.

[hieroglyphs], xenz (Inscr. Pepi I, 705), ?

[hieroglyphs], xenz (Stela Nehi, Bul.), ?

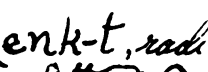
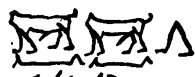
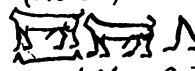
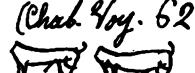
[hieroglyphs], xenz, Var. di [hieroglyphs] xnd.

[hieroglyphs], xenza (B. H. T. 44; text. p. 35, nota a), rara var. di [hieroglyphs] xnd.

[hieroglyphs], xenzi (Liste dei Nômi), forma duale di [hieroglyphs] xnd.

[hieroglyphs] } xenezem, V. al fonetico xnm.

[hieroglyphs], V. ibidem.

[hieroglyphs], V. ibidem.

[hieroglyphs], xenezemes, V. al fonetico xnms.

[hieroglyphs], xenk (Harr. I, 14, a, 5), una specie di profumo.

[hieroglyphs], xenk, Var. di [hieroglyphs] xak.

[hieroglyphs], xenki (Harr. I, 63, a, 9), una parte speciale di vestito. — O forse piuttosto in connes. col seg.

[hieroglyphs], xenk-t, radicale della forma caus. [hieroglyphs] sxnk-t (V.).

(Abido) (Chab. Voy. 62) (Dict. géo. 383) xenxen, forma raddoppiata di xn (V.); entrare nell'interno, entrar dentro, penetrare, internarsi; anche in senso figurato (Bul., Inno ad Ammone, 11). — Accostarsi, avvicinare, accedere. — Avvicinarsi strisciando, serpeggiando; - strisciare, serpeggiare. Confr. il seg..

xenxen, (Chab.) derivato dal prec.; accarezzare, blandire, blande palpari, (ingl.) to fawn. - Quei moti carezzevoli, quali fa il cane intorno alle gambe del suo padrone; - e quindi: avvicinarsi famigliarmente, accostar famigliarmente. - Seguire, andar dietro come un cane (Trans. II, 259).

xenxen, xenxen-t, propr. la terra interna, il paese interno; l'Alto Egitto. 2) — Anche nome della città Edfu.

xer, 1) - Preposizione: a, appartenente a, in, di, da, per, dopo, dietro, secondo, verso, circa, intorno, dalla parte di, contro, in cambio di; presso, presso di, presso a, vicino a, appresso; tra, fra, sotto, al di sotto, con; quanto a, per riguardo a; in grazia di. Affine con xr (V.).
In copto la liquida finale è caduta, ed è rimasto ϩⲁ (M.), ϧⲁ (T.), adversus, contra, usque ad, erga, pro, super, sub, in, ab. — Ma questa liquida, mancante nella preposizione isolata, è riaquistata quando seguono affissi pronominali, come in ϩⲁⲣⲟⲓ, ϩⲁⲣⲟϥ, ϩⲁⲣⲱⲧⲉⲛ, etc.
..., è a me servire il re (Rossi, Gramm.)
..., era onorato dal re più che (oppure sopra) ogni servo (id., ib.). [Secondo Birch (Z. 1876, 5) il gruppo ... è un'espressione equivalente ad ... hon, e significa probabilmente reale maestà oppure parola reale (V. all. 3). E forse anche il semplice ... ha lo stesso significato. Infatti nella tomba di Rexmarā (al Brith. Mus.) si trova ... fra i titoli della dea Nephty, titolo che Birch (Z. 1877, 32) fa equivalente a ... hon-t, regina, maestà, reggente].
... (Rit. 130, 24 e freq.) sotto la maestà di..., sotto il regno di....
... (Rit. 21, 1), io venni a te o presso di te.
..., relativamente a ciò, a lui, ad esso; in questo affare.
... (Rit. 24, 2 e 4), in ogni luogo in cui egli è, per l'individuo per cui esso è; (Masp.) ... auprès de l'individu qui est auprès de lui; (Pierr.) ... Or, l'homme

qui y est.
(Schiap. L. d. F., p. 7), in grazia del dio grande.
... (Pierr., Mél. d'Arch. II, 63), dalla parte di ...;
(Sfinge a Pietroburgo), (diebl.) fino al cielo.
xer-mo (Inscr. Pepi I, 713), presso, fra. — Equiv. anche a
xer-àm, (Brugsch, Gramm. 286) dentro,
xer-mā là dentro, in, ci, vi, in ciò, in questo, nell' interno di...
, sull' atto, subito, sur-le-champ, tout-de-suite. — Ma anche in verità.
.... (Rit. 21, 1) venire verso..., a..., presso....
.... (Inscr. Merenrā)
.... (Inscr. Pepi I, 729)
.... (Inscr. Pepi I, 587), giustificato presso.... (V. mā-xru).
(Rit. 30, 4), per sempre, per l'eternità, perpetuamente.
.... (Rit. 64, 15), venire da... a....
(ib. 125, 47), spiega il tuo nome a loro.
— 2) — Avverbio e congiunzione: ora, adesso, allora, poi, dopo, indi, in seguito, — perciò, quindi, per conseguenza, quando, allorchè, e, ma, perchè, poichè, giacchè, imperciocchè; pure, anche, — certamente. V. XV xr, all. 2. ḥα, δὲ, utique, revera.

Questo xr è posto ora fra il verbo ed il soggetto (Rit. 99, 34; 130, 29; 133, 13; e fr.), ora fra il verbo attributivo e l'ausiliare (ib. 108, 4), e talvolta innanzi al verbo (ib. 163, 18).
(Rit. 99, 34) perciò le sue membra sono come quelle degli dèi che sono con lui.
(ib. 108, 3, 4). Ora dopochè è passato il giorno, rivolta allora egli i suoi occhi verso il sole ed egli sta allora sulla barca.
(ib. 163, 19), imperciocchè egli entra presso gli eletti ed esce giustificato.
(P. D'Orbin. fr.), in principio di proposizione: quando, allorchè, or se, ma, or ecco, or quando, e poi, allora, ecco, ora, quindi, poichè, pure, pur anche; — quanto a...
, affine all' espress. prec.: ora, dunque, or dunque, e infine, in somma.
, tostochè, allorchè.
— 3) — Equiv. a xr (D. T. T. I, 25, tav. 99).
(P. D'Orbin. 1, 1), egli è discorso, cioè si discorre, si parla, si narra, di due fratelli.
(D. T. T. l. c.), chiamare, chiamarsi, esser chiamato col nome (di...).
4) — Piacere; esser piacevole, aggradevole; stimare, estimare, apprezzare. ϣⲁⲁⲡ aestimare; ... godere, ral-

legrarsi, gioire; יקר esser caro, prezioso, apprezzato, הוקיר apprezzare.

xer-àb, xert-àb, aggradire al cuore; esser piacevole, grato al cuore, piacere. — Sost.: ciò che piace al cuore, piacere, voluttà (Chab. Mél. III, 270; Burton, Hierogl. E.3).

(Z. 1866, 91), secondo il piacere del cuore, cioè: a piacimento, a piacere (di...).

in modo che sia aggradevole al cuore, che sia gradito, grato a piacimento del cuore, in modo grato, piacevole al cuore.

— 5) — Le forme plurali derivate da come preposizione, significano propriam. cose che riguardano qualcuno, doveri, obbligazioni; poi in generale cose, affari; beni (Masp. All' Insc. Pepi I, 688); il necessario. — I riti (Birch); freq. nella tav. XIX del Coffin of Amamu nelle forme — Ma anche: ciò che è sotto, inferiore; le cose che sono sotto, dopo, dietro, le cose abbasso, le cose che sono abbasso (Chab.).

(Rit. 125, 63), per riferire le cose che ti riguardano e che sono in me.

(L. Mor. di Bul. 3), (Chab.) egli fa i tuoi affari. — Brugsch traduce questa frase nel senso dell'all. 4: egli fa ciò che ti piace, ciò che tu desideri o comandi.

— 6) — Equiv. a xr.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 314; Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII) essi si prosternano innanzi a te.

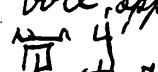
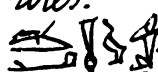
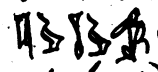
(Chab.) (Cond. di Tr. Insc. Pepi I, 662) (De Roug. Ét. 98) (Libro dei Morti I, 1) (Rit. 92, 3) , pl. (ib. 115, 3) , fr.

xer, elevar la voce, discorrere, favellare, parlare, dire, chiamare, appellare, nominare; — chiamarsi, essere chiamato; frequent. costrutto con oppure seguito dall'espress. r-ran o m-ran, col nome... (D. Z. I, 99, 25). — Interpretare, indicare, annunziare. — Emetter la voce. — Sost.: voce, parola, discorso, favella, orazione, sentenza, motto, detto.

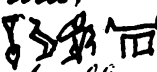
ϩⲣⲱⲟⲩ (M.), ϩⲣⲟⲟⲩ (T.), πι, vox, sonus, clamor; קרא chiamare, gridare, invocare, predicare, invitare, convocare, nominare, appellare, leggere, esclamare; קול, קל, cald. קָל, dire, rumore, suono, grido, voce; גלה, cald. גלא, manifestare, rivelare, svelare, divulgare. Harkavy (Journ. As. 1870, 169) dà il vocabolo חרטם, plur. חרטמים (Dan. 1, 20; 2, 2), costr. חרטמי (Genesi 41, 8), come la trascrizione di xer-tem, letteralm.: indicatore delle cose occulte, cioè saggio, savio; detto nella Genesi dei sapienti egiziani, ed in Daniel dei Caldei.

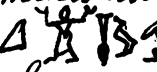
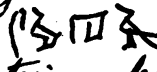
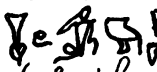
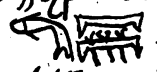
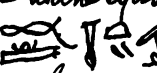
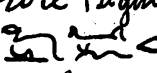
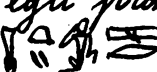
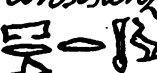
...., (Rit. freq.) alla parola di...., alla voce di...., ma anche parlare, dire, specialm. al passato: (ib. 115, 3) Ra parlava al re.

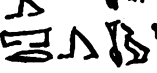
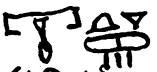
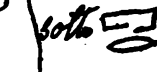
s'ed xeru (Rit. 125, 12). dio della voce rimbombante; (Birch) supplier of words; (Pierr.) directeur des paroles, nome di uno dei giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride.

(ib. 125, 22), dio che mostra la voce; (Birch) stripper of words; (Pierret) celui qui s'empare des paroles; nome di un altro giudice.

(ib. 125, 25). io non ho moltiplicato le parole al discorso; (Chab.) je n'ai pas multiplié paroles sur paroles; (Stern) non eram multiloquus in sermone.

L'espressione è in Rit. 147, 18 un aggettivo che significa verboso, parolaio, multiloquo; — (Pierr.) les multitudes des paroles. (V. anche ib. 144, d).

(ib. 125, 29) io non ho alzato la voce; (Birch) I have not made length of (loud) words; (Brugsch) nicht habe ich geprahlt (oder meine Rede hoch[laut] gemacht); (Pierr.) je n'ai pas commis d'exagération de paroles.

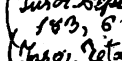
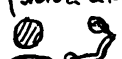
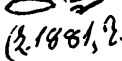
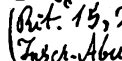
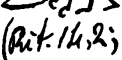
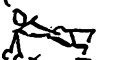
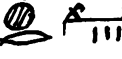
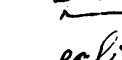
(ib. 144, f). battere o confutare le parole.

(ib. 144, g). ingrossare la voce, opp. magnificare la parola.

(ib. 147, 21) (Brug.) die Stimme erheben; (Birch) exciter of words; (Pierr.) surveillance des paroles.

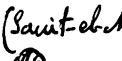
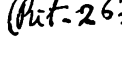
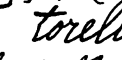
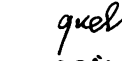
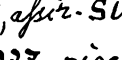
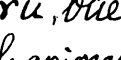
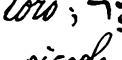
, mā-xeru, con moltissime varianti. V. il fonetico mā xr.

(ib. 127, 4 e 9), la tua parola è vera contro i tuoi nemici. (V. anche ib. 130, 30).

(ib. 124, 9), ascoltare la voce della verità o la parola di verità.

(ib. 140, 2), parola di allegrezza; (Birch) a joyful speech; (Pierr.) proférer des acclamations.

(ib. 145, 38) innalzamento della voce. (onde l'uo. 125, 29, V. ed. prec.).

(ib. 146, k), innalzer la voce, elevare od alzar la voce; (Pierr.) prolonger les cris.

(ib. 147, 1), incantesimo della parola (opp. della voce).

(L. 1882, 75). letter.: voce dal cielo, signif. tuono ed è identico a ϩⲁⲣⲁϩⲃⲉ (M.), ϭⲣⲟⲩϩⲃⲉ (S.) tonitru; — anche equiv. a xa-pe.

, letter. pienezza di parole, signif. discorso, sermone, orazione.

(P. Abbott), egli pronunziò un secondo discorso.

(ib.). discorso (opp. affare, cosa) di piccola consistenza.

(Rit. 105, 5; 125, 65) (ib. 149, 61; 125, 39) (ib. 68, 7) (ib. 64, 4; 72, 4; 126, 2; 130, 25) — per-r-xeru per-xeru, e molte altre varianti, V. sotto pr.

— 4. xru.

, xer (Edfu), ⲱⲁⲗ (Z. M., π), myrrha, la mirra.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 532); [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 183, 674; Inscr. Teta, 185); [hieroglyphs] (Pepi I, 646); (Z. 1881, T. III, b. 6); [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 25; Inscr. Abusimbel); [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 14, 2; 15, 32); [hieroglyphs] (Chab.); [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] (Rit. fr.)

xer, cadere, cadere a terra ([hieroglyphs] àr-ta, Inscr. Pepi I, 646), precipitar a terra, cadere precipitosamente.
— Essere atterrato, rovesciato, abbattuto; essere distrutto (Rit. fr.).
— Prostrarsi, prosternarsi (Inscr. Pepi I, 314).
— Chabas dà anche il senso attivo: abbattere, atterrare.
— Sost. g. m., colui che cade, comune designazione del nemico in genere; — nemico caduto; — re nemico (Abusimbel).
Brugsch confr. ϢⲀⲢ, ϢⲀⲢⲒ (M.), ϢⲀⲢⲈ (T.), percutere.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 52, 1) cader sul ventre, cader bocconi.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 64, 21), rovesciato sulla schiena, supino.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 99, 4), gli astri cadono atterrati sulle loro facce.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 134, 7), essi cadono sulle loro facce, cioè bocconi.

[hieroglyphs], xe-xer-sa (Z. Rec. IV, 86 e seg.), gruppo strano che designa una sorta di arbusto balsamifero ānti della peggior qualità, e che Brugsch assimila all'albero שׂיח cioè cespuglioso, frondoso.

— [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 39, 3; ib. 7); [hieroglyphs] (Tomba Peduāmenemāp) e molte altre varianti; s-xer, forme caus. V. al fonet. SXR.

[hieroglyphs], xer (Rit. 130, 7; 144, 24), forse variante del prec.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 130, 7), egli non cade nel laccio; (Pierr.) il n'y a pas de sacrifice de lui à l'état de prisonnier.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 144, 24), prostrate dunque la vostra faccia; (Pierr.) attention à vous! Inclinez-vous. — (Birch) raise your heads.

[hieroglyphs] (Sauit-el-Meitin); [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 26, 2)

xer (Brug.) nome di una nave che si usava nelle processioni degli Dêi.
— Il gruppo del Rit. è evidente errore dello scriba invece di [hieroglyphs] xd, errore dovuto alla rassomiglianza dei segni ieratici corrispondenti ai geroglifici [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph].

[hieroglyphs], xer (Rec. IV, 41), giovine toro, torello, vitello; specialmente quello destinato all'offerta.
שׁוֹר, aspir. suru, bue, toro; כַּר agnello; גּוּר piccolo animale, piccolo figlio.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 105, 5), non sono io il toro dei tori?; (Pierr.) je suis le taureau du bétail de sacrifice.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 142, 6), diventavano i tori, che erano presso gli dei, suoi giovenchi, sue capre e suoi porci: (Birch) he turned the cows of the Gods into his cattle, his goats, his pigs; (Good-

win) the cattle of the gods were his oxen, his goats, his pigs; (Leféb.) on fera des sacrifices aux dieux avec ses beufs, ses gazelles et ses porcs.

[hieroglyphs], xer, (De Roug. Rech. 96) equival. al prec., nel senso di animale pel sacrifizio.

2) — (Inscr. Zeta 298), Var. di [hieroglyphs] xr, cadere, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], xer (P. Abbott, freq.) s. m., monumento, mausoleo, tomba, sepolcro; — pietra sepolcrale, camera mortuaria, ipogeo, necropoli, quartiere delle tombe.

Radicalmente identico a חור, חֹר, חור, חרר, חרר, caverna, grotta, buca, foro.

Confr. anche כֶּלֶא prigione, carcere.

[hieroglyphs] xer n xeni xenà, uno dei freq. giuochi di parole omofone: l'ipogeo dell'interiore del xenà (V.).

[hieroglyphs], xer (P. Murray), vocabolo affine a [hieroglyphs] xr (V.), signif. propriam.: caduto, decaduto, avvilito, miserabile, — quindi scellerato, malvagio, masnadiero; — nemico, inimicizia; — demone (ⲣⲉϥϣⲁⲁⲣ daemon), demoniaco.

— Confr. גרע consumare, mancare, vietare, impedire, reprimere, decadere; קלל scemare, esser vile, avvilito; הקל essere sprezzato, sprezzare, ingiuriare, essere distrutto; קלל maledire, esecrare, bestemmiare.

[hieroglyphs], xel (Denkm. II, 150, a), Var. di [hieroglyphs] xrl.

[hieroglyphs], V. al fonetico xar.

[hieroglyphs] } V. ibidem.

[hieroglyphs] } xer, Varr. delle b. e. di [hieroglyphs] xr e del seg. [hieroglyphs], sia come preposizione che come verbo.

[hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs] (V. il seg. agli esempi dell' all. 1.

[hieroglyphs] b. e. } xer, affine con [hieroglyphs] ꞔr (V.), con cui soventissimo si scambia.

In opposiz. ad [hieroglyphs] hr (V.), significa sotto (Rit. 128, 4; 152, 8), al di sotto, al basso, ⲉϧⲣⲏⲓ, ⲛϧⲣⲏⲓ (M.), infra. — Anche nel senso relativo: ciò che è sotto, inferiore; le cose abbasso, le cose che sono abbasso; che è sotto, dopo, dietro.

— Con, a disposizione di, riguardo a, a riguardo di.

— (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 184) faute de, per mancanza di, in difetto di.

— Verbo: essere sotto una cosa, cioè avere, portare, possedere; avente, portante (Rit. 163, 4, 13, 14 e 15; 164, 12-14).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 26) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ꞔr.

[hieroglyphs]... (il. 17, 27) ha lo stesso signif.

bu-χer, r-bu-χer, letter.: luogo avente...; nel luogo avente..., signif. dove, dove è..., là dove...

tra, fra, parmi. Questa preposizione si trova frequentemente legata coi sostantivi (Br. Gram. 296; Rec. I, 43, 9; Z. 1862, 171) evarr., giorno, mese e anno, formando così i seguenti avverbi di tempo:

ogni giorno, giornalmente, quotidianamente. (Rosetta 7) — (Z. l. c.) per ogni giorno, per giorno, al giorno, in ragione del numero dei giorni; onde

(Ros. l. c.) è tradotto in greco τρὶς τῆς ἡμέρας, tre volte al giorno.

(Denkm. III, 30, b) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 31, 2) (B. 55 di Berl., 1) (Rit. 129, 6) (ib. 130, 30; 144, 11) (ib. 17, 24) (B. di Berl.) (Z. 1873, 76) (ib.) (Rec. de trav. II, 111) (ib. III, 62) espressione equiv. alla precedente nel senso di: ogni giorno, quotidianamente; (Masp.) nel corso di ogni giorno; (Pleyte) per oggi ed ogni giorno; (Birch) at the end of every day; (Lefeb.) avec le jour de chaque soleil; (Brugsch) beim Eintreffen des Tages jener Sonne, d. i. täglich; (Oscar v. Lemm) täglich; (Pierret e De Rougé) chaque jour.

(Denkm. III, 30, 6) (Rec. I, 23, 9) κατ' ἐνιαυτόν (Rosetta), annualmente, ogni anno, per ogni anno.

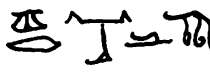
Si notino le seguenti due espressioni:

(Rit. 148, 18) in questo giorno, in questa notte, in questa panegiria del 15° giorno (del mese), in questo anno, quandochesia; (Birch) when it occurs; (Pierr.) où l'on est.

(D. T. 23, 4) (Brugsch) un numero infinito.

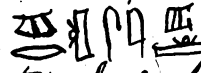
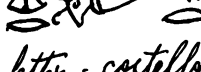
— (Rit. 89, 5), il vostro pugno tiene la vostra mazza.

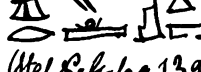
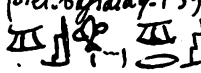
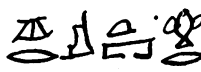
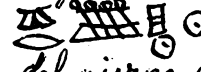
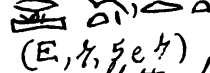
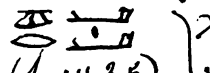
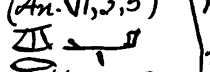
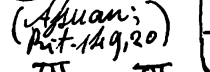
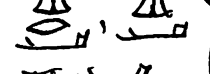
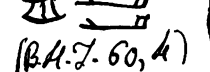
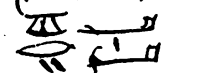
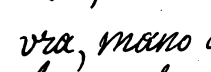
— (Rit. 113, 2), (Lefeb. Myth. Osir. 21) come, in qualità di.

(ib. 89, 5) in mezzo a voi.

χer-peh in opposizione al seg. (4.); dietro, addietro, posteriormente, dopo, in fine.

, a fianco, a lato; — sotto.

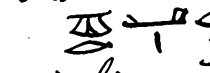
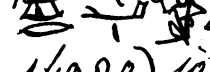
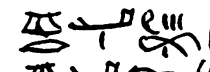
(Rit. 145, 84 e 85) colla verità, possedente la verità:

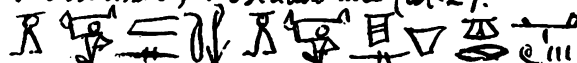
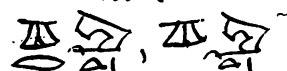
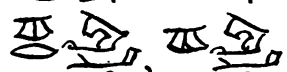
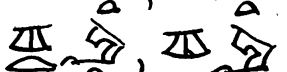
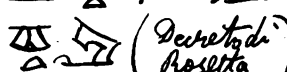
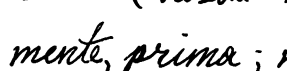
(l. c.), la mia bocca proferisce la verità, letter. la mia bocca parla con (opp. possedendo) la verità.

, letter. portante o contenente l'unguento, designa la cassetta o il bossolo dell'unguento (Champ. Mon. 177).

[hieroglyphs] letter. portante treccia, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḡnbt (V.).
(stela delle min. d'oro)

[hieroglyphs] e varr. xer-neter opp. neter-xer. V. sotto [hieroglyph] ntr.

[hieroglyphs], xer-remen-seh, il braccio inferiore di Orione, nome di una parte di questa costellazione.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 78), sotto la custodia, la protezione di.... (coll'accusativo).

[hieroglyphs].... (ib. 145, 43), portare il giudizio di..., sotto il giudizio di... ; (Pierret) être dans la fonction de vérifier....

[hieroglyphs] (Goodw. Sur un horoscope; Mél. di Chab., II, 194 e seg.), nome del 22° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno; letter.: costellazione che è sotto (opp. sotto il rene della costellazione) Ser.

[hieroglyphs]... (Stel. Sefhalag. 1397, Berl.) espress. equivalente a [hieroglyphs] (V. p. prec. col. 1ª, supra), onde [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Sefal.), dove è il re.

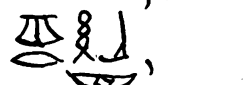
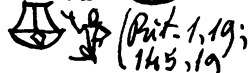
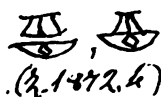
2) — (Brug. Gram. §. 275), equiv. a ca-ϩρhι (M.), ca-ϩρε (T.), sub, cioè: sotto gli ordini, il potere, la dominazione, la direzione, la guida, ecc. di.....

[hieroglyphs], xer-seti (Stela etiop. Bul. II, 13), letter. portante la fiamma; designa il candelabro, il candeliere.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 146, 24), col chiaror del giorno, all'alba, all'aurora.

[hieroglyphs] (E. 40) [hieroglyphs] (E, 7, 5 e 7) (Golenischeff, Stel. Mettern., p. 2 e 3) letter. porta-coltello, opp. sotto il coltello; designa una persona affetta da una speciale malattia della schiena (il vespaio?).

[hieroglyphs] (An. VI, 3, 5) [hieroglyphs] (Assuan; Rit. 149, 20) [hieroglyphs] (B.A.Z. 60, 4) xer-dod, essere attivo di mano, essere operoso, essere un buon lavorante; — prestar servizio manuale, dar mano, aiutare; — essere amanuense, eseguire e terminare ciò che un altro ha scritto in esemplare.

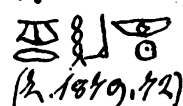
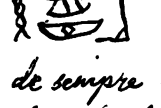
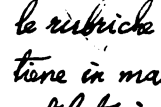
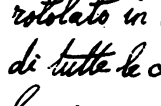
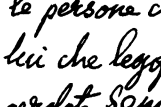
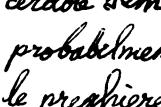
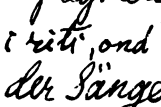
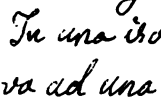
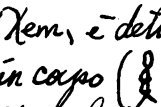
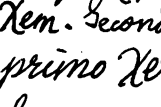
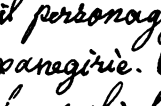
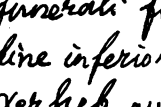
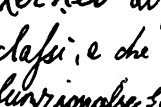
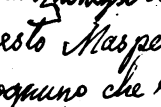
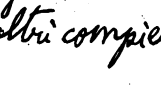
2) — Maneggio, manovra, mano d'opera, aiuto, arte, mestiere, faccenda, negozio, affare. Detto il più sovente dell'attività, dell'esercizio dello scrivere, ma anche del lavoro in generale.

3) — Aiutante, artefice, artigiano, lavorante, esecutore di un affare, manovale, amanuense; — servo. Onde il titolo

[hieroglyphs], servo di Osiride; così chiamavasi il Sam o Sotem, che sotto la direzione del xer-heb (V. qui sotto) eseguiva l'operazione simbolica dell'apertura della bocca ([hieroglyphs] ap-ro) del defunto (V. Pierret, Mél. d'Arch. 1873, 118).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 20), io servo nel seguito di Thot; (Birch) I minister in the service of Thoth; (Pierr.) (moi) ministre du service de Thot.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 94, 2) [hieroglyphs] (C. Med. 13, 1) [hieroglyphs] (Meidun, Tomb. 2) deriv. dal preced., signif.: strumento ordigno, arnese,

utensile; manubrio, manico. — Ma soprattutto gli strumenti, gli arnesi necessari per scrivere, come penna, calamaio, ecc.; la cassetta di lavoro, la tavoletta dello scriba. Così al Cap. 94 del Rit., dedicato a Thot come dio della scrittura, al quale l'Osiriano implora la buona scrittura ed i suoi strumenti, l'Osiriano dice (col. 2): [geroglifici] io porto la tavolozza, io porto il calamaio e questo scrittoio di Thot; (Brug.) ich bringe an die Schreibtafel, ich bringe an den Farbennapf (das Tintenfass), das sind die Handwerkzeuge des Thoth; (Birch) I have come with a palette. I have brought a paint-pot. My hands hold the writing of Thoth; (Pierr.) J'apporte la palette, j'apporte l'écritoire, mes mains tiennent les livres de Thot.

[geroglifici] (Decreto di Rosetta) xer-ḥā, in opposiz. a [geroglifici] xer-peḥ (V. p. prec.); avanti, innanzi, detto dello spazio e del tempo; anteriormente, prima; nel principio.

ϩⲁⲧϩⲏ (M-T.) ante, coram.

[geroglifici] nel principio.

(V. De Rougé, Mél. d'Arch. I, 21, 38; Revill. Rev. égypt. 1883, 2; Masp. al E. di Berl. I, l. 46; Rit. 146, f.) — V. sotto [geroglifici] ḥā.

[geroglifici] (Rit. 1, 19; 145, 19) xer-heb, letteralmente il portatore del rotolo di papiro o libro heb. Era un sacerdote

[geroglifici] (L. 1872, 4) (L. 1879, 72) che funzionava in molte cerimonie religiose, ma era specialmente addetto ai funerali, nei quali egli ordinava agli altri sacerdoti il rito da celebrarsi. Quindi nelle scene funerarie (V. per es. la vignetta che è sopra i primi 14 Capitoli del Rit.) lo si vede sempre rappresentato in atto di leggere le rubriche su un rotolo di papiro che egli tiene in mano spiegato oppure col papiro rotolato in una mano. Egli era il direttore di tutte le cerimonie ed il regolatore di tutte le persone che vi prendevano parte; ed era lui che leggeva e trasmetteva all'altro sacerdote Sem le prescrizioni liturgiche. — È probabilmente era anche lui che recitava le preghiere mentre gli altri compievano i riti, ond'è che Brugsch traduce xer-heb der Sänger, il cantore, il cantante. In una iscrizione a Medinet-Abu relativa ad una cerimonia della panegiria di Xem, è detto esplicitamente che il Xer-heb in capo ([geroglifici]) recitava l'inno di Xem. Secondo Chabas, era appunto questo primo Xerheb o Xerheb principale il personaggio che recitava in tutte le panegirie. Ciò farebbe supporre che nei funerali funzionasse un Xer-heb di ordine inferiore, o che il corpo o la classe dei Xerheb avesse un capo, come tutte le altre classi, e che questo capo chiamato [geroglifici] funzionasse solamente nelle panegirie. — Del resto Maspero asserisce (Trans. 1880, 30) che ognuno che recitasse una preghiera, mentre altri compieva un servizio di religione, diventava

durante quest'azione un xer-heb.
— Anche certe divinità portano il titolo di Xer-heb. Esso è il titolo ordinario del Dio Imhotep; Horo ha lo stesso titolo nel Rit. 145,19; e Anubi allo stesso Cap., l. 31.
— Alcuni Egittologi hanno assimilato il Xer-heb al jerogrammate; Brugsch lo assimila al Colchita, χολχύτης, χολχύτης degli scrittori greci. — Revillout (Z. 1879, 85) dichiara insufficiente questa assimilazione e traduce invece xer-heb paraschiste (παρασχίστης) oppure tarikeute (ταριχεύτης), e dice che nelle ultime epoche si chiamava così il sacerdote di infima classe, il cui ufficio era di aprire il corpo dei cadaveri per imbalsamarli. Noi però non dividiamo questa opinione del Revillout; essendo essa in contraddizione con quanto risulta da tutte le pitture ed iscrizioni egizie. — Del resto lo stesso Diodoro di Sicilia dice che il xer-heb o grammate presiedeva solamente alle operazioni di mummificazione, ed era quegli che circoscriveva, con un disegno sul fianco sinistro del cadavere steso per terra, l'incisione che era poi praticata da un altro individuo (chiamato appunto per questo παρασχίστης), il quale dovea poi fuggirsene in fretta per evitare gli improperi, le imprecazioni e le pietre degli assistenti che l'aveano in orrore.
[hieroglyphs], xer-hotep, letter. portatore di pace o avente pace; significa giusto, probo; in oppos. a
[hieroglyphs], xer-xebent, letteralm. portator di infamia opp. avente infamia; significa ingiusto, empio; in oppos. al prec.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 89,6)
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs], l. e.
letter. sotto il rene, è una preposiz. che significa dietro, dopo. Questa preposizione entra nel nome delle seguenti costellazioni.
[hieroglyphs], V. p. 244, col. 1ª;
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
od anche semplicemente
[hieroglyphs]
(Mél. di Chab. II, 294; Leps., Leg. Chron., p. 69), χαρχνουμις, ηραχνουμε oppure χαρχνουμις della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion, nome del 3° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista; letter. che è sotto il rene della costellazione kenem.
— 2) — (L. di Berl. I, l. 47) avverbio: certo, certamente, di certo, in verità.
3) — sost.: mantenimento, sussistenza, nutrimento, alimento, cibo; sussidio, soccorso di qualsiasi sorta; il necessario, l'occorrente; frequentemente nelle forme plurali: [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], ecc. — Onde
[hieroglyphs], somministrare, procurare la sussistenza, ecc.
[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 1372) s-ūr-xer, aumentare il nutrimento.
— V. [hieroglyphs] xr.
4) — Ciò che arriva, viene, giunge, avviene, accade, ecc. casualmente, fortuitamente; — caso fortuito, eventualità, incidente, accidente, avventura, avvenimento, caso. — Tutto ciò che accade a qualcuno, o che riguarda lui, la sua industria, i suoi affari o le sue

azioni; e quindi anche ciò che gli appartiene. — (Pierr. al Dertken. VI, 118, 98, traduce il plur. [hieroglyphs] le conseguenze). Confr. קרה accadere, avvenire; קָרֶה caso, accidente, avvenimento.

Quindi le espressioni m-χr, m-χrt, n-χr, date all' all. 1, si possono anche tradurre: al giungere (di ogni giorno, di ogni anno, ecc.). — V. la traduzione di Birch all'es. del Rit. 146, 18, dato qui sopra (p. 246, col. 2).

5) — Equiv. a [hieroglyph] χr, aggettivo e relativo, plur. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]; — anche equiv. a [hieroglyph], all. 4 (D. H. I. 3, 22).

6) — (Chab.; Masp. Z. 1883, 69) Dovere, obbligazione, corvée; — cosa, affare, azione.

7) — (Inscr. Unas, 214) [hieroglyph] è variante di [hieroglyphs] χr, i testicoli.

[hieroglyphs], χer-u, Maspero (Z. 1883, 69) dà questo gruppo come derivato dal prec. all. 6, e traduce: vassaux corvéables.

[hieroglyphs] (Seps. Abt. Text. I. 31; Mar. Abyd. pl. 37, b); [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teti, 185; „ Pepi I, 662); [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 780) — χer (dual [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 183), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 674), plur. (g. f. coll'art. [hieroglyphs]) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 90, 4 e 5)), testicolo, i testicoli. Confr. כִּלְיָה reni, arnioni.

[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 35); [hieroglyphs] (D. H. I. II, 31, 12) — χer, g. f., equiv. a [hieroglyph] χr, all. 3: mantenimento, sussistenza, nutrimento, nutrizione, sostentamento, alimento, cibo, vitto. — Il necessario. — Sussidio, soccorso di qualunque specie.

ϩⲣⲉ, ϩⲣⲏ (M.) ϯ, ϧⲣⲉ, ϧⲣⲏ (T. M. ⲧⲉ), cibus, alimentum. — כרה preparare il cibo, mangiare, fare un convito; אכל mangiare, divorare, nutrirsi; אֹכֶל, אָכְלָה, cibo, alimento; כול, כלכל, הכיל, nutrire, mantenere, alimentare; כִּכָּר, costr. כִּכַּר, focaccia.

[hieroglyphs], χer o forse piuttosto χerχepd, (V. sotto [hieroglyph] χr).

[hieroglyphs], χer (Dend.), portare, avere; V. [hieroglyph] χr, all. 1, verbo.

[hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] — χer, Varr. di [hieroglyph] χr, all. 1 e 4. — Stern (Z. 1873, 76) traduce alba, aurora, spuntar del giorno; onde [hieroglyphs] (Stern) all'alba di ogni giorno, allo spuntar di ogni giorno (V. [hieroglyph], p. 246, col. 1).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 138, 3 e 4), probabilmente erroneo invece di [hieroglyphs] ɡr.

χer [Maspero (Z. 1883, 69) dà tutti questi gruppi, eccettuati i tre primi (che per conseguenza egli considera come composti di due vocaboli), come omofoni e sinonimi di àh oppure āha, (V.). Noi però conserviamo la lettura χr. generalmente adottata]. (Z. 1882, 79) b.c. (Fr.) (Rit. 20, 1; Stel. Biān 10, 11; 2, 17) (Rit. 17, 8, 25, 45; 136, 15; Fr.) a.

1) – Combattere, pugnare, lottare, guerreggiare, fare la guerra, battersi – Disputare, litigare, insultarsi, provocarsi a vicenda, bisticciarsi, altercare, contendere, questionare. – Rimproverare, rinfacciare.

– Ed i sost. corrisp.: lotta, agone, combattimento, guerra, battaglia, disputa, contesa, questione, litigio, controversia, alterco, ecc.

2) – Spingere, urtare, pestare, acciaccare, forare, cozzare, corneggiare; rompere, rovinare, schiacciare, distruggere, soggiogare; trafiggere, ferire.

– Equiv. a sau (V.) (Z. 1868, 107).

– כור atterrare, ferire; כלה distruggere, esterminare; גרה provocare, eccitare, incitar (lite); provocare, instigare, attizzare, contendere, muover guerra, onde תִּגְרָה contesa, questione, lite, guerra, conflitto. – χερ, ϣερ, perdere, vastare, exterere; ϣελϣελ transfigere, cornu petere, jugulare, mactare; χορ exprobrare. – جرح, trafiggere, ferire, piagare.

– χer r..., combattere contro...

..., combattere per (pro)....

tes-χer (Stela Biān l. 8) } preparare il combattimento, rendersi pronto a combattere, mettersi in

ser χer } assetto di combattere.

(Rit. 39, 11), intraprendere la lotta, il combattimento; (Pierr.) combattere; – (Birch) to receive the battle-armour (V. all. seg.).

χer-dod, propriam.: lotta a pugni, pugillato, mischia, baruffa; battaglia, combattimento in generale (V. sotto la voce dd). (Rit. 17, 45, 49) (ib. 20, 1)

(Rit. 157, 2), egli fece un' azione di grande lotta; (Birch) he has made a great battle; (Pierr.) il a livré un grand combat.

– 3) – Equiv. a χr (V. qui sopra la traduz. di Birch dell'esempio del Rit. 39, 11).

mer pe-χer, ispettore dell'armeria, dell'arsenale. (Denkm. III, 97) (De Roug. Rech. 104)

4) – Equiv. a ed a, χr; – V. anche χrau. (Mar. Karnac, pl. 41; Z. 1881, p. 37), gente di ogni condizione, siano uomini, siano donne.

5) – Ostile; funesto, nefasto; epiteto

di una o più parti di alcuni giorni dell'anno (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] hru; P. Sall. IV; Masp. Journ. As. 1878, 342, Nota).
Pare che in questo senso si debba tradurre l'espressione del Rit., 136, 15:
[hieroglyphs], che sembra significhi: guai a te! guai a te!, cioè: guardati! guardati!, oppure: ti è sommamente nefasto, oppure: ti è severamente proibito.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1872, 31) [hieroglyphs] } xer, combattente, guerriero, lottatore, valoroso, bravo, bellicoso, virile, maschio, [Hebrew].
— Ma anche in cattivo senso: litigante, rissoso, beccaliti, attaccabrighe, colui che cerca querele.
— Il collettivo [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1869, 27), le truppe bellicose, la milizia bellicosa; milizia, truppa, soldatesca, esercito, armata.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], xer, esser maschio, virile, maschile, virilità; in opposizione a femmina, femminile.

[hieroglyphs], xer (Stela Piānxi, facc., 12), le armi offensive, le armi di guerra, di combattimento; — gli arnesi di guerra.
— Freccia, saetta, strale, dardo, lancia (D. H. I. 4, 36).
[Hebrew] arma; [Hebrew], plur. [Hebrew] strumenti di guerra.
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 7, 4), l'armaiuolo, gli armaiuoli.
[hieroglyphs] (De Rougé Recherch., V. anche sotto [hieroglyphs] xr, all. 3) 91, 104), ispettore dell'armeria, dell'arsenale.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 15) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 17, 89) } xer, nome di una località mistica, letter.: la città del combattimento.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 42, 7), Signore di Xer, è il dio Mentu, il dio della Guerra, assimilato a Marte.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 126, 34), signori di Xer sono chiamati gli spiriti eletti.

[hieroglyphs] (Medin.-Abu) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 13) [hieroglyphs] (Brug. Dict.) } xera, V. arr. di [hieroglyphs] xr, all. 1, 2 e 4.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 4, 9) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. I, 4, 36) } xera, V. [hieroglyphs] xr.

[hieroglyphs] } xera (P. Ebers 47, 11; 97, 10; Z. 1881, 36) nome di un grosso pesce, letter.: pesce foratore; forse il pesce spada?

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 7) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1, 1) [hieroglyphs] } xerau, V. [hieroglyphs] xr.
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1872, 31) un fanciullo maschio,

ragazzo, garzone, giovane: (Brugsch, Z. 1873, 123) männliches Kind; (Ebers, Z. 1882, 53) kleines (Mensch-)Kind, Jüngling. — È detto però anche di persone di sesso femminile.
ϩⲉⲗϣⲏⲣⲓ, ϩⲉⲗϣⲓⲣⲓ, ϩⲉⲣϣⲏⲗⲓ, ϩⲣϣⲏⲣⲉ, ϩⲉⲣϣⲓⲣⲓ, juvenis, adolescens (m. et f.).

[hierogl.], xerau (An. IV, 17, 2), V. [hierogl.] xr.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 146, 34) } xerau, V.
[hierogl.] (ib. 149, 62) } [hierogl.] xr.

[hierogl.], xerau, V. [hierogl.] xr.

[hierogl.], xerau-ti (D'Orbin. 10, 10; 11, 2), disputa, contesa (a 11, 2 coll'art. plur. [hierogl.]). V. [hierogl.] xr.

[hierogl.], xer-à, esprime la congiunzione e.

[hierogl.], xeràu (Roug. Chrest. 110), Var. di [hierogl.] xr.

[hierogl.], xerī-u (Rit. 105, 5; 112, 6), plur. di [hierogl.] xr (ubi exempl.).

[hierogl.], xerī (Rec. I, 15, 9), V. [hierogl.] xr.

[hierogl.], xerī (P. Rhind. 8, 11), Var. di [hierogl.] xr.

[hierogl.] } xeri, preposiz. equiv. a [hierogl.] xr, specialmente col senso relativo sing.
[hierogl.] } 2) — Il 1º, nel sarcofago di Rexmara a Londra, si trova fra i titoli della dea Nephthy, e Birch (Z. 1877, 32) lo ritiene sinonimo di [hierogl.] hn-t, regina, maestà, reggente (V. all'art. [hierogl.] l'osservazione di Birch, dopo la spiegazione dell'espress. [hierogl.]).

[hierogl.], xeri (Chab.) offrire, presentare.

[hierogl.], xerī-u (Rit. 17, 53 e 65), derivato da [hierogl.] xr; significa: i caduti, i condannati, i dannati, i precipitati, i capovolti; (De Rougé e Pleyte) i maledetti.
Confr. il seg.

[hierogl.] (Denkm. II, 136, 4) } xerī, derivato da [hierogl.] xr,
[hierogl.], plur. (P. di Berl. I, l. 54) } significa propr. il maledetto.
— (Masp.) nemico battuto, percosso.
— Confr. il prec.
— Il 1º anche equiv. a [hierogl.] xr.

[hierogl.] } xeri, prepos. equiv. a [hierogl.] xr, spe-
[hierogl.] } cialmente nel senso relativo: che sotto,

che con, ecc..., col nome al singolare.
— Ma freq. anche prepos. in senso assoluto:

(D'Orb. 5, 8 e 9), il tuo fratello maggiore sta innanzi a te con (oppure tenente) il suo coltello per ucciderti.

(ib. 6, 1), ed egli guardò sotto la porta.
V. anche xeri-dm, xeri-dōd, sotto xr.

, xerī-u (Denkm. VI, 118, 98). forma plur. del sost. xr (V.).
— (Pierr. Ét. I, 13) le conseguenze.

, xerī-u (Rit. 126, k), var. di xrui (V.).

, xerī-u (P. Harr. 500, verso), (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 33) captifs; deriv. da o xr, oppure da gr ?

(Insch. Pepi I, 680) (fr.) xeru, prepos. e sostantivo equiv. a xr (V.). , relativamente a noi, quanto a noi, per ciò che ci riguarda.
— V. il sudetto , all. 5.

(An. IV, 3, 5) (Rit. 3, 1; 39, 4; 125, 18; Z. 1882, 75) (Rit. 6c, 5) (Libro del Dūau, I, 1) (Descr. V, 40) xeru, Varr. di xr; V. ibidem gli esempi.

xeru (Philae; Géog. III, N. 288), V. xri e xr; nemico, nemici.

, il vostro abbandonar me solo in mezzo ai nemici.

(Insch. Pepi I, 429) xeru, equiv. alla prep. xr, nel senso relativo col nome al plurale; che sono sotto, che sono dietro, ecc...
m-xeru, tra, fra, parmi.
V. sotto il sudetto xr.

xeru (Insch. Pepi I, 183, 674), i testicoli.
V. xr.

, xeru (Rit. 1, 3; 157, 2), V. xr.

(P. di Berl. I, l. 62) (Insch. Pepi I, 342) xeru, V. xr.

, xeru (coll'art.), nome collettivo di xr (V. ib. ecc.).

, xeru (Rit. 149, 63), V. xr.

, xer-ui, duale di xr (pl.), i testicoli.

(Rit. 60, 2; 95, 1, 2) xerui (Géogr. III, N. 288; Rec. 28, 9, 7 e 15). V. xru.

(Z. 1870, 125) xerui, sostant. equiv. a xr; voce, parola, grido, ecc. — (Brugsch) imprecazione, maledizione, esecrazione; onde

emettere imprecazioni, gettar maledizioni (Brug.).

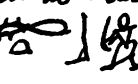
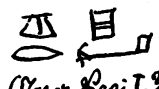
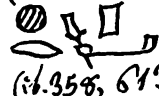
(Rit. 125, 41), è data a lui imprecazione.

(ib. 145, 38) (ib. 146, k) suscitar parole o maledizioni, eccitare esecrazione

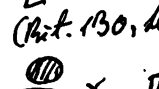
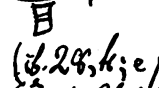
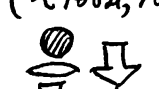
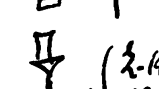
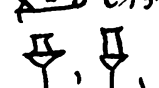
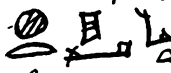
(ib. 162, 2), potente di voce.

— Il segno ha anche il valore fonetico ps, ma con valore ideografico diverso da quello dato in questo articolo. V. al fonetico ps ui le interpretazioni date da altri egittologi alle voci e frasi precedenti.

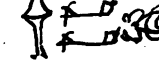
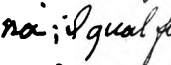
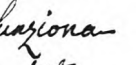
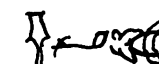
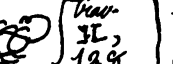
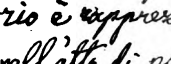
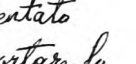
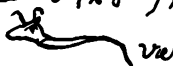
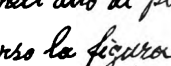
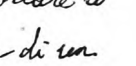
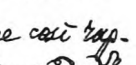
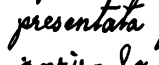
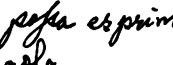
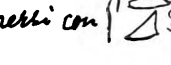
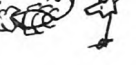
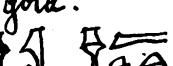
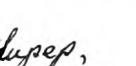
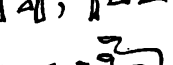
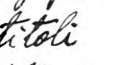
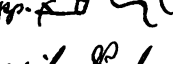
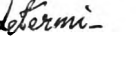
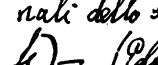
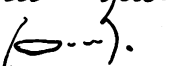
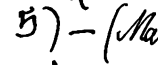
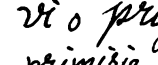
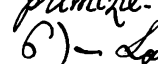
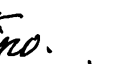
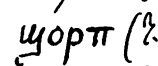
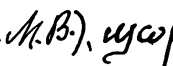
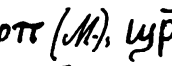
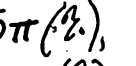
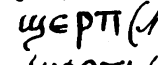
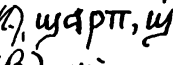
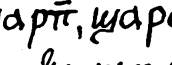
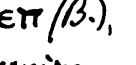
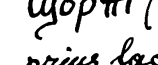
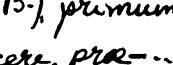
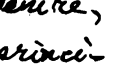
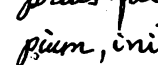
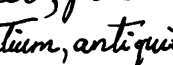
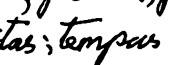
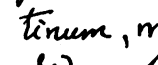
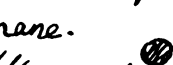
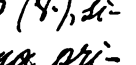
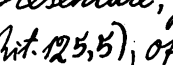
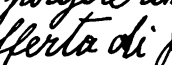
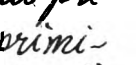
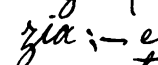
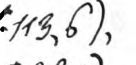
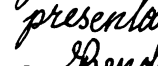
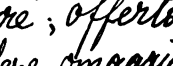
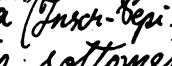
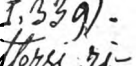
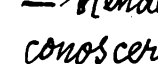
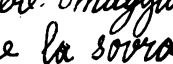
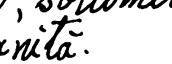
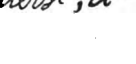
, xeruu (Rit. 17, 26), plur. di xr.

, xeruu (Rit. 125, 17) nome di una località.

, xer-ut (Rit. 1, 18), V. xr.

, xeru-ti (Denkm. III, 146), equiv. a xr, specialmente nel senso dell'all. 4; virilità, esser maschio, ecc. (l. c.), divinità maschie e divinità femmine, cioè dèi e dee.

, xeru-tu, Var. di .

, xeru-hebt (Düm. Result. 14, A; Revill. Z. 1880, 70), Var. di xr-hb.

, xerb, (Brug.) Var. di xab, (V. ib. il copto corrisp.).

(P. Ebers) xereb (secondo la lettura di Brugsch), Stern (E) legge xtb (V.).

(Inscr. Pepi I, 339) (ib. 358, 613) (Rit. 130, 14) (ib. 28, 4; e Pr. Z. 1864, 76) (Z. 1883, 131)

xerp, significato fondamentale: esser il primo, star sulla cima, avere il primo posto, sorpassare, superare; fare qualche cosa prima, per il primo: primeggiare, primer, précéder, devancer, aller devant, prévenir. — Porre avanti, mettere al dinanzi. — Comandare (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 138, all' Inscr. Pepi I, 358; — Pierr. al Rit.). 2) — Primo, sommità, cima, primo grado, superiorità, supremazia, preeminenza, primato, priorità, precedenza, primizia (onde il senso dell'al. lin. 7). 3) — Equiv. ad hā, all. 3; primo capo, principe, padrone, comandante (di una corporazione di operai, di marinai, ecc.). — In D. E. T. si trova il segno nel senso di padrone come qualificazione o designazione di Dio. — V. anche al fonetico SXM.

(2ª Stela di Thotmes III, Bul.), capo dei lavori.

(Z. 1864, 76), principe dell' Oriente (?).

(Rit. 86, 3), comandante della barca Ua, titolo di Horo, ed anche di Rā (ib. 102, 1).

(ib. 130, 14), principe del cielo.

(Z. 1883, 131; Piehl, Rec. de trav. II, 4, 5, 29) (Rec. de trav. II, 128) xerp-serq, titolo di un funzionario addetto alla necropoli tebana; il qual funzionario è rappresentato nell' atto di portare lo strumento verso la figura di un defunto. — E Piehl ritiene che l'azione così rappresentata possa esprimersi con aprire la gola.

(Sarc. Padupep, Vienna), titoli finora indeterminati dello scriba Padupep.

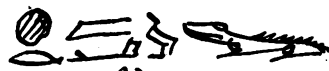
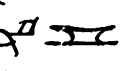
— 4) — (Edfu) La prima acqua dell'inondazione condotta in (...).

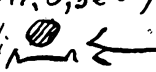
5) — (Mar., Abyd.; Masp., Essai, 53) I servi o prigionieri consacrati come primizie.

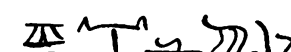
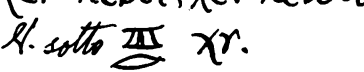
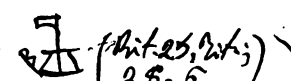
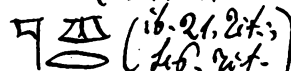
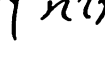
6) — La mattina, il mattino.

— ϣορπ (T. M. B.), ϣϭορπ (M.), ϣⲣ̄π (T.), ϣερπ (M.), ϣαρπ, ϣαρπ̄, ϣαρεπ (B.), ϣορπι (B.) primum esse, praevenire, prius facere, prae-...; primus, principium, initium, antiquitas; tempus matutinum, mane.

— 7) — Affine con xnp (V.), significa presentare, porgere una primizia (Rit. 125, 5), offerta di primizia; — e in generale: offrire (Rit. 113, 6), presentare; offerta (Inscr. Pepi I, 339). — Rendere omaggio, sottomettersi, riconoscere la sovranità.

8) — (Pierr.) Impadronirsi di, prender possesso di ...., (Birch) to receive, to steer, to show.

xerp, b.e. (D. T. T. 87,4; 93,26; 98,1), equiv-al prec., all. 3; padrone, come designazione di Dio.

xerp (Rit. 99,7) lo sperone di una nave. (Birch) the rudder, (Pierr.) la pompe.

xerp (Harr.), derivato da xrp; significa giovenco di olocausto, come sacrifizio di primizia.

xerpā-t-u (Mar., Abyd. I, 51,30), (Masp.) gli antenati.

(Sall. II, 11,9; 14,1; — III, 5,9) (ib. II, 12,7; — Chab.) (Brugsch Dict.) (Mar. Abyd.; — Denkm. III, 215) xerpu, xerp-t, V. xrp, verbo, nome di agente, e nome astratto.

xermāu (Dict. geog. 556), g.m., rara designazione del coccodrillo. — letter. che sta presso le acque. — V. il seg..

xermāu (Z. 1876, 127), V. xarmā. — Confr. il prec..

xer-mereh, V. sotto xr.

xeren (D. H. T. 41, 6, 5 e 6), forma allargata di xn, con lo stesso significato.

xeren, (Stern, E.) nucamentum; — (Brugsch) fiore di pianta fruttifera.

xer-nebet, xer-nebed, V. sotto xr.

(Rit. 25, lit.; 28, 6) (ib. 29, lit.; 32, lit.) (ib. 21, lit.; 46, lit.) e molte altre varianti, xer-neter, opp. neter-xer, il divino sotterraneo, la divina regione inferiore. V. sotto ntr (Vol. III, p. 138, col. 2a).

xerr-u (Birch, Coffin of Amamu

XIX, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20) invece di χru che Birch traduce i riti.

χerer opp. χerel, sabbia, ghiaia, arena, rena, ciottolo, selce. — Sabbia incolta, terreno non dissodato, non fabbricato, terreno sabbioso, pianura, deserto; corrisp. al χοχλαξ dei Greci ed all' arena dei Latini. — Selciato, ciottolato.
Confr. חול rena, arena, sabbia, ghiaia, sabbione; חלל (arabo-ebr.) esser sassoso. — Brugsch confr. ϧελλοτ, ϧελλωοτ (M., ⲧ), φαραγξ, vallis, vadum, torrens.

(Inscr. Sepi I, 778) (ib. 779) (Descr. V, 40) χerel, χerru, Varianti antiquate di χr.

χer-r-ā, V. sotto χr.

χer-remen-seh, V. sotto χr.

χers (Descr. V, 40), Variante di χrsk. — Confr. גרס, גרש, espellere, scacciare, rigettare, distrarre, tagliare.

χer-ser, V. sotto χr.

χer-seti, V. ibid.

(Rit. 17, 14; 126, 5) (ib. 86, 5) (Levi, Cassa mummif. di Brera) b. e. (Dend.) (Rit. 135, 2) (Var.) (ib. 100, 1) (ib. 130, 20) χersek (opp. χer-sek), dissipare (le tenebre, l'oscurità, l'umidità), abbattere (i mali, i cattivi); aprire, liberare (una strada, un passaggio, ecc.). — Ed in generale: far cadere a terra, disperdere, dissipare, sparpagliare, sgominare, strappar via, smembrare, staccare, sciogliere, disfare, distruggere, annientare.
Sinonimo di dr.
(Levi, l. c.) (Dendera) letter. che sgomenta, che dissipa le tenebre, designa la 2ª ora del giorno e la divinità tutelare di questa ora.

, la luna nella notte dissipa le tenebre.

(Rit. 130, 8) (ib. 130, 9) (ib. 130, 20) dissipare la pioggia, le nubi, opp. la procella, la tempesta.

(ib. 129, 1), aprire, liberare

la via.
(ib. 123, 1 e 2), io dissipai i loro lutti.

xeres', riunire in fascio, in mazzo, in fardello; — Onde

(D. H. T.; D. H. T. 13. A, 15; B, 14) (Bul. Testo di Rhotmes) xeres', derivato dal prec.; fascio, mazzo, fardello; — legame, legatura; — mucchio, massa.

xer-s'a (Rec. IV, 88, 22), una specie di incenso di qualità inferiore, tratto da un albero dello stesso nome.

(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXII, sopra) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 10, 38) xeres'-t, derivato da xrs' (V.): fascio di frecce, turcasso, faretra. — Frecce. Confr. חרשׁת armatura.

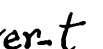
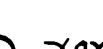
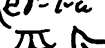
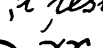
xer-t (Z. 1867, 3), sostantivo equival. a xr, all. 4. Si veggano ivi le espressioni

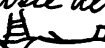
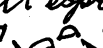
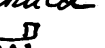
2) — Equiv. allo stesso, prepos. (all. 1), avverbio (all. 2), ed anche nel senso dell'al. lin. 5, nella forma plur. ; (V.).

3) — (Bon. 8, D; Z. 1865, 4 e seg.; Inscr. Pepi I, 406, 407) equiv. a xr, all. 4. (Pepi l. c.) (Masper., Rec. de trav. VII, 162), presentando ciò che appartiene a ciascuna stagione.

xer-t (De Roug., Rech. 96), V. xr.

xert, var. di xrd, detto però dei vegetali, quindi: rampollo, rimessiticcio di una giovane pianta.
(E.) fibra arboris?.

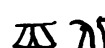
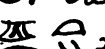
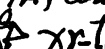
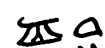
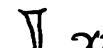
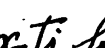
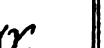
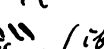
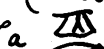
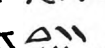
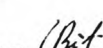
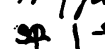
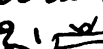
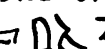
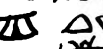
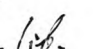
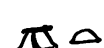
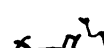
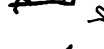
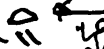
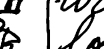
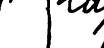
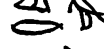
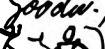
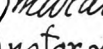
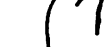
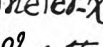
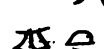
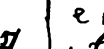
xer-t-u (Rit. 17, 31; 145, 72), plur. di xr, parola, voce, ecc.

xer-t-u (Dict. géo. 1362), equiv. alle forme plur. seg.

(Inscr. Pepi I. 583; Rit. 142, 3) (Z. 1883, 69) (Rit. 148, 18) (Golen. Conte égypt. 7) xer-t, xer-t-u, equival. a xr in tutti i suoi significati (V.). — all. 1 (Z. 1883, 76; Pepi l. c.); — all. 2 (P. di Berl. I, l. 47); — all. 3 e 6 (ib.; Goodwin Z. 1872, 22).

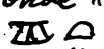
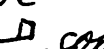
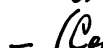
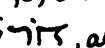
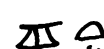
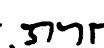
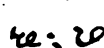
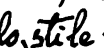
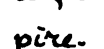
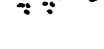
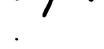
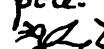
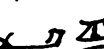
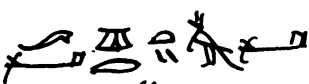
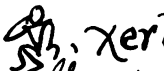
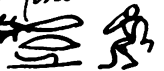
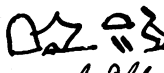
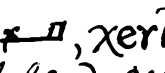
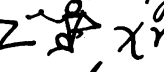
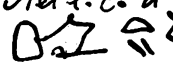
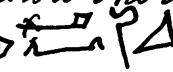
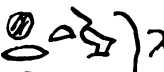
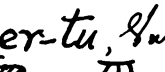
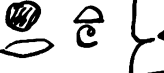
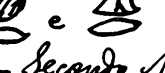
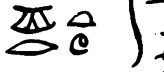
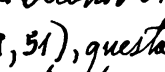
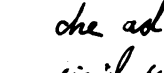
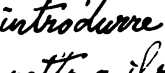
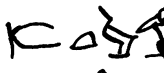
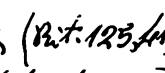
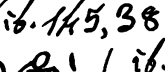
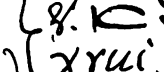
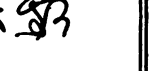
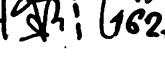
— Le forme plurali significano (Chab.): le cose abbasso, le cose che sono sotto, che sono abbasso, les choses d'en bas.

2) — Affine con xr, all. 4, significa desiderio, desio, brama, voglia (Golen. l. c.; D. H. T. 3, 22).

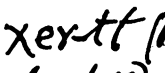
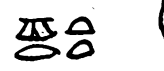
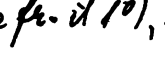
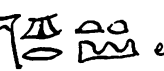
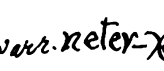
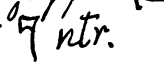
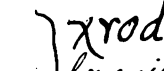
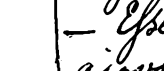
xer-t (Z. 1873, 46), v. xr.

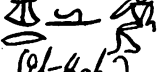
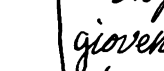
xer-t (D. Bauurk. 14), v. xr.

xer-tu, i testicoli. V. xr.

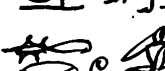
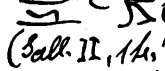
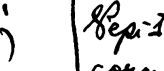
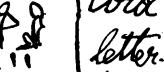
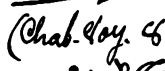
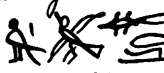
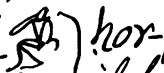
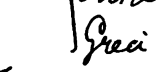
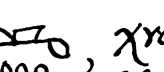
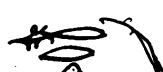
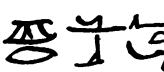
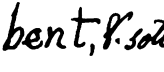
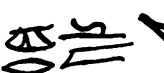
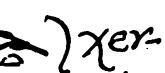
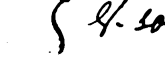
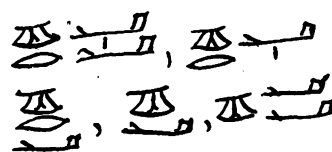
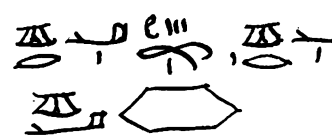
xrot (Edfu), var. di xrd.

xer-t (Nav. M. d'H., II), nave da guerra, galea; invece dell'espressione più antica

xer-tā (E, 3074, Louvre), var. di xr-ti, lo scarpellino.

2) — Equiv. a xr-ti lo scalpello, ecc.

xer-ti, sost. equiv. a xr, v. ib. exempl.

xer-ti-u, sost. equiv. a xrt. (Rit. 64, 11) (ib. 161, 10)
— (Rit. 64, 11) per ciò che concerne ......
(ib. 161, 10) egli penetra a suo piacimento.

xer-ti, scarpellino, scultore, scultore in pietre, lapidario, incisore. — (Chab. e Goodw.) muratore. neter-xerti, e molte varianti. V. sotto ntr.

2) — L'ultimo gruppo è anche equiv. al seg.; onde la frase
condurre, maneggiar lo scalpello, lavorar di scalpello. — E quindi anche lavorator di scalpello, cioè lo stesso senso dell'all. 1. (Leyda, I, 348, 10).
— (Confr. חרשׁ, חָרָשׁ, artefice, meccanico, lavoratore).

xer-ti, scalpello, scarpello, stile di cui uno si serve per lavorare i metalli ed i marmi; — bulino, cesello, stilo per incidere le scritture. (Sall. 2. 4) (Leyd. I, 348, 10)
חרט, חרט, incidere, scolpire, intagliare; חֶרֶט scarpello, stile; חרשׁ scolpire.
(Leyd. l. c.) ha lo stesso senso verbale e nominale della

espr. [hier.] citata al vocab. prec. all. 2.

[hier.], χerti (Mar. Dend., Sala V), var. di [hier.] χrd.

[hier.], χertiu (Tomb. d'Ahmès ad Elkab, l. 28), combattente, guerriero. — Equiv. a [hier.] χr. Nel l. c. il titolo onorifico [hier.] guerriero del re.

[hier.] χer-tu, var. delle preposizioni [hier.] e [hier.] χr. — Secondo Maspero (Rec. de trav. II, 51), questa particella serve anche ad introdurre in modo enfatico sia il soggetto o il regime di un verbo, sia un membro di un periodo o di frase. — Ed equivale in valore all'incirca al nostro segno :—.

[hier.] (Rit. 125, 41), [hier.] (ib. 145, 38), [hier.] (ib. 162, 2) χer-tu, χer-tiu, v. [hier.] χrui.

[hier.], χertu (Rit. 90, 4), i testicoli. v. [hier.] χr.

[hier.] χertt (Rit. 1, 2, 4; 4, 2, 4; 8, 4, 7; e fr. il 1°), la regione inferiore.

freq. nel gruppo [hier.] e var. neter-χer. v. sotto [hier.] ntr.

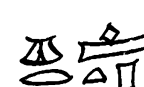
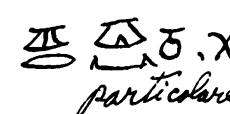
[hier.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 426, 578), [hier.] (Rit. 40, 3), [hier.] (El-Kab), [hier.] (freq.), [hier.], [hier.] (Sall. II, 14, 3), [hier.] (Chab. Voy. 61) χrod, χrodu, bambino, fanciullo, infans; — giovane, giovine, garzone. — Esser fanciullo, esser giovane. — Al plur.: i giovani, la gioventù. ϧⲣⲟⲧ, ϧⲣⲟⲧⲓ, ϩⲣⲟⲧ (M.), ⲉⲛϩⲣⲟⲧ, filii, liberi, nati. [hier.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 428), bambino ancora alla mammella, letter.: bambino e lattante.

[hier.] hor-p-χrod, Horo il fanciullo, il giovane; trascritto dai Greci Ἁρποχράτης, Ἁρποχρᾶς.

[hier.], χrod (J. de Rougé, Edfu, 66, XX), i. e., equivalente a [hier.] χrt.

[hier.], χer-debent, v. sotto [hier.] χr.

[hier.] χer-dem, v. sotto [hier.] χr.

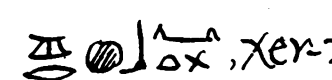
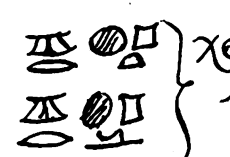
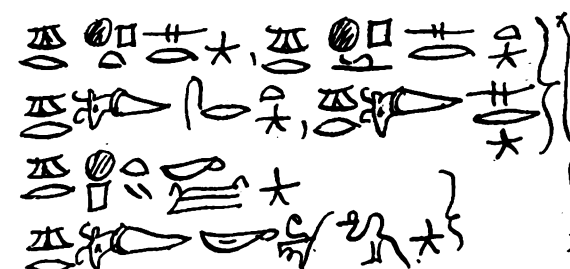
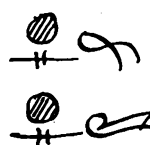
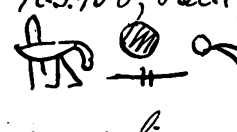
χer-dod, V. sotto χr.

χer-dod, V. ibidem.

e varr., χer-ḥā, V. ibidem.

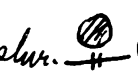
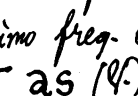
e molte varianti, χer-ḥeb, V. sotto χr.

χer-ḥotep, V. ibid.

V. al fonetico χarqtu.

χer-kenem, V. sotto χr.

χer-gen (Harr. I, 49, 8), specie particolare di vaso.

χer-χeben-t, V. sotto χr.

χer-χepet, χer-χeped, V. ibidem.

V. ibidem.

χes, rito, precetto, prescrizione religiosa. – Ordine prescritto delle cerimonie religiose, il qual ordine si doveva rigorosamente seguire nel culto degli Dèi e dei Morti (D. H. T. 108; Rec. IV, 46).
sem χes (D. l. c. e freq.), condurre il rito, cioè ordinare, regolare le cerimonie. (Rec. l. c.), secondo la legge, secondo la prescrizione del rito.

χes, [plur.], (E.) fructus arboris quaedam.

χes, V. al fonetico χas. – Il primo freq. in legamento con as (V.), forma il vocabolo composto equiv. χes-as (An. I, 28, 4).

(Rec. IV, 29, 30, 32) (Canop. 6) χes, esser o diventare stanco, lasso, languido, spossato, faticato, affaticato, ecc. per lungo ed eccessivo lavoro, sforzo, applicazione o fatica. – Essere debole, fiacco, affralito, snervato, oppresso; essere senza forze; perdere le forze, smarrire i sensi, svenire; – svenuto, senza forze.
2) – Il debole, lo stanco, il misero, il miserabile, l'infelice; lo spregievole,

il vile; detto frequentemente di un popolo o di un nemico vinto e soggiogato, misero, meschino, oppresso (Stel. Kuban, l. 4; Canop. 6).

3) — I sost. corrisp.: fatica, stanchezza, languidezza, languore, spossatezza, fiacchezza, lassitudine, snervamento, oppressione; — svenimento; — viltà, vigliaccheria; — miseria, infelicità, ecc.

ϩιcι, ϩocι (M.), ϥιce, ϥace, ϥoce (T.), ϥιcι (M., B.), laborare, operam dare, eniti, conari, defatigari, pati, fatigare, cruciare, vexari. — lassum, fatigatum esse. — חוש dolersi, (קָשֶׁה רוּחַ) abbietto, vile, tribolato, infelice; צוק essere in angoscia, in angustia. — חלש debilitare, fiaccarsi, prostrare, abbattere, vincere; debole, fiacco, spossato. — כשל indebolirsi, cadere, infiacchire; כָּשֵׁל stanco, fiacco, debole, infermo, vacillante.

— 4) — חשה, star quieto, calmo, tranquillo, inattivo; riposare, oziare.

, xes (Inscr. Pepi I, 461). ? Forse equiv. a xus?

, xes (Inscr. Vetà 144), svenare, sgozzare la vittima di un olocausto. Var. di xus.

xes (?). V. xas-t, ed al fonetico st. Plur. , onde

(Brugsch, Dict. géo. 1288) governatore della provincia straniera.

, xes (opp. xas, opp. hu?, V.) (Mar. Dend. IV, 79; Z. 1879, 17 e 18), deriv. dal prec. designa il dio dei forestieri, degli stranieri. — Il dio del Nômo rappresentato dallo stesso geroglifico (V. xs-t).

, xesa (E.), V. xs.

, xesa (Navill., Myth. d'Hor. VII, 9), correggia, striscia di cuoio.

, xesa, Var. di xs.

, xesa-it-a (E), V. xsau.

, xesa-itt (E. 33, 21), V. xsit.

, xesau, (E.) herba quaedam. — V. xst.

[hieroglyphs], χesas (An. I, 28, 4), V. [hieroglyphs] χs e [hieroglyphs] χas.

[hieroglyphs] (fr.)
[hieroglyphs] (Philae)
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 30, 21)
[hieroglyphs]
χesi, V. [hieroglyphs] χs, specialm. come aggett. corrisp. all'all. 1, e quindi anche nel senso dell'all. 2.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
χesī, (E.) nomen herbae medicinalis. — È una pianta spinosa (confr. [hieroglyphs]); forse il biancospino? — Forse deriv. da [hieroglyphs] χs, all. 4; equiv. od affine ai due seg..

[hieroglyphs], χes-īt (Dict. géo. 1015, 1302; E.), (Stern, E.) resina quaedam. — (Brugsch) probab. deriv. da [hieroglyphs] χs, all. 4, designa una pianta calmante, sonnifera, e la parte narcotica di essa: forse la pianta od il seme di papavero; l'oppio.
— Confr. il prec..

[hieroglyphs], χes-īt (Düm. Flot. 2), nome della pianta che produce il frutto o la sostanza precedente.
— V. anche [hieroglyphs] χsī.

[hieroglyphs], χesu (B. Nubsen, 2. 1873, 83; Taf. I, 15), la palpebra inferiore o le palpebre inferiori; la parte dell'occhio che si copriva coll'unguento mstm.

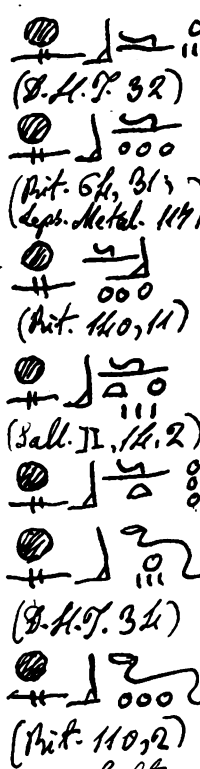
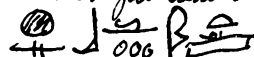
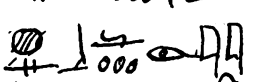
[hieroglyphs], χesu, opp. χasu? opp. hu? V. agli ultimi fonetici.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
V. al fonetico χasu.

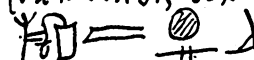
[hieroglyphs], χesu (o forse piuttosto χusu), Var. di [hieroglyphs] χus (V.), erigere, costruire, ecc...

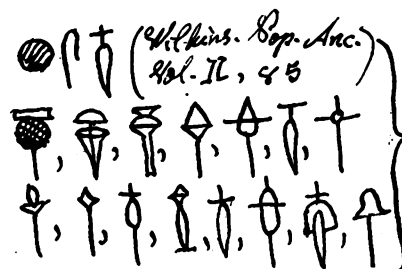
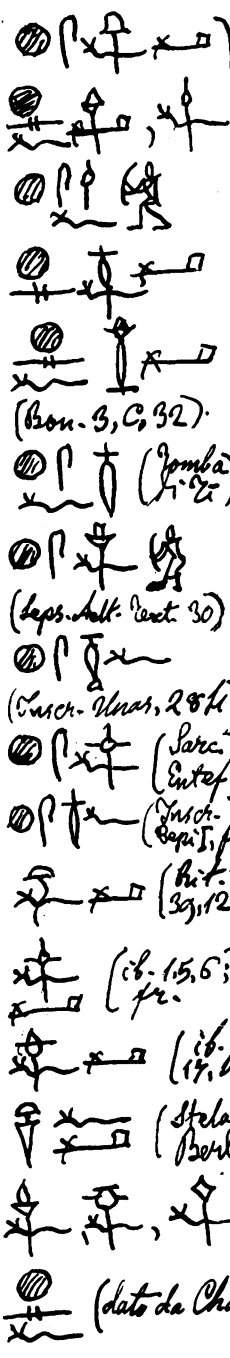
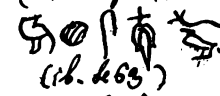
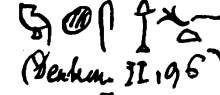
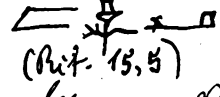
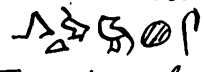
[hieroglyphs], V. al fon. χasuu.

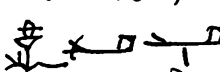
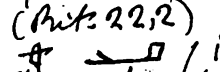
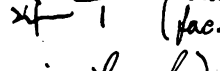
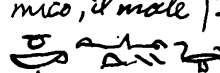
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 337)
χesba, χesbses, Var. di [hieroglyphs] χbs.

[hieroglyphs], χesbet (Harr. I, 21, 7), Var. di [hieroglyphs] χsbd.

[hieroglyphs], χesbet, deriv. dal prec.; abito azzurro, tinto coll'indaco.

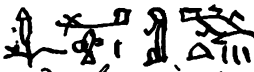
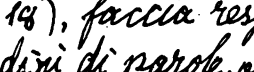
[hieroglyphs], χesbed (Rit. 54, 3), splender languidamente; avere un luccicore fiacco, languido (Confr. il seg.);

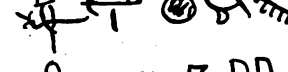
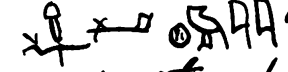
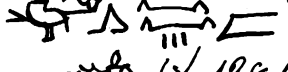
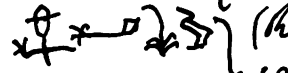
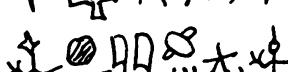
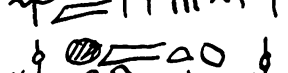
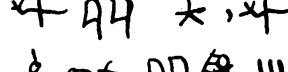
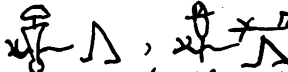
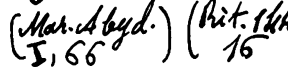
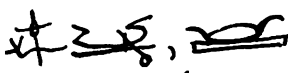
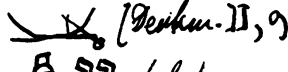
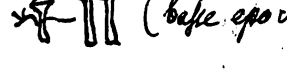
— Sost.: luccicore; (Pierr.) éclat.

[illegible] (D.H.T. 32) [illegible] (Rit. 64, 31; Leps. Metal. 14) [illegible] (Rit. 140, 11) [illegible] (Ball. II, 14, 2) [illegible] [illegible] (D.H.T. 34) [illegible] (Rit. 110, 2) — xesbed, xesbed-t, xesbez, g. f., deriv. dal prec.: una pietra preziosa di colore azzurro, venata d'oro, di un languido luccicore, presso che sempre menzionata insieme alla pietra māfex, dopo l'oro e l'argento. — (Leps.) il σάπφειρος, κύανος, sapphirus (cyanus), caeruleum; il lapislazzuli, l'azzurro oltremare, l'ossido bleu di rame. — Gli smalti azzurri ed il colore azzurro che se ne fabbricava, smalto a base di cobalto, azzurro di cobalto; — oppure smalto a base di rame, solfato azzurro di rame.

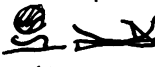
I testi parlano di due specie di xesbed: [illegible], xesbed-māt, e il [illegible], xesbed-àr-tt.

Secondo Lepsius, il xesbed-mā-t, il vero xesbed, era la pietra preziosa azzurra, il lapislazzuli o lo zaffiro; invece il xesbed-àrtt, il xesbed artefatto o artificiale, era il κύανος χυτὸς o πεπυρωμένος, il κύανος Αἰγύπτιος, la pietra azzurra fusa o bruciata, l'azzurro di cobalto o di rame, lo smalto azzurro. — Il colore azzurro in genere (Birch, L. 1643, 41); esser azzurro, azzurro. (Rit. 64, 31; 80, 6; 110, 2; 165, 12).

[illegible] (Rit. 64, 31), scrivere, dipingere o colorire in azzurro.

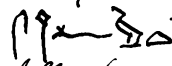
[illegible] (Wilkins. Pop. Anc. Vol. II, 85) [illegible] — xesef, il fuso; Brugsch confr. con ϣⲱϣϥ, πι, textor.

[illegible] (Bon. 3, C, 32) [illegible] (Tomba Ti) [illegible] (Leps. Alt. Text. 30) [illegible] (Inscr. Unas, 284) [illegible] (Sarc. Entef) [illegible] (Inscr. Leps. T., fr.) [illegible] (Rit. 39, 12) [illegible] (ib. 15, 6; fr.) [illegible] (ib. 17, 4) [illegible] (Stela Berl.) [illegible] [illegible] (dato da Chab.) — xesef, far ostacolo, entraver, opporsi; tenere lontano, impedire, proibire, allontanare, scartare (da..., [illegible]..., [illegible]... oppure [illegible]....), respingere, cacciare, far rinculare, far ripiegare, costringere a ritirarsi; — disfarsi di, avertere, amovere; portar via, togliere, far andar via. — Combattere, comprimere. — Trionfare, avere vittoria o trionfo su (costr. coll'accusat.) (L. 1845, 121); vittoria, Trionfo (Rit. 138, 1). — Ostacolo, opposizione, impedimento, proibizione, divieto, allontanamento, respingimento, repulsione, ecc.

2) — Equiv. al seg. (Rit. 17, 31; 149, 23; — Stela di Berl.)

3) — [Piehl, Rec. de trav. VIII; Bergm. H. I, 2, nota 5]

bouger, toucher, remuer, se remuer. — (Pierr.) rencontrer.

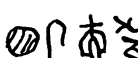
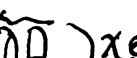
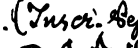
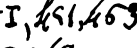
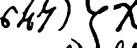
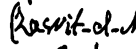
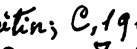
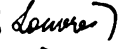
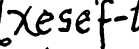
— m-xesef (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 161; VIII, 99; a Pepi I, l. c.) à la face de... en face de...; (lefebure al Rit. l. c.) au devant de; (Pierr.) à la rencontre; (Brugsch) in Folge des... (Inscr. Pepi I, 642) (ib. 663) (Denkm. II, 96) (Rit. 15, 5) — Però in Denkm. l. c. la frase è tradotta da Brugsch: tirare (una barca) contro la corrente, a monte, all'insù (V. l'art. seg.).

(Masp. l. c.) à l'encontre de..., marcher à la rencontre de... (Inscr. Pepi I, 393) (ib. 451)

xesef-dod, letter. amovere manum (inimici), signif.: ributtare, respingere, impedire (il nemico, il male). (Rit. 22, 2) (ib. 151, d) (Piānxi, fac. 6) — Ed i passivi (Rit. 22, 2). (Rit. 17, 4), io sono colui che non è respinto dagli Dei; (Brugsch) keiner ist ihm gewachsen unter den Göttern, oder keiner von den Göttern gleicht ihm. (ib. 30, 1) non lottare contro di me.

(ib. 144, d; 147, 18), faccia respingente le moltitudini di parole, opp.: faccia respingente, multiloqua, nome del genio che è nella 4a torre (āri) della casa di Osiride. (ib. 144, d), grande faccia respingente il coccodrillo (tifonico), nome dell'annunziatore della medesima torre. — Lo stesso genio al Rit. 147, 18 è chiamato

(ib. 144, 9) (ib. 147, 24) respingitore degli abbattuti (dannati, morti malvagi), nome dell'annunziatore della 7a torre (V. qui sotto).

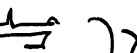
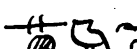
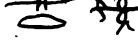
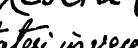
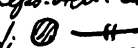
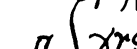
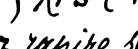
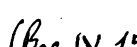
(ib. 138, 1), venite a noi nella mia letizia, nella mia vittoria.

(Rit. 17, 42) amovere se, recedere, ritirarsi, tirarsi indietro; (Birch) to stop himself.

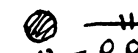
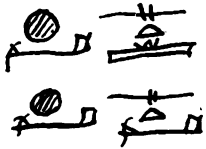
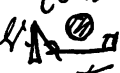
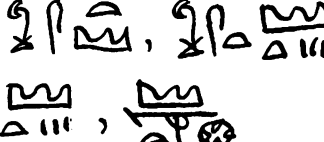
(P. T. U. L. II, 128) che respinge i malvagi, designazioni dell'11a ora della notte (Dend. e Philae).

xesef, percorrere il fiume all'insù, a monte, contro la corrente, a piene vele; rimontare il fiume; — e quindi in (Mar. Abyd. I, 66) (Rit. 144, 16) (Denkm. II, 96) (basse epoche)

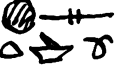
generale: ritornare indietro, ritornarsene, rebrousser chemin ;— (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 217) salire, montare.

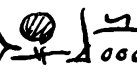
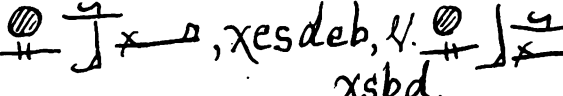
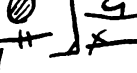
— In oppos. a xd.

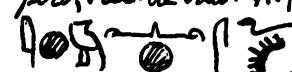
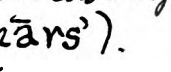
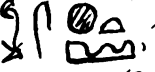
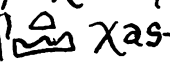
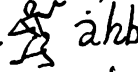
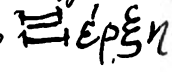
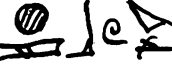
— Detto specialmente e sopratutto del navigare dei morti sulla barca funebre dalla casa del defunto alla necropoli.

— (Rit. l. c.) Trasportare, condurre.

, s-xesef-ut, sostantivo della forma causativa: il tragitto, il viaggio contro la corrente, il viaggio di ritorno, il ritorno ;— trasporto.

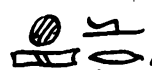
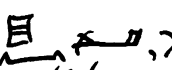
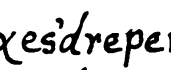
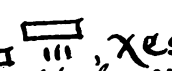
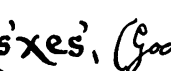
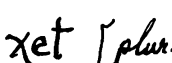
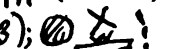
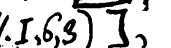
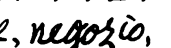
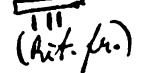
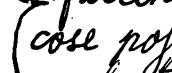
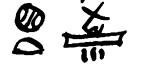
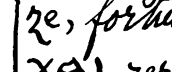
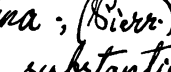
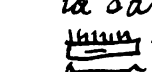
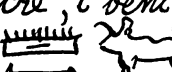
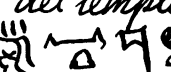
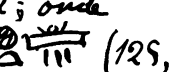
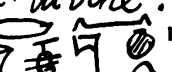
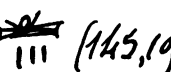
2) — Il 3°, 4° e 5° designano anche una particolare specie di barca o nave, e precisamente la barca o nave disarmata, cioè quella, di cui si sono levati tutti gli attrezzi. Detto sopratutto della nave che trasporta i morti.

3) — Secondo Brugsch, il 1°, 2° e 6° designano anche il luogo o la persona che offre un rifugio, luogo di rifugio, asilo, ricovero, rifugio ;— vicinanza di rifugio, vicinanza. — Questi significati ci sembrano però molto problematici.

, xesefit (Stela 91, Vienna), sost. corrisp. al prec., all. 1 e 2.

, (Inscr. Sepi I, 451, 463, 647) (Denkm. II, 96) } xesefu, xesef-t, xesef-tà, V. xsf.

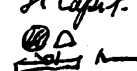
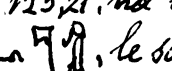
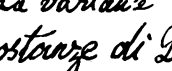
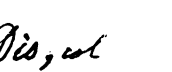
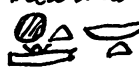
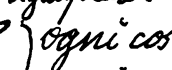
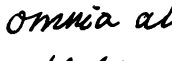
, (Rasrit-el-Meitin; C, 196, Louvre) } xesef-ut, xesef-t, sost. corrisp. a e xsf.

} xesem, xesemu (Bul., 1ª Stela di Thotm. III, l. 2 e 14), frequente metatesi invece di sxm ; l'Adytum, il santuario, il Sancta-Sanctorum dei templi egizi.

} xeser, xeseru (Leps. Ael. Text. 1), metatesi invece di xrs (V.).

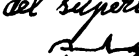
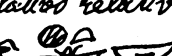
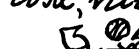
Confr. גזז rapire, spogliare; גזר tagliare, dividere, escludere, separare, levare; חסל dissipare; כסר rompere con violenza.

(Rec. IV, 15) (Mar. Dend.) } xeses, l'angolo retto ; il canto, il cantone rettangolare.

— La squadra.

, xeses, g. m. (Düm. Rec. IV, 86; 87, 15), una specie particolare di incenso etiopico, la migliore delle tre sorta profane di ānti. Era un incenso o profumo di seconda qualità, il quale perciò non si poteva impiegare nei templi. Ma il suo umore balsamico era disseccato e quindi impiegato nella preparazione dell'olio odoroso hekennu.

xes-t o xus-t (S. di Berl. I, l. 196 e 301), V. xus, erigere, costruire, ecc.

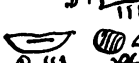
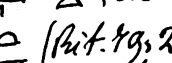
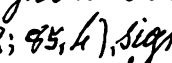
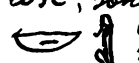
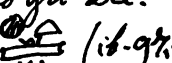
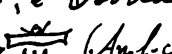
xes-t o xas-t V. al secondo fonetico

xesteb (Mar. Dend.), V. xsbt.

xesteb-t (D. T. S. II, 199), nome di una dea che indossava la veste azzurra precedente.

xesteb, xesdeb, b.e. (Z. 1876, 34) Varianti di xsbd. (Brit. 450, 6; 106, 2) (Leps. Metall. 117) (D. H. T. 32) b.e. b.e. (Goodw. Z. 1868, 8)

xesdeb, V. xsbd.

xesdez (Inscr. Petit. 44), perizoma, grembiale, grembiule.

xesez (Inscr. Sepi I, 442), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII) distruggere; onde (l. c.; Masp. ibidem) indestructible.

xesxes (Düm. Rec. IV, 86; 87, 16), g. m., la peggiore delle tre specie profane di incenso o profumo ānti, che s'importava dall'Etiopia. — Era però chiamato l'odoroso, il fragrante (sem-ro-xet). — Era di color rosso-giallognolo (mārs'). — Confr. xss.

xesxet opp. xas-t (Dict. géog. 1288), V. xas-t.

xes' (D. H. T. 59), danzare, ballare, saltare, saltellare. Sinon. di àhb, xb e st-rd, (V.).

xs'aiars'a, xs'airs'a, il re persiano Serse; trascrizione del persiano (Rosellini) Khshayārsā, greco Ξέρξης.

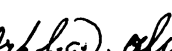
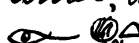
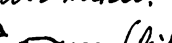
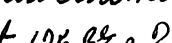
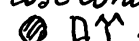
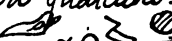
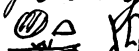
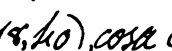
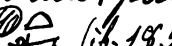
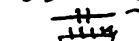
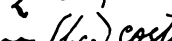
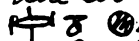
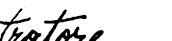
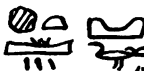
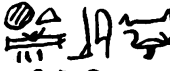
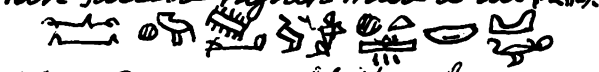
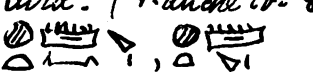
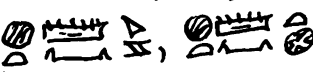
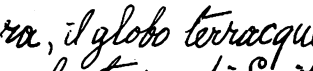
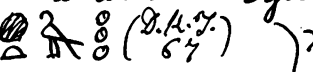
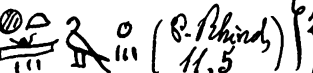
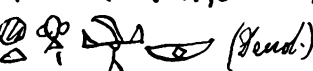
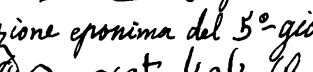
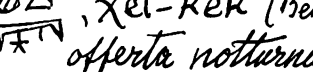
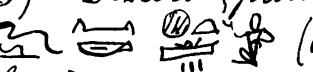
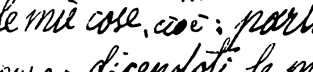
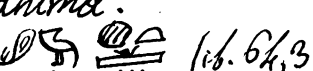
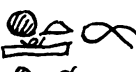
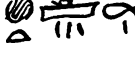
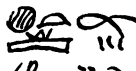
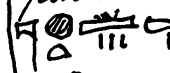
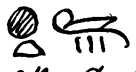
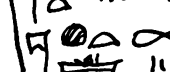
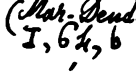
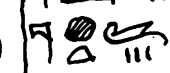
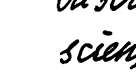
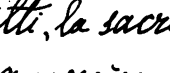
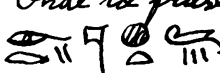
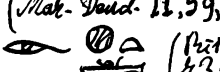
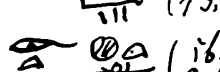
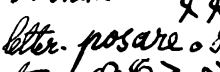
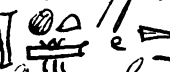
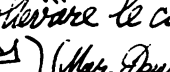
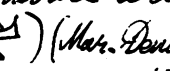
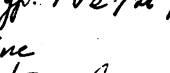
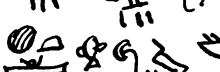
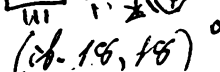
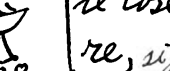
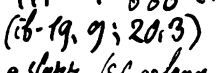
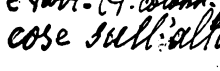
xes'bu (S. Mayer, 2, 1),

(Goodw., Z. 1874, 63) obbligare, costringere (per un forte motivo e per es. colla minaccia di una pena).

[hieroglyphs], χes'drepen (Bulaq, Stela di Alessandro II), trascrizione del persiano ks'atrapâwan, אֲחַשְׁדַּרְפְּנָא, Σατράπης, Satrapo.

[hieroglyphs], χes'χes', (Goodw., Z. 1876, 106) staks (?)

[hieroglyphs] χet [plur. anche [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 48.), [hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 11, 3); [hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 7, 6), [hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 6, 3)], cosa, oggetto, affare, negozio, faccenda; — al plur. cose, cose possedute, beni, sostanze, fortuna; (Pierr.) apanages. ϫⲁⲓ, res, substantiae.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. fr.)

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 11; 145, 19), cose divine, cose sacre; cioè le proprietà sacre, i beni dei templi; onde [hieroglyphs] (125, 11) gli armenti delle proprietà sacre; (Birch) the cattle of the Gods; (Rein.) die Rinder welche zum göttlichen Besitzstande gehören; (Pleyte) les beufs (le gros bétail) des divines offrandes; (Masp.) les beufs des propriétés divines; (Chab.) les troupeaux des temples; (Pierr.) les bestiaux de propriété divine.

[hieroglyphs] (145, 19), unguento aber di sostanze divine; (Pierr.) onguent de l'approvisionnement sacré. Il Capit. 125, 21, ha la variante [hieroglyphs], le sostanze di Dio, col medesimo significato.

[hieroglyphs] ogni cosa, tutte le cose, tutto, omnia, omnia alia. [hieroglyphs], sopra ogni cosa, più che ogni cosa; forma del comparativo di superiorità e del superlativo relativo.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. fr.), nessuna cosa, nulla.

[hieroglyphs], in ogni modo.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 79, 2; 85, 4), signori delle sostanze, padroni delle cose, sono gli Dèi.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 97, 1) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 128, 2) signore delle cose, padrone di numerose sostanze, è Osiride.

[hieroglyphs] (An. l. c.), altre cose, alia, aliud.

[hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. l. c.), alio modo, aliter, altrimenti, diversamente.

[hieroglyphs] .... (Rit. 125, 37 e Quadro), far cose contro qualcuno.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 18, 16) la reclusione delle sostanze; (Pierr.) la paralysie des forces.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 18, 40), cosa cattiva significa male, sventura, punizione.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 18, 26; 20, 4) erede delle sostanze di, onde [hieroglyphs] ecc. (l. c.) costituire erede ecc.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 64, 15), amministratore.

equiv. al prec. ... : ... non succede nessun male a lui (42,13). ... (ib. 32,10), non mi abbatte nessuna sventura. (V. anche ib. 84, 8).

... xet-men (Z. 1871, 89 e 90; Dict. Géo. 652), il mondo, l'orbe, la terra, il globo terracqueo, la terra abitata; — la terra di Egitto, l'Egitto.

... (D. H. J. 67) ... (P. Rhind, 11, 5) xet-hor, la sostanza di Horo, designa il nitro, il salnitro.

... (Dend.) ... (Lep. Ausw. 16, l. 13 sotto) ... (Br. Mater. pl. 14) letter.: festa dell'offerta (cosa sull'altare o dell'altare), designazione eponima del 5° giorno del mese.

..., xet-kek (Beni-Hassan), cosa od offerta notturna, altra espressione per designare lo stesso giorno che l'espress. prec.

— 2) — Equiv. al seg. V. ibidem gli esempi.

3) — Discorso, parola; — e i plur.

... (Rit. 78,10), dicendoti le mie cose, cioè: parlandoti di me, oppure: dicendoti le mie parole.

... (ib. 78,34), io parlo a lui delle cose di questa sua anima.

... (ib. 64,3), ascoltare le parole.

... (De Roug. Ét. 88; Rec. II, 79,2) ... (P. 55 di Berl. 1) xet, scienza, ed ogni cosa che appartiene alla scienza.

... (Rec. II, l. c.) ... (Mar. Dend. I, 64, b) ... (Mar. Dend. I, 16, a 3) neter-xet, secondo Von Lemm (Ritualbuch, p. 2 e 3), questa espressione ha vari significati, cioè: a) I sacri scritti, la sacra scrittura, la sacra scienza; corrispondente esattamente alle γράμματα ἱερά, che erano recitate per esempio durante la preparazione del Kyphi (V. Plutarco, De Iside et Osiride, 81). — b) Le sacre operazioni che erano ad eseguirsi nel tempio in onore di un dio, come: l'offerta di cibi di varie sorta, la vestitura delle statue degli dèi colle varie stoffe, le laudi alla divinità, gli incensamenti, le purificazioni, ecc..., in una parola, il culto.

Onde la frase:

... (Mar. Dend. II, 59, b) ... (Rit. 73,2) ... (ib. 9,3) compiere le (precedenti) sacre azioni. — Ma anche semplicemente: presentare un'offerta, offrire; mantenere le offerte; — e perciò sinonim. di ... e ... letter. posare o sollevare le cose (sull'altare, ...) (Mar. Dend. II, 72, b; Pierret, Panthéon égyp. 18 e 74).

Onde l'espressione

... (Rit. 18,3) ... (ib. 18, 18) ... (ib. 18, 19) (ib. 19, 9; 20,3) e varr. (V. colonn. prec.) le cose dell'altare, le cose sull'altare, signif. appunto l'offerta sacra, l'offerta solenne. Il Rit. ll. cc. parla della notte delle cose sull'altare come di una notte segnalata.

Il 5° giorno del mese portava la designazione eponima: festa delle cose sull'altare (V. pag. prec. col. 1).

ogni cosa buona e pura, (Rit. 72, 8; 140, 12)

(ib. 128, 16; 130, 27) ogni cosa buona, è appunto la qualificazione di un offerta sacra gradita agli Dèi.

c) — Gli strumenti ed arnesi del tempio; — ed anche le offerte fatte dai sacerdoti alla divinità; e perciò sinonimo di ..., ... e ...

Ed a questo proposito si noti la frase ... (Mar. Dend. I, 60) = ...

xet, equiv. al prec., nel senso di oblazione, offerta sacra, sacrifizio. (Inscr. Sepi. I, 39 b)

ϣⲱⲱⲧ (T.-B., 08) res sacrificata.

... fa xet (Mar. Dend. I, 65, b, II, 13, a; 72, a, b; — Düm. Result. 36, 40), apportare le offerte, le cose ad offrire ad una divinità.

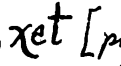
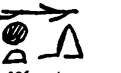
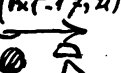
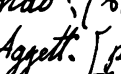
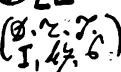
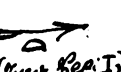
2) — Specialmente la forma plurale ..., equiv. a ... xt, beni, sostanze, cose possedute, ecc.

xet, scorrere, colare, fluire, colar via, scorrer via. (Sall. II, 5, 5)

— E quindi, identico o affine a ... xd (V.), andare secondo la corrente, lasciarsi trasportare dalla corrente. — (Chab.) Partire, porsi in viaggio, viaggiar per nave, ϩⲱⲧ, navigare. (An. I, 19, 1)

2) — Il sost. corrisp., g. m., l'acqua che scorre, la corrente; — il fiume.

— ϩⲁϯ (M.), ϧⲁⲧⲉ (T.), fluere, effluere; Π — fluentum, fluxus, fluxio; ⲙⲁⲛ̄ϧⲁⲧⲉ, Π, alveus.

..., letter.: la corrente, il passaggio dell'acqua, designa il letto di un fiume.

... (Rit.), io vado secondo la corrente, io vado contro la corrente (cioè: io scendo e monto la corrente, io vado su e giù, io vado e vengo) per la Campagna di Aanro.

3) — (Chab. Voy. 104) bac, pont, gué; nave per viaggiatori. — Brugsch però contesta questi significati.

xet (Sarcof. nel palazzo imper. di Vienna), costrutto con ..., sta come variante di ... āb (Rit. 72, 4), attraversare, penetrare, ecc.

2) — Probab. var. del prec., all. 1.

xet, g. f. (Rit. 125, 10) fuoco, fiamma; identico od affine con ... xut (V.). (Rit. 18, 40)

..., letter. dare fiammam, signif. porre il fuoco, metter fuoco (a ..., ...), accendere, allumare, infiammare; ⲧⲁϩⲧ [ⲧⲁ dare, ϩⲧ flamma) (T., ΠΙ), incendium. (ib. 17, 66; 149, 30; fr.) (ib. 23, 2) (ib. 141, 20; 151, 9)

יקד abbruciare, ardere, accendere; יקיד incendio; יקוד, יקדא (cald.), focolare; כידוד scintilla; קדח accendersi, accendere, divampare.

[geroglifici] (Rit.) la dimora della fiamma, la stanza del fuoco, la Gehenna. — Anche nome di una camera speciale nei templi egizi, nella quale si conservava il fuoco e stavano continuamente accese alcune lampade.

[geroglifici] (Rit. 125,10), [geroglifici] (ib. 22,3) spegnere, estinguere il fuoco, smorzare la fiamma.

[geroglifici] (ib. 147,1), preparatore del fuoco, nome del guardiano della 1ª edicola (ārī) della dimora di Osiride.

[geroglifici] (ib. 149,10 e 11), essa (la 3ª edicola àa) è di fiamma e di fuoco di braci; (Birch) it is of flame, of smoking fire; (Pierr.) elle est en feu, en incandescence de flamme.

[geroglifici] (ib. 149,50), essa (la 12ª àa) arde come fuoco; (Birch) glowing with flame; (Lefèb.) sa flamme est brûlante.

[geroglifici] (ib. 149,54), la sua acqua è come fuoco: la sua acqua estesa è come fiamma, il cui ardore è come lingua di fiamma divoratrice (detto della 13ª àa).

[geroglifici] (ib. 147,21), portatore o produttore di fuoco; opp. la cui faccia porta fuoco, nome del guardiano della 6ª ārī.

[geroglifici] (Calend. di Edf.), letter.: che produce la fiamma fregando il bastone, nome dello strumento, che, percosso o fregato su un pezzo di legno, produceva la fiamma nella cerimonia chiamata [geroglifici] accensione del lume, λυχναψία, in una festa dello stesso nome che durava tutto il mese di Payni; nella quale cerimonia non si poteva accendere il lume colle mani (V. Brugsch, Kalend. Inscr., p. 470).

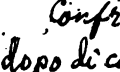
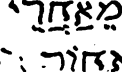
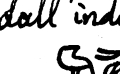
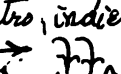
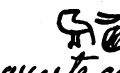
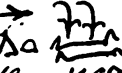
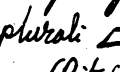
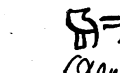
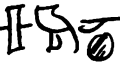
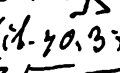
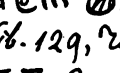
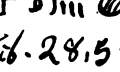
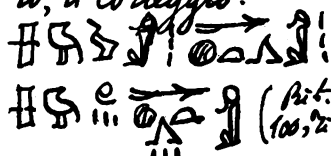
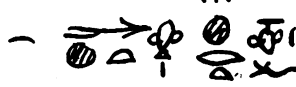
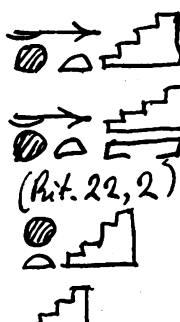
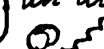
[geroglifici] (Stel. Pianxi) [geroglifici] xet (opp. xetem, V. [geroglifici] xtm), chiudere, serrare, suggellare, bollare. — Chiuso, suggello, sigillo, anello del sigillo, onde [geroglifici] guardasigilli.
2) — g. f., chiusura, chiuso; pezzo o parte di un campo o di una campagna misurata, pezza di terreno misurata (Leps. Schenk. Urk. von Edfu, Taf. I, 9, 14, 19; V, 6, 7).
3) — (Tomba di Ti, N. 129), ϩⲟⲧ (M.), ϩⲱⲧ (T.), π, otre, otre di vino.

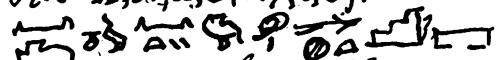
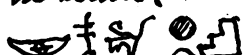
[geroglifici] (Stel. Pianxi) [geroglifici] (Dict. geog. 634) xet, deriv. dal preced., letteral.: luogo chiuso, significa: cittadella, castello, palazzo. — V. [geroglifici] xtm.

[geroglifici], xet (Inscr. Sepi I, 307), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII) liens.

..., xet [plur. ... (Harr. I, 73, 8)], pezzo di legno, asta di legno, nocchio di legno; — ramo.
— Var. di ... x.

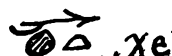
xet, andar dietro a qualcuno o qualche cosa, andar dopo, seguitare, seguire; — esser dietro a —, essere indietro, esser dopo.
— Tener indietro, tener lontano, far retrocedere, respingere. ... rejicere cum impetu.
— Prepos.: in seguito a, dopo, dietro, dopochè, dacchè; — in, presso, chez, tra, fra; — intorno, circum, penes, juxta; (Brugsch) secondo; (Pierr. Ét. I, 104, 105) con.
— Aggett. [plur. ...; f. ... (Denkm. II, 128)], che va dietro, che è al seguito; l'addetto, l'attaché, il servitore, il seguace, il devoto (ad un dio). Si costruisce quasi sempre per inversione e regge spesso un regime precedente molto complesso.

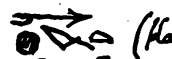
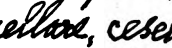
(Denkm. III, 144) (Rit. 17, 4) (A. 84, Louvr.) (Chab.) (S. r. T. I, 47, 6) (Inscr. Rep. I, 615)

... l'addetto ad Horo.
... nell'anno ..., e non l'anno di ritardo, come traduce Brugsch (H. De Rougé, Rech., p. 256, nota 1).
— Maspero traduce retrocedere o far retrocedere specialmente i gruppi col determinativo ...
— ..., set-f xet-ta, il terrore (o lo spavento) di lui è pel mondo, cioè: la terra (o il mondo) ha terrore di lui, egli spaventa il mondo.

... (Rit. 149, 46) m-xet, dopo, dopochè, in seguito; ed anche la semplice congiunzione e (Rit. 17, 47 e fr.); — essendo passato, appresso, allorchè, allora, poscia.
Confr. מֵאַחֲרֵי, מֵאַחַר, poscia, dopo, dopo di ciò; בְּאָחוֹר, מֵאָחוֹר, dietro, dall'indietro, indietro, all'indietro.
... (Canopo 26) dopo queste cose, μετὰ ταῦτα (ib. 53).
... n-m-xet (A. 84, Louvr.), (Pehl, Journ. As. 1881, 163) dans la suite, in seguito; (Brugsch, H. T. p. 9) nach ..., a ..., secondo ....
— Questo m-xet significa anche dietro una persona, nel senso di attaché, addetto, appartenente a, servo, seguace, compagno, uno del seguito, onde i plurali ... (Rit. 42, 6; 133, 1) ... (Denkm. II, 43, d) i servi, gli addetti, i seguaci, i compagni, ecc.

... processione, festa ad esodo.

... (Descr. V, 40) ... (Rit. 17, 40) ... (ib. 70, 3; 148, 36) ... (ib. 129, Rit.; 17, 4; 31, 32) ... (ib. 28, 5; 18, 27) àm-xet, equiv. al preced. m-xet, aggettivo: quello che è dietro, al seguito, che accompagna, o che

appartiene a; l'addetto, il servo, il seguace, il devoto, il compagno.

— I plurali: servi, seguaci, ecc.; il seguito, il corteggio.

[hieroglyphs] } Varianti del plurale precedente. (Rit. 100, 2 et.)

— [hieroglyphs], xet-her-xert-āb-f (Karn., Camp. di Thotmes III), (Masp., Rec. de trav. II, 53) à son bon plaisir, a suo capriccio, a suo beneplacito.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 22, 2) } xet, scala, scala a piccoli, scaglioni, gradini.

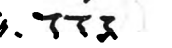
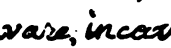
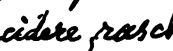
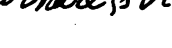
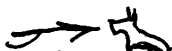
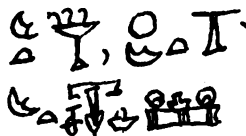
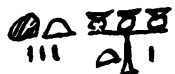
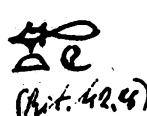
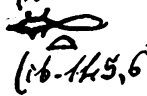
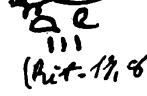
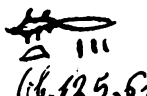
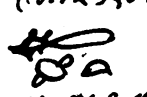
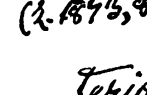
2) — Gradinata, terreno a scendente a scaglioni, formanti un terrazzo, un altipiano, un'altura. — Onde [hieroglyphs] tep-xet, la vetta, la sommità della gradinata (D. H. T. II, 35, a, c; 47, c, 3).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 22, 2), colui che è alla sommità della scala.

[hieroglyphs], la bella festa della scala, nome di una panegiria che si celebrava a Tebe.

3) — Zoccolo, dado o piedestallo, su cui siedono alcune divinità; (De Rougé, Mél. d'Arch. I, 18 e seg.) reposoir, reposoir où séjournait Amon dans ses déplacements à certaines processions; (Birch al Rit. l. c.) palanquin ou dais.

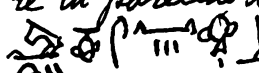
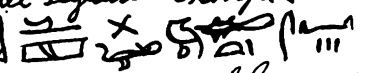
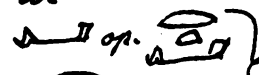
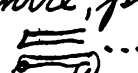
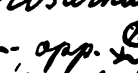
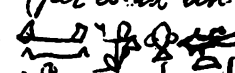
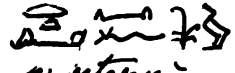
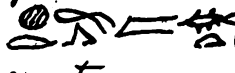
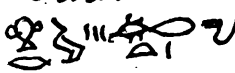
— Confr. ϩⲟⲧ (T., Π) pons, scala nautica.

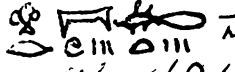
[hieroglyphs], xet (D. H. T. III, 22), V. [hieroglyphs] xt-ti.

[hieroglyphs], xet (Rit. 69, 2), invece di [hieroglyphs] nxt.

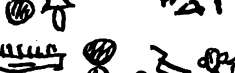
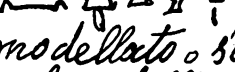
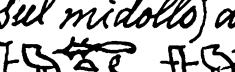
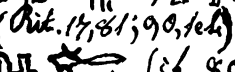
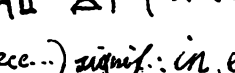
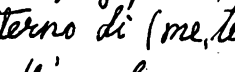
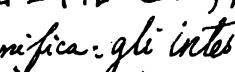
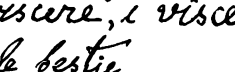
2) — Equiv. al seg..

[hieroglyphs] (Brugsch II, 55, a), (Karn.), (Camp. 36), (Philae; Edfu), (Edfu), (Decr. di Philae, 6, 14) } xet, tagliare, recidere, segare, troncare, fendere, scannare.

2) — Scavare, incavare, intagliare, scolpire, incidere, scarpellare, cesellare; (Chabas) incrostare. — Inscrivere (figure o scritti su metalli o su pietre), fregiare con sculture; — registrare su lapide ([hieroglyphs]..., al nome di...).

ϣⲉⲧ (T. M.) exscindere, ϣⲉⲧϣⲱⲧ (T. M.), ϣⲟⲧϣⲧ, ϣⲟⲧϣⲉⲧ (T.), concidere, incidere, sculpere in saxo; sculptura, sculptus. חטב tagliare, incidere, raschiare; חטיבה incisione. — חרת scavare, incavare, חרש scolpire, incidere, intagliare; חרט lo stesso, onde חֶרֶט scarpello; כרת tagliare, recidere, separare, troncare.

[hieroglyphs], xet (?) (C. 1, Louvre), (Masp.) écarter, distornare, sviare: deriv. da [hieroglyphs] xt.

[hieroglyphs] } V. al fonetico xat.

[hieroglyphs] V. al fonetico χat.

[hieroglyphs], χet-u-χa, oppure χet. nella 1ª ipotesi equiv. a χet-ḥer-χa (V. all'art. [hieroglyphs] χt, all. b)). — Nella 2ª ipotesi, var. del prec.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 42,4) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 145,6) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17,81) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 125,61) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 86) χet, g. f. (Rit. 133,7), identico al copto ϩⲎⲦ (M.), ϥⲎⲦ (T.), uterus, venter; corpo, ventre, pancia, stomaco, matrice, seno, grembo, petto, busto. Secondo Naville (Z. l. c.), il gruppo [hieroglyphs] designerebbe piuttosto la parte interna, la cavità del ventre, mentre gli altri gruppi si applicherebbero più particolarmente al ventre esteriore, cioè alla sua parte esteriore — Però si trovano anche questi usati nel senso attribuito dal Naville al solo ultimo gruppo; come è facile riconoscere in parecchi dei seguenti esempi.

[hieroglyphs] il loro cuore viene meno nel loro petto.

[hieroglyphs] op. [hieroglyphs] op. [hieroglyphs] op. [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], mettersi sul ventre, se mettre à plat ventre, incurvarsi sul ventre, prosternarsi (davanti alcuno, [hieroglyphs] .... opp. [hieroglyphs] ....), nel senso di presentare il proprio omaggio (per es. ad un re) (Stel. Pianχi, fr.).

[hieroglyphs] (C. I. Berl. I, l. 200) essendomi io prosternato.

[hieroglyphs] egli si prosternò.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 52,1) cadere sul ventre.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 4,14) [hieroglyphs] (149,22) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 146,10) letter. che sono sui loro ventri, signif. i serpenti, i rettili.

Al Rit. 149,16 si trova l'espress. sing. [hieroglyphs], che cammina sul suo ventre, cioè il serpente. (V. anche ib. 108,8, la stessa espress. senza determinativo).

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (ib. 155,2; 156,2), modellato o scolpito sul corpo (o sul midollo) di un sicomoro.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17,81; 90,1 etc.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 80,2) àm-χet, coi pronomi affissi, lett.: nel ventre (mio, tuo, ecc...) signif.: in, entro, dentro, nell'interno di (me, te, ecc...). — 2) — Equiv. all'espress. seg.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] e altre varr. (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] àm), le cose che sono nel corpo, nel ventre, significa: gli intestini, le interiora, le viscere, i visceri; detto per lo più delle bestie.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] m-χet (Rit. freq.), coi pronomi affissi, equiv. a [hieroglyphs]

àm-χet, all. 1 (V. col. prec.).
— 2) — (Ant.) Anche il feto che è dentro l'utero.
3) — Si dice pure dell'interno di una pianta, dell'anima o del midollo di un fusto o tronco d'albero (V. nella colonna prec. l'esempio del Rit. 153, 2; 156, 2).
4) — Coi pronomi affissi forma spesso una variante dei pronomi personali:
(Rossi, Gramm.), io pongo le mie mani su te.
(Rit. 113, 6), essi mi proteggono.
, m-bu-χe-t (Rit. 145, 6), letter. nel luogo del tuo corpo, cioè: nel luogo dove tu sei.
, χet neb, ogni corpo, freq. espressione per dire: ognuno, tutti, tout le monde.
5) — Massa, porzione (D., Z. 1879, 102).
(Düm. Z. l. c.), la massa seccata, secca.
(Rit. 108, 4; Düm. ib.) la massa liquida, fluida, umida.
6) — Accumulamento, aggruppamento, gruppo, mucchio; — mandra, branco; — corpo di truppe; — ed anche equiv. al latino corpus nel senso di raccolta (come corpus inscriptionum, corpus iuris, etc.).
(Roug. I. H. 168, 3), un mucchio o un gruppo di stelle.
(Rec. de trav. II, 13), la raccolta, il corpus dei volumi.
7) — Nelle b. e. Var. del seg., come in
, neb-χet (Sarcofago in Vienna), Var. di neb-ht, la dea Nephty.

, χe-t, g. f. (Dict. géog. 1097), gruppo delle b. e., che tiene spesso luogo di ht, come in = , l'abitazione, la casa di Dio, il tempio.
2) — (a.) Equiv. a χn.

} V. al fonetico χata.

(Mel. d'Arch. I, 18) } χeta,
(D. H. I. II, 20) } V. χt.

} χeta (Ramesseum, Karn.), la regione, il paese dei Xeta, la guerra dei quali contro Ramesse II fu resa celebre dal poema di Pentaur. — Diverse identificazioni furono proposte di questo paese e popolo con quelli menzionati nella Bibbia e nelle iscrizioni cuneiformi.
De Rougé l'identifica coi חתים, gli Hethei o Hittiti. — Chabas però (Voy. 326 e seg.) confuta questa asserzione, e pone i Xeta al Nord della Palestina, vicino ai Ruten. — Dello stesso avviso è Maspero (Hist. ancienne).
— Nomi affini nella Bibbia abbiamo: גת città dei Filistei e patria di Golia, e località nella tribù di Zebulon; ed anche città levitica nelle tribù di Dan e di Manasse.
גתים paese nella tribù di Beniamino.

כּוּתִי nome di gente e di una città di Gad; כּוּת, כּוּתָה, nome di un paese dell'Asia, da cui fu trasportata una colonia nel regno d'Israele.

[hieroglyphs], xeti (Champ. Gram. 126), serpente vomitante la fiamma, serpente sacro che serve di cavalcatura a certi dèi e genii dell'Amenti.

[hieroglyphs], xeti (Tomba di Ti. N. 129), il portatore di otre (V. [hieroglyphs] xt).

[hieroglyphs], xetī-u, plur. di [hieroglyphs] xt (V.).

[hieroglyphs], xeti (Med-Abu), Var. di [hieroglyphs] xt.

[hieroglyphs] (An. I, 15, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) [hieroglyphs] } xeti, V. [hieroglyphs] xt, specialmente come nome di agente.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar., Abyd.), l'incisore di scritture, tradotto ξαγλύφος nell'Antigrafo Grey.

[hieroglyphs], xeti (Rit. 149, 43). V. [hieroglyphs] xt.

[hieroglyphs], xeti (Rec. III, 97), secondo Brugsch, Var. di [hieroglyphs] xad.

[hieroglyphs], xetu, V. [hieroglyphs] xt, specialmente come prepos. e congiunz.

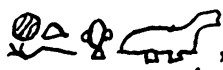
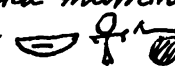
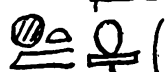
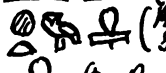
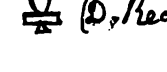
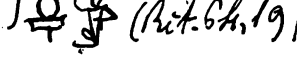
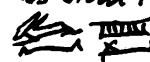
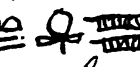
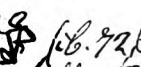
[hieroglyphs] } xet-ūaūa, letter.: prodotto del paese Ūaūa, soprannome dell'argento ([hieroglyphs] hz, [hieroglyphs] ārq-ūr).

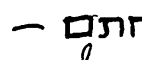
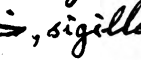
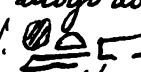
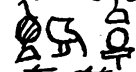
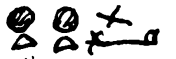
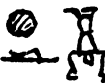
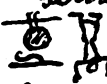
[hieroglyphs] } xeteb (opp. xeb-t?) (Champoll. Gramm. 270), V. [hieroglyphs] xb.

[hieroglyphs], xeteb, (E.) admiscere (per es. [hieroglyphs] her-merht). (Brugsch legge [hieroglyphs] xrb).

[hieroglyphs], xetebes (S. Nextuámen, Berl.), V. [hieroglyphs] xbs.

[hieroglyphs] b. e. } xetef, frequente metatesi invece di [hieroglyphs] xft, prepos., congiunz. e avverbio.

[hieroglyphs] (Serap.) [hieroglyphs] (S. J. II, 43, 15) } identico a [hieroglyphs], V. sotto xft.

2) — (Levi, Pap. del Dūau, Brera, O) equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (pl. Brugsch II, 1) [hieroglyphs] (id. ib. III, 3) xetef, metatesi di [hieroglyphs] xft. Confr. tuttavia ϣⲁⲧϥⲉ (T.) impius, improbus, ἀσεβής. חָטַף ingiuriare, oltraggiare, insultare, vituperare, bestemmiare; חָטִיף ladrone.

[hieroglyphs], xetef (Tomba a Gurnah), (Brugsch) l'imbalsamatore?

[hieroglyphs], xetef-her (Lepsius), lett. la parte anteriore (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] xtf), designa il coperchio di un sarcofago o di una cassa funeraria, scolpito nella figura anteriore di un uomo coricato o di una mummia.
Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] neb-ānx.

[hieroglyphs], xetem (D. T. T. 95, 12), intagliare, incidere, scolpire חצב, חטב; inscrivere, registrare, כתב.
— Imprimere come con un suggello (V. il seg.).

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Egyp. I, 49 b) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 8, 1) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 31, 4; 64, 21) [hieroglyphs] (Canopo, 12) [hieroglyphs] (Rosetta 12) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 16 e 19; Sarc. Sirum.) [hieroglyphs] (D. Rec. IV, 91, 8) xetem (V. [hieroglyphs] xt), chiudere, serrare, rinserrare, sbarrare, in opposiz. a [hieroglyphs] un (Rit. 64, 19; 72, 6; 92, 1).
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 19), io apro e chiudo; (Birch) I open what is shut.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 92, 1), aperta è l'apertura, chiusa è la chiusura; (Birch) Open is the opened, shut is the shut; (Lefeb.) ouvre-toi, ouverture! ferme-toi, fermeture; (Pierr.) j'ouvre parce qu'on m'a ouvert, j'ai enfermé parce qu'on m'a enfermé.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 72, 6), non siano chiusi i vostri battenti a me.
— Suggellare, sigillare, bollare.
— חתם, ختم, sigillare, suggellare, chiudere; כתם nascondere, riporre; suggellare: ϣⲱⲧⲉⲙ, ϣⲱⲧⲙ, ϣⲟⲧⲙ, claudere.
— 2) — Sost., g. f., il luogo dove uno è chiuso, sbarrato; V. [hieroglyphs] xtm; (Pierr. al Rit. 64, 16) coffre; (Birch, ib.) shrine; — l'anello del sigillo, anello, sigillo, suggello. חותם, חתם, خاتم.
3) — Sigillamento, cioè: convenzione, contratto, patto; onde l'espr. [hieroglyphs] (A) [hieroglyphs] (B), contratto conchiuso, stipulato tra A e B (Masp. IV Congresso degli Orientalisti, p. 47; Erm., Z. 1882, 164).

[hieroglyphs], xetem (J. de Roug. Edfu, 32, 10), l'acqua rinchiusa, designa la corrente del Nilo (V. Dict. géo. 652).

xetem, חתם, luogo nel deserto d'Arabia, nel Nômo Setroïtico.

xetem (Edfu), il paese chiuso, designa il paese nazionale, l'interno; in oppos. a ta-ber, il paese forestiero, l'estero.

(Piānxi, verso, 23) (Geogr. I, N. 1265) (Chab.) (An. V, 13, 6; P. di Bologna 1086, 1, 4) xetem, xetemu, g.m., letter.: luogo chiuso, signif.: castello, palazzo, fortezza, cittadella, torre, deposito fortificato.
2) – Luogo del sigillo, cioè la cancelleria (Chab. P. di Bol., l. c.).
3) – (Chab.) Luogo di detenzione, reclusione, prigione, carcere.
gettare in prigione.
4) – Camera chiusa, armadio, stipo, cofano, reliquiario.

xetem-ut (An. I, 7, 4), anello del sigillo, suggello, ecc. V. xtm, all. 2.

e varianti, xet-men, V. sotto xt.

xetem-t (Z. 1882, 164), equiv. a xtm, all. 3.

xeten (Inscr. Pepi I, 496), ?

xet-t (Denkm. II, 128), aggettivo fem. di xt (V.).

(S. H. T. III, 22) (Z. 1869, 90) (ib. 1868, 13) (Lepsius Auszug, 125) (An. V, 16, 3; Sall. IV, verso) (Z. 1868, 131) (Z. 1873, 71) xet-tā, xet-ti, propriam.: una superficie piana di 100 braccia quadrate, della forma di un rettangolo largo 1 braccio. È chiamata nei papiri greci πῆχυς οἰκοπεδικός, letter.: braccio dell'area di una casa (D. E. T. v. Dead., p. 98).
– Quindi in generale: pianura vuota, campo nudo, terra nuda; – l'aia; il luogo situato in alto e su cui erano messe le biade per essere battute.

xet-ti (Düm. Flotte, 18, a, 5), V. xt.

xet-ti (P. Harr. 500 verso, 7, 9), (Goodw.) to catch birds, – (Masp., Journ. As. 1879, 255) propriam.: correre dietro a..., courir après..., poi per derivazione: correre attraverso

il paese, percorrere.

xet-ti (L. 1875, 10), nome di una nazione estera rispetto all'Egitto. — V. xta.

xet-hor, V. sotto xt.

xet-her-xa-heb, xet-xau-heb, xet-kek: V. ibidem ed alla voce xt.

xetxet, forma raddoppiata di xt (V.); (B. Abbott, 4) (Rit. 28, 2) (D.H.T. II, 35, b, a, 17) tagliare in pezzi, fare in pezzi, sminuzzare, tagliuzzare, rompere, spezzare, troncare, tritare. — Annientare, annichilare, distruggere, rovinare.

— Ed i passivi.

ϢⲈⲦϢⲰⲦ (E.M.), cædere, concidere. חתת, חתה, חתחת, spezzare, rompere in pezzi, tritare, ed i passivi; rovina. — כתת tritare, pestare, rompere, schiacciare, metter in rotta. גדד tagliare.

(Rit. l.c.) percuotendolo l'ha smembrato e fatto in pezzi; (Pierr.) il l'a frappé, il a frappé les destructeurs.

2) — (D.H.T. l.c.) Impedire, riparare (colla forza delle armi) (da ..., ...).

xetxet, nell'espressione = (V. all'art. seg.

xetxet, forma raddopp. di e, xt (V.); (Rit. 125, 21) (Var.) (Rit. 17, 41) (Phil.) (Denkm. II, 149, e) (Stela Metern.) andar dietro, di dietro, indietro, tornar indietro, ritornare, volgersi indietro.

2) — Andare come uno che cerca qualche cosa, cioè andare quà e là, andare avanti e indietro.

(Rit. 125, 21) m-xetxet, avanti e indietro, quà e là. — Anche semplicemente indietro, all'indietro, a ritroso, à reculons (Pierr.), voltandosi indietro; e perciò equiv. a (V. sotto il suddetto xt.

(Rit. 17, 41), uscire a ritroso.

3) — Andar dietro una cosa, esser dietro una cosa, cioè: cercare, investigare, rintracciare, scrutinare.

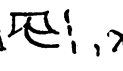
ϩⲉⲧϩⲟⲧ, ϧⲉⲧϩⲱⲧ, ϩⲟⲧϩⲉⲧ, ϧⲏⲧϩⲉⲧ (M.), ϥⲉⲧϥⲧ, ϥⲟⲧϥⲧ, ϥⲟⲧϥⲉⲧ, ϥⲉⲧϥⲱⲧ (T.), investigare, scrutari, inquirere, investigari.

4) — I tre ultimi gruppi sono anche equiv. a ... (V. Denkm. l. c.).

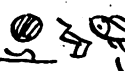
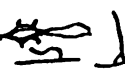
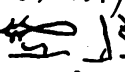
..., xed, forma radicale, di cui si è conservata la forma derivata causativa ... sxd (V.).

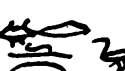
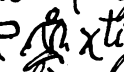
— Verosimilmente da questo radicale è derivato il seg.

..., xed, opposto a ... xnt (V.) significa: viaggiare, navigare, andare, ecc. a valle, in giù, verso il basso, a seconda della corrente, colle vele serrate e l'albero coricato, cioè colla nave disalberata; — lasciarsi condurre dalla corrente. — Andare verso il nord. (Rit. 72, 8)

— In generale: partire, intraprendere un viaggio, mettersi ad un viaggio; lasciare, abbandonare la città, il paese, la patria; andare all'estero. — Viaggiare per nave, navigare, ϩⲱⲧ (M.), ϥⲱⲧ (M., T.).

Riguardo all'opposizione fra xnt e xd, si noti la locuzione seguente per designare l'Eufrate:

...,

letter.: (il fiume) che si discende navigando verso il Mezzodì, al contrario del Nilo, che discende verso il Nord.

V. anche sotto xnt l'esempio del Rit. 78, 2).

— Caus. ... sxd (V.).

... xed, xedu, ϩⲟⲧ (M.), ϥⲱⲧ (T.), ⲡ, uter, otre, — otre di vino. (Denkm. II, 150; Chab. Voy. 60) (An. V, 21, 8)

..., xedàm-u (Birch, Z. 1871, 14), corregge, nodi o legacci di pelle, che fasciavano e stringevano il corpo del morto.

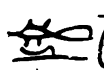
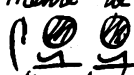
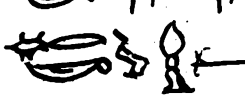
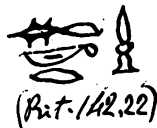
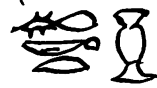
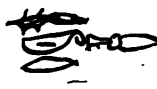
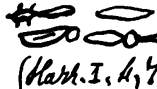
..., xedī (Coffin of Amamu XIV, 1, Birch) feet.

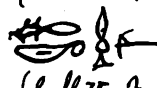
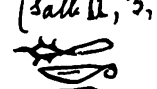
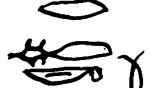
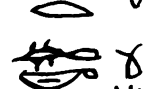
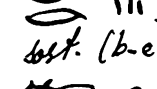
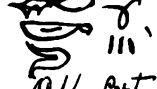
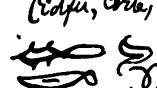
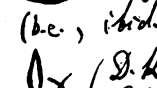
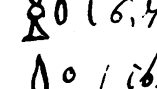
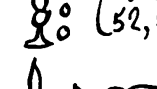
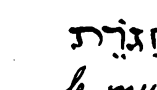
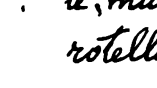
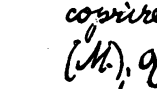
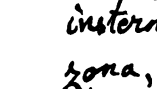
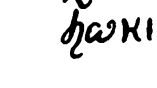
..., xedu (Id. XXVI, 2), specie di pesci.

... xedebu, abbattere, far cadere, atterrare, uccidere, ammazzare; annientare, annichilare. (Sall. III, 4, 2; D'Orbin. 5, 6; 5, 9; 6, 8; 7, 4) (Karn.)

— Ed i sost. corrisp.

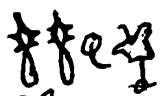
ϩⲱⲧⲉⲃ, ϩⲟⲉⲃ, ϩⲟⲧⲃ, ϩⲁⲧⲉⲃ (M.), ϥⲱⲧⲃ, ϥⲱⲧⲉⲃ, ϥⲱⲧⲉϥ (T.), occidere, interficere; occisio, caedes, nex, homicidium.

..., xeder (Prisse N, 3), antica forma di ... xti, ... xati (V.), travaglio, affanno, tribolazione,

pena, afflizione.
— Ed i verbi attivi, passivi e neutri corrisp.
Conf. קצר esser angustiato, venir meno;
צער tribulazione, oppressione, angustia, tristezza.
2) — (Lauth, Altaeg. Lehrspr. p. 390) stracciato, lacerato.

xed-ti (Rit. 142,10), nel seguente nome di Horo: (Pierr.) Horus dans le flanc.

xeded, otre, otre di vino. (Rev. Stat.) V. xdu.

xedxed, forma raddoppiata di xd; Si conosce però solamente la forma causativa (Inscr. Pepi I. 69 b), che Masper. (Rec. de trav. VIII, 110) trad. culbuter.

xaza, V. al fonetico xaza.

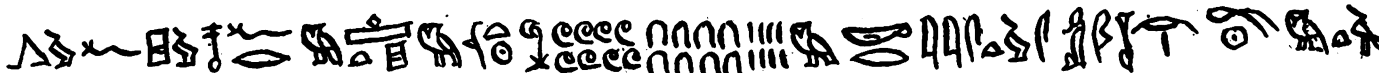
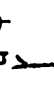
V. al fonetico xazaxaza.

xek-it (sost.), xeku, Var. del seg. V. ibidem il sgto corrisp.

xeker, legare, annodare, fasciare, bendare, cingere, circondare, avvolgere, coprire, inviluppare, vestire, rivestire, ornare, acconciare, abbellire, adornare, addobbare, fregiare (con..., di..., (op. op.)..., ...). (Rit. 142,22) (Harr. I, 4,7) (Sall. II, 3,1)
— Cingere, armare; porre, mettere, indossare l'armatura.
— Difendere, armare; difendersi, proteggersi, ripararsi (contro...., ...).
— Avvolgersi, inviluppar-si in qualche cosa, sia per vestimento, sia per ornamento o per esterno fregio, sia per difendersi, per ripararsi, per proteggersi.
— I sost. corrisp. a tutti i precedenti significati: cinto, cingolo, benda, fascia, coperta, sopracoperta, fodera; — scudo, targa, rotella, armatura. — Ornamento, fregio, abbellimento, decorazione, veste, abito. sost. (b. e.) b. e. sost. (Edfu, Corte, Sud) (b. e., ibid.) (D. H. T. 6, 7) (ib. 52, 2e3)
Conf. חגר, حجر, cingere, avvolgere; חֲגוֹרָה, חֲגֹר, חֲגוֹר, מַחֲגֹרֶת, cinto, cintura, veste, grembiale, mutande (חֲגֹרוֹת); סְחֹרָה scudo, rotella. — סכך, שׂכך, avviluppare, coprire, riparare. — ϩⲱⲕ, ϩⲟⲕ, ϩⲉⲕ (M.), ϧⲱⲕ, ϧⲟⲕ (T.), cingere, armare, insternere (jumentum); lorum, cingulum, zona, thorax, lorica; ϩⲏⲕ (M.) arma; ϩⲱⲕⲓ (M.) pelta, scutum.

— La forma causat. [hieroglyphs] s-χekeru (Harr. I, 46, 7) ha lo stesso significato attivo del semplice χeker, e nel l.c.: coprire (una statua di pietre preziose).
— Ornamenti o amuleti della forma [hieroglyph] svarii si sono trovati frequentemente nei sarcofagi, nei templi, nei naos; ed alcuni di essi in pietre preziose; il Louvre ne possiede uno (N. 169) di lapislazzuli.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. I, Testo, p. 25) — [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 62, b, 15) — [hieroglyphs], plur. (Rit. 92, 4) — [hieroglyphs] (Brug. Dict.) — [hieroglyphs], plur. (Rit. 8, 2) } χeker-īt, χekeru, Varr. del prec. — Il 2° nel l.c. nel senso di scudo, targa.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1867, 43) (Rit. 145, 34; 162, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Chabas, Voy. 300) [hieroglyphs] (Brugsch, Stel. Abyd. II, l. 9) } χex, V. [hieroglyphs] χax. [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 162, 3), un grande corridore che affretta il passo. [hieroglyphs] m-χex, presto, subito, prontamente, in fretta.
[hieroglyphs] (Chab. l.c.) veloce come il vento.
2) Il 3° anche equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] } χex, eguagliare, render eguale, ecc. V. la forma causativa [hieroglyphs] sχχ che ha gli stessi significati.

ϣⲱϣ (T. M.) aequare, adaequare, parem reddere; aequalitas, paritas, concentus, harmonia, concordia. ⲉⲧϣⲏϣ aequalis, par; ϣⲏϣ aequalem esse.
— Anche in senso astronomico in relazione al pareggiamento di certe epoche dell'anno (V. Dict. Géog. 629).

[hieroglyphs], χex opp. χaχa (L. 1868, 133; 1869, 27), affine con [hieroglyphs] χχ (V.); ϣⲉϣ, ϣⲁϣ, ϣⲱϣ, spargere, dissipare. Detto nel caso particolare delle biade trebbiate, le quali sono mondate dalla pula e da altre lordure collo spanderle, sventarle (Confr. ϣⲱϣ f. vannus).
[hieroglyphs] } (Tomba di Ti; L. 1869, 27), sventare, ventolare, spandere col ventilabro l'orzo.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1876, 5; Rit. 101, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sepi I, 427) [hieroglyphs] (L. 1881, T. IV, a, 13) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 160, 3) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 105, 3) (ib. 155, 2, 2; 156, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 159, 2) } χex, gola, collo, fauci ϩⲁϩ (M., ⲡⲓ) collum, cervix. ⲧⲓⲙ fauce, gola, palato.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 101, 6; 155; Zeit.; 156, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 155, 2; 159, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 156, 2; 159, Zeit.) } mettere (un amuleto, un monile) al collo (di ...)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 105, 3) che è al collo.

GEROGLIFICI
di fonetico incerto od ignoto

(L. 1881, Taf. IV, 24), VI din.

(ib., Taf. IV, 25).

(ib., 30), nel gruppo , in parallelismo con e col re Mer-n-rā ( ) figlio di Pepi I (V. ib. col. 31 e 32).

(ib., T. III, b, 4d), Var. di tr?

(ib., T. III, 4, a).

(ib. Tav. III, 6, c)

(ib., Tav. IV, 9)

(ib., Tav. III, b, 4c).

; plur. (ib. 2, a).

(ib. T. IV, 21), preceduto da ; forse shā?

(ib., T. III, b, 2d).

(Louvre, E, 5334), nel titolo . Equiv. a sas'?

(ib., C, 45), nel titolo , guardiano di....

(ib. A, 100), nel titolo , che Pierret (V. d. L. I, 32) traduce: chef de tous les serviteurs d'Ammon; ritenendo come var. di āb. — (Confr. il seg.).

(Louvre, C, 39), (Pierr., T. d. L. I, 23 e 137) titolo sacerdotale. — Forse equiv. al seg.

(ib. D, 12), nel gruppo ; — V. il prec.

(ib. C, 110), nell'espressione
— Forse lo stesso che il seguente?

(ib. A, 94), dove si legge
— V. tm.

V. art. prec.

(ib., Vaso N. 908).

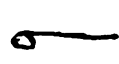
(ib. A, 90), (Pierr., T. d. L. I, 23) tailleurs (?).

mdt? (Stela etiopica Nastosenen), Maspero (Mél. d'Arch. I, 296) dice che pare che questo vocabolo risponda ad una radice esprimente l'idea di protezione; e quindi esso può significare protettore; oppure: protetto, cliente, servitore. Nel l. c. si trova la forma plurale , che Maspero traduce con riserva: guarnigione.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 807; Inscr. Teta, 96), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VIII, 116) sostanza.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 656).

(ib. 638).

(ib. 807). V. sotto sh.

(ib. 73, 80, 81), Maspero (Rec. de trav. V, 169) traduce con riserva: canale, fosso, fossato.

(ib. 464), nella frase che Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 164) traduce: tu custodisci i tuoi vitelli.

(ib. 107, l. 60). (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 174; VII, 169) presentare, essere presentato (a....., ...); — presente.

(ib. 86), (Masp. Rec. V, 170) tomba.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 186), (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 192) rallegrarsi. Forse Var. di ... ?

(Insc. Teta, 89), (Masp., Rec. V, 15) sacrificatore.

(Inscr. Unas, 472), (Masp., Rec. IV, 55) sacco da grano.

(ib.), (Masp.) cornice; (De Rougé) il masso che completa il cornicione, al di sopra di un'apertura. V. al fonetico ām opp. ām.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 453), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) l'abisso. V. al fonetico ātr.

(Inscr. Unas 589) (Inscr. Pepi I, 336) forse varianti del gruppo ... χnsu, il Dio Χons? — Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) traduce il 2°: les élémentaires.

(Dendera, Tempio di Osiride), seminare, versare, spandere (lo sperma, l'urina, od un liquido qualunque). — Il 2° gruppo nel l. c. significa: ricever l'acqua che scola (da una conca); ed è detto di un bacino sottostante alla conca.

(ib.), Loret (Rec. de trav. III, 50) traduce: vela.

, V. sotto ntr (Vol. 3°, p. 156, col. 2ª).

(Stela di Bulaq), designa un nome proprio dell'epoca greco-romana. Al Rit. 109, 10 è nome di un dio.

(P. Matematico Rhind), (Schack, Rec. de trav. III, 134), rappresenta la frazione $\frac{1}{4}\ \frac{1}{32}$ (di Hin).

Altri segni, di cui in questo Vocabolario è dato il fonetico con riserva, veggansi nelle Tavole dei Segni, in principio del Volume I.

FINE